



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



WORKS IN GENERAL LITERATURE.

I.

COLONEL MURE's CRITICAL HISTORY of the LANGUAGE
and LITERATURE of ANCIENT GREECE. 3 vols. 8vo. 36s.

II.

BISHOP THIRLWALL's HISTORY of GREECE. New
Edition, revised; with Notes and Maps. 8 vols. 8vo. £4. 16s.
[Vols. I. to V. already published.]

III.

THE Rev. CHAS. MERIVALE's HISTORY of the ROMANS
under THE EMPIRE. Vols. I. and II. 8vo. 28s.

IV.

MR. MACAULAY's LAYS of ANCIENT ROME: with Ivry
and THE ARMADA. 16mo. 4s. 6d.; morocco, 10s. 6d.

V.

MR. MACAULAY's LAYS of ANCIENT ROME. With
Woodcuts, chiefly from the Antique, drawn by George Scharf. Fep. 4to. 21s.;
morocco, 42s.

VI.

MR. A. RICH's ILLUSTRATED COMPANION to the LATIN
DICTIONARY and GREEK LEXICON. With 2,000 Woodcuts from the
Antique. Post 8vo. 21s.

VII.

THE Rev. J. E. RIDDLE's COPIOUS and CRITICAL LATIN-
ENGLISH LEXICON. 4to. 50s.

VIII.

MR. C. D. YONGE's NEW LATIN GRADUS AD PARNAS-
SUM; containing every Word used by the Poets of good Authority. Post 8vo. 9s.

IX.

MR. C. D. YONGE's NEW ENGLISH-GREEK LEXICON;
containing all the Greek Words used by Writers of good Authority. 4to. 21s.

X.

THE Rev. T. H. HORNE's INTRODUCTION to the CRITICAL
STUDY and KNOWLEDGE of the SCRIPTURES. New Edition; with Maps,
&c. 5 vols. 8vo. 63s.; calf, £5.

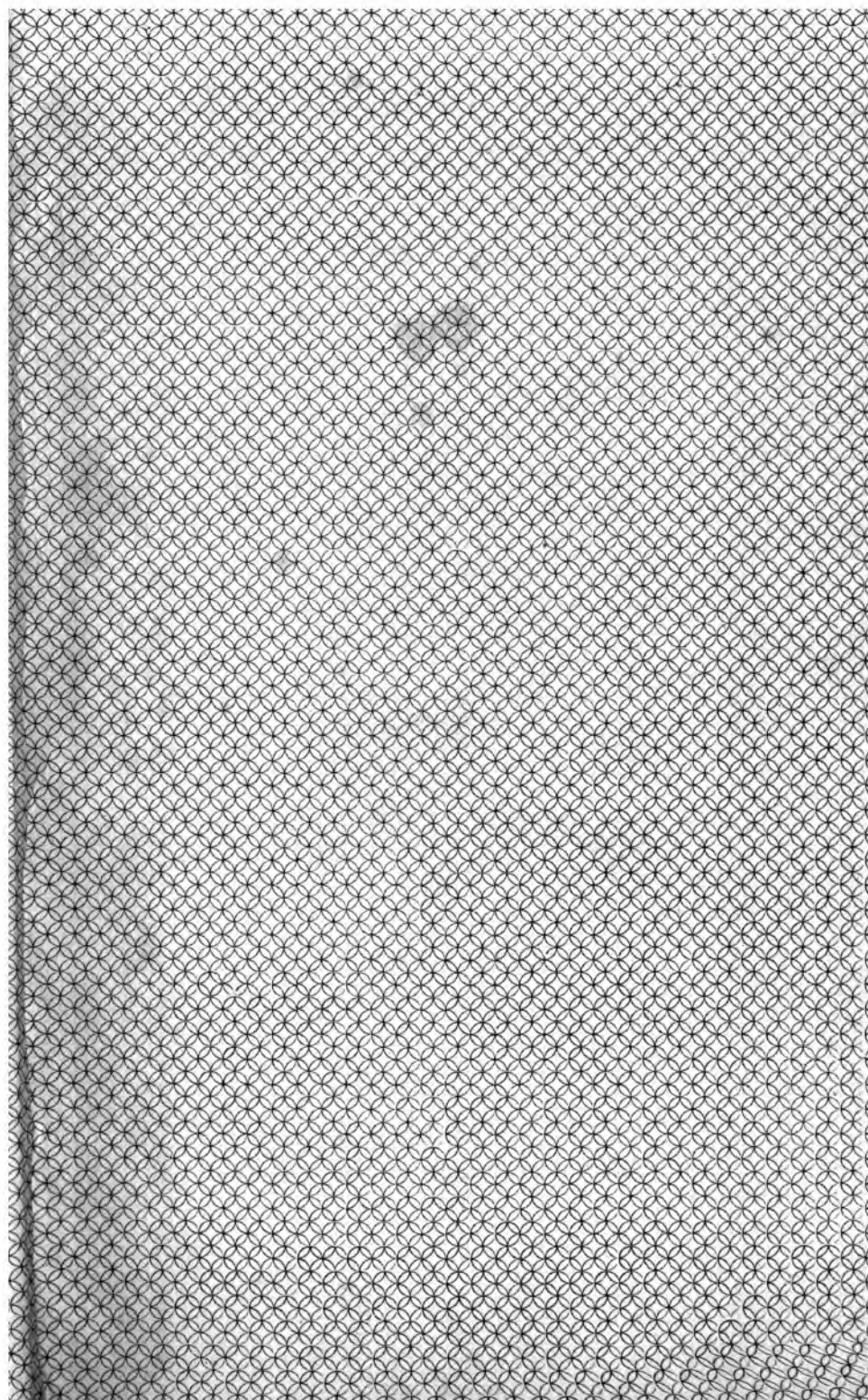
XI.

MRS. JAMESON's LEGENDS of the MONASTIC ORDERS,
as represented in the Fine Arts: with Etchings by the Author, and Woodcuts.
Square crown 8vo. 28s.

XII.

MRS. JAMESON's SACRED and LEGENDARY ART: with
Etchings by the Author, and Woodcuts. New Edition; complete in One Volume.
Square crown 8vo. 28s.

LONDON: LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMANS.



A
SKETCH
OF
Modern and Antient
G E O G R A P H Y,
FOR
THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

BY SAMUEL BUTLER, D.D.

LATE LORD BISHOP OF LICHFIELD,
AND FORMERLY HEAD MASTER OF SHREWSBURY SCHOOL.

A NEW EDITION,
REVISED BY THE REV. THOMAS BUTLER.

LONDON:
LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMANS,
1851.

201. e. 7.



LONDON ·
SPOTTISWOODES and SHAW,
New-street-Square.

PREFACE

TO

THE PRESENT EDITION.

THIS work was originally undertaken from experience of the want of some geographical book suited to the classes of a public school. For several years it was, from time to time, under the revision of the Author; and the favourable reception given to it, induced him to devote much time and pains to render it as complete as the nature of a merely elementary work would permit.

The present Edition has been carefully revised by the Author's Son, and such alterations introduced as continually progressive discoveries and the latest information rendered necessary. The last attainable census has been substituted for early ones; and the Editor willingly expresses his obligations to the valuable works of Mr. M'Culloch and of Mr. Keith Johnston for some important information upon this point. Recent travels have been constantly consulted, where any doubt or difficulty seemed to require it; a chapter upon the leading features of physical geo-

graphy has been added, and some additional matter has been introduced both in the modern and antient part. With respect to the latter, great obligations are due to the learned and laborious work of Dr. Forbiger.

Prefixed to the Second Part of the work will also be found a sketch of the rise and progress of geographical knowledge among the antients, which, while it will supply an important desideratum in works of this kind, may at the same time throw light on some obscure passages, and enable the pupil to reconcile some apparently conflicting statements in the antient authors.

Much inconvenience having been felt from the frequent alterations that have been thought necessary, every effort has been made to render those now introduced as nearly final as possible.

CONTENTS.

PREFACE - - - - -	Page iii
CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE - - - - -	xi
KINGS OF ENGLAND SINCE THE CONQUEST - - -	xxiv
HOW TO FIND THE OLYMPIAD AND THE YEAR OF ROME -	xxiv

PART I.

MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION - - - - -	1
Exercise on Latitude and Longitude - - - - -	7
How to turn Degrees of Longitude into Time - - -	8

CHAPTER II.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY - - - - -	9
Distribution of Heat, 9. — Prevailing Winds and Ocean Currents, 11. — Amount of Rain, 16. — Influence of Climate upon Vegetation, 17. — Distribution of Races, 18.	

CHAPTER III.

Divisions of the Globe - - - - -	21
General Description of Europe - - - - -	22
Capitals of the European States - - - - -	24
FRANCE - - - - -	25
Position, Boundaries, Chief Cities, 25. — Rivers, 27. — Mountains, Products, Extent, and Population, 28.	
BELGIUM AND HOLLAND - - - - -	28
Position, Boundaries, 28. — Chief Cities of Belgium, 28. — Of Holland, 29. — Rivers of Belgium, 29. — Of Holland, 29. — Extent and Population, 29. — Produce and Manufactures, 30.	
GERMANY - - - - -	30
Position, Minor States, 30. — Chief Cities, 31. — Products, 32. — Rivers, 32. — Extent and Population, 32. — Mountains, 33.	
PRUSSIA - - - - -	33
Position, 33. — Chief Cities, Rivers, 34. — Mountains, Products, Manufactures, Extent, and Population, 34, 35.	
AUSTRIAN EMPIRE - - - - -	35
Grand Divisions, Principal Cities, 35. — Rivers, 36. — Mountains, Products, Extent, and Population, 36, 37.	

	Page
SWITZERLAND - - - - -	37
Cities, Rivers, 37. — Mountains, Products, 38. — Extent and Population, 38.	
ITALY - - - - -	38
Chief States, 38. — Cities in Northern Italy, 38. — Rivers, Lakes, and Mountains, 39.	
Chief Cities in Southern Italy, 41. — Volcanoes, Mountains, &c., 41.	
Products, Minerals, and Manufactures, 42. — Extent and Population, 40.	
SPAIN - - - - -	42
Boundaries, Chief Cities, 42. — Rivers, Mountains, 43. — Products, Manufactures, Extent, and Population, 44.	
PORTUGAL - - - - -	45
Chief Cities, Mountains, Rivers, 45. — Products, Extent, and Population, 45.	
TURKEY IN EUROPE - - - - -	45
Divisions, 45. — Chief Cities, Rivers, Mountains, 46. — Products, Extent, and Population, 47.	
GREECE - - - - -	47
Chief Cities, Extent, and Population, 47.	
RUSSIA - - - - -	47
Chief Cities, 47. — Rivers, 48. — Lakes, 49. — Mountains, Products, Manufactures, Extent, and Population, 50.	
SWEDEN AND NORWAY - - - - -	50
Lakes, Rivers, and Mountains, 51. — Products and Manufactures, 52. — Chief Cities of Sweden, 50. — Of Norway, 50. — Extent and Population, 51.	
DENMARK - - - - -	52
Chief Cities, 52. — Islands, Volcanoes, 52. — Products and Manufactures, 52.	
RELIGIONS OF EUROPE - - - - -	53
Church of England, 53. — Lutheranism, 53. — Calvinism, 53. — Roman Catholic Church, 54. — Greek Church, 55. — Jews, 55. — Mahometanism, 55.	

CHAPTER IV.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND - - - - -	56
Divisions, 56. — Counties of England, Chief Towns, Remarkable Places, Extent, and Population, 57. — Counties of Wales, Chief Towns, Remarkable Places, Extent and Population, 61. — Rivers and Lakes of England and Wales, 62. — Mountains of England and Wales, 64.	

CONTENTS.

vii

Page

Counties of Scotland, Chief Towns, Remarkable Places, Extent, and Population, 64. — Universities, 66. — Rivers, 66. — Lakes, 67. — Mountains, 68.	
Provinces and Counties of Ireland, Chief Towns, Extent, and Population, 69. — Rivers and Lakes, 70. — Mountains, 71.	
Smaller British Islands, 71. — Products and Manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland, 71.	

CHAPTER V.

ASIA - - - - -	73
Extent and Boundaries, Grand Divisions, 73. — Chief Cities of Hindostan, 76. — Of Turkey in Asia, 77. — Of Arabia, 78. — Of Persia, 78. — Of Afghanistan and Cabool, 78. — Of China, 78. — Of Mongolia, 79. — Of Thibet, 79. — Of Tartary, 79. — Of Siberia, 80. — Chief Rivers, 80. — Seas, 81. — Mountains, 81. — Asiatic Islands, 82. — Religions of Asia, 83. — Extent and Population, 84. — Products and Manufactures, 85.	

CHAPTER VI.

AFRICA - - - - -	86
Grand Divisions, 86. — Discoveries in the Interior, 88. — Chief Cities of Morocco, Tunis, Tripoli, Egypt, Abyssinia, Central Africa, Cape Colony, 89. — Rivers, 89. — Mountains, Deserts, 91. — Islands, 91. — Extent and Population, Products, Religion, 92.	

CHAPTER VII.

AMERICA - - - - -	93
Discovery of America, 93. — Boundaries of North America, 93. — Grand Divisions of North America, 94. — United States, 95. — Chief Cities of Canada and the United States, 96. — Mexico, &c. 97. — Rivers and Lakes, 98. — Mountains, 99. — Islands, 100. — Population and Extent of North America, 101. — Products, 102. — Extent, Population, and Produce of the West India Islands, 102. — Religions of North America, 102.	

CHAPTER VIII.

SOUTH AMERICA - - - - -	103
Grand Divisions, 103. — Principal Cities of Granada, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guiana, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, La Plata, Chili, Bolivia, Peru, 104. — Rivers, 106. — Mountains, 107. — Islands, 108. — Extent and Population, 109. — Products, Mines, Religion, 109.	
POLYNESIA - - - - -	110

CHAPTER IX.		Page
GENERAL STATISTICS	- - - - -	112
Extent and Population of the Globe, 112. — Extent and Population of the Different States of Europe, 113. — Relative Magnitude of the Divisions of the Globe, 114. — Comparative Magnitude of Antient and Modern States, 115. — Population of the Chief Cities of Europe, 116. — Asia, Africa, and America, 118.		

CHAPTER X.		
GENERAL VIEW OF THE CHIEF RIVERS AND MOUNTAINS OF THE EARTH	- - - - -	119

PART II.

ANTIENT GEOGRAPHY.

INTRODUCTION	- - - - -	137
Mythic Geography, 137. — Historical Geography, 142. — Systematic Geography, 147. — Geometric Geography, 152.		

CHAPTER I.		
Orbis Veteribus notus	- - - - -	155

CHAPTER II.		
ITALIA	- - - - -	157
Gallia Cisalpina, or Northern Italy, 158. — Chief Cities, 159. — Mountains, 161. — Rivers, 162.		
Italia Propria, or Central Italy, 163. — Etruria, 164. — Principal Rivers and Lakes, 165. — Umbria, 165. — Chief Rivers, 166. — Picenum, 166. — Cities of Latium, 167. — Rivers of Latium, 168.		
Rome, 169. — Roman Roads, 172. — Cities of Campania, 174. — Rivers and Mountains of Campania, 176. — Chief Places of Samnium, 176. — Marsi and Peligni, 177.		
Magna Græcia, or Southern Italy, 178. — Cities of Apulia, 178. — Messapia or Japygia, 179. — Cities of Lucania, 180. — Rivers of Lucania, 180. — Bruttii, 181. — Chief Rivers, 181.		

CHAPTER III.		
ITALIAN ISLANDS	- - - - -	182
Sicilia, 182. — Insulæ Æoliæ, &c. 186. — Corsica and Sardinia, 186. — Ilva, or Elba 187.		

CHAPTER IV.

	Page
BRITANNIA ANTIQUA - - - - -	188
Antient British Nations, 188. — Cantii, Regni, 188 — Belgæ, Durotriges, Damnonii, Atrebatii, Trinobantes, Catti, Do- buni, Silures, 189. — Odovices, Icenii, Coritani, Cornavii, Parisi, Brigantes, 190.	
Antient Scottish Nations, 191. — Otadeni, Gadeni, Selgovæ, Novantæ, Damnii, 191. — Chief Towns, 191.	
Divisions of Britain under the Byzantine Empire, 191. — Walls of Antoninus and Severus, 192. — Roman Roads in Britain, 194. — Minor British Isles, 194.	

CHAPTER V.

HISPANIA - - - - -	196
Hispania Citerior, 196. — Hispania Ulterior, 198. — Lusitania, 199. — Islands in the Iberian Sea, 200.	

CHAPTER VI.

GALLIA - - - - -	202
Original Divisions, 202. — Subsequent Changes, 203. — Narbo- nensis, 203. — Aquitania, 204. — Gallia Lugdunensis, 206. — Gallia Belgica, 207. — Germania Prima, 209. — Maxima Se- quanorum, 209.	

CHAPTER VII.

GERMANIA - - - - -	210
Countries adjacent to the Rhine, 210. — Nations on the Coast of the Zuyder Zee, and North Sea, 211. — Nations to the East of the Rhine, 211. — Nations adjacent to the Danube, 212. — Nations on the Baltic, 213. — Hercynian Forest, 213. — Country North of the Danube, 214.	

CHAPTER VIII.

COUNTRIES NORTH AND EAST OF THE ADRIATIC - - -	215
Vindelicia, Rhætia, 215. — Noricum, 216. — Pannonia, 216. — Illyricum, 217. — Mœsia, 217. — Dacia Trajani, 218. — The Getæ, 219. — Country North of the Danube, 219.	

CHAPTER IX.

GRÆCIA ANTIQUA - - - - -	221
The Peloponnese, 222. — Cities, &c. of Argolis, 222. — Of La- conia, 223. — Of Messenia, 224. — Of Elis, 224. — Of Achaia, Sicyonia, and Corinthia, 225. — Of Arcadia, 226. — Extra Peloponnesum, 228. — Cities, &c. of Megaris, 229. — Of At- tica, 230. — Athens, 230. — Cities, &c. of Bœotia, 233. —	

	Page
Thebes, 235. — Cities, &c. of Phocis, 235. — The Locri, 236.	
— Doris, 238. — Ætolia, 238. — Acarnania, 239.	
Northern Greece, 239. — Account of Thessalia, 240. — Of Epirus,	
242. — Of Macedonia, 243. — Of Thracia, 247.	
CHAPTER X.	
GRECIAN ISLANDS - - - - -	253
Islands on the East Coast of Greece, 251. — Islands on the	
Western Coast, 255. — Islands on the Coast of Asia, 256. —	
Grecian Seas, 258.	
CHAPTER XI.	
ASIA - - - - -	260
CHAPTER XII.	
ASIA MINOR - - - - -	262
Bithynia, 263. — Paphlagonia, 264. — Galatia, 265. — Pontus	
266. — Mysia, 267. — Lydia, 270. — Caria, 273. — Lycia, 275.	
— Pamphylia and Pisidia, 276. — Isauria, 277. — Cilicia, 277.	
— Phrygia, 279. — Lycaonia, 280. — Cappadocia, 280.	
CHAPTER XIII.	
ORIENS (Part 1.) - - - - -	283
Grand Divisions, 283. — Syria, 283. — Phœnicia, 286. — Pales-	
tina, 287. — Divisions previous to Joshua, 288. — Division	
among the Tribes by him, 288. — Country east of the Jordan,	
291. — Samaria and Galilee, 292.	
CHAPTER XIV.	
ORIENS (Part 2.) - - - - -	297
Arabia, 297. — Babylonia and Chaldæa, 298. — Mesopotamia,	
299. — Assyria, 301. — Armenia, 301. — Colchis, 303. — Iberia,	
303. — Susiana, 304. — Persia, 305. — Carmania, 305. — Ge-	
drosia, 305. — Media, 306. — Parthia, 306. — Aria, 307. —	
Hyrcania, 307. — Margiana, 307. — Bactriana, 308. — Sog-	
diana, 308. — General Account of India, 308. — Indo-Scythia,	
309. — Hindostan, 309. — Scythia, 310. — Serica, 310.	
CHAPTER XV.	
AFRICA - - - - -	312
Grand Divisions, 312. — Mauritania, 313. — Numidia, 314. —	
Africa Propria, 315. — Tripolitana, 318. — Libya, 320. —	
Catabathmus Magnus, 321. — General Description of Egypt,	
322. — Ægyptus Inferior, 323. — Ægyptus Superior, 326. —	
Inhabitants of the Southern Coast of the Red Sea, 328 —	
Islands on the Western Coast of Africa, 329.	
GENERAL INDEX - - - - -	331

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

B. C.	
4004	Creation of the world.
2348	The deluge.
2247	Tower of Babel built, and confusion of languages.
2059	The Assyrian empire founded.
1996	Birth of Abraham.
1728	Joseph sold into Egypt.
1571	Moses born.
1556	Kingdom of Attica founded by Cecrops.
1493	Thebes built by Cadmus.
1452	The five books of Moses written, who dies the next year.
1406	Minos the Cretan lawgiver.
1356	Eleusinian mysteries introduced at Athens by Eumolpus.
1263	Argonautic expedition.
1225	Theban war.
1184	Troy taken.
1104	Return of the Heraclidæ to the Peloponnese.
1095	Saul made king of Israel.
1070	Codrus last king of Athens.
1044	Settlement of the Ionian colonies in Asia Minor. Age of Homer.
1004	Dedication of Solomon's temple.
975	Kingdoms of Israel and Judah divided.
907	Age of Hesiod.
896	Elijah taken up to heaven.
884	Lycurgus the Spartan lawgiver.
869	Carthage built.
820	Sardanapalus, last king of Assyria. Median empire founded.

xii CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE, B. C. 776—536.

Ol.	A. U. C.	B. C.	
i. 1.		776	Corcebus conquers at the Olympic games; from which time the regular dates of the Olympiads begin.
v. 4.		757	Isaiah begins to prophesy.
vi. 4.		753	Rome founded, April 20.
ix. 2.	11	743	First Messenian war; continues 19 years to the taking of Ithome.
xiv. 4.	33	721	Kingdom of Israel finished by the taking of Samaria by Salmanasar king of Assyria.
xxiii. 4.	69	685	Second Messenian war; continues 14 years to the taking of Ira after a siege of 11 years. Age of Tyrtæus and Archilochus.
xxiv. 1.	70	684	Annual Archons established at Athens.
xxx. 2.	95	659	Cypselus usurps the government of Corinth.
xxxix. 2.	131	623	Draco the Athenian lawgiver.
xliv. 1.	150	604	Age of Arion, Pittacus, Alcæus, Sappho.
xlvi. 2.	163	591	Pythian games established at Delphi, and continued every second year of each Olympiad. Age of Chilo, Anacharsis, Thales, Epimenides, Solon, Æsop, Stesichorus, &c.
xlvi. 2.	167	587	Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, June 9., after a siege of 18 months.
l. 4.	177	577	Death of Jeremiah the prophet.
liv. 3.	192	562	First comedy acted at Athens by Sursarion and Dolon.
liv. 4.	193	561	Pisistratus usurps the sovereign power at Athens.
lv. 2.	195	559	Persian empire founded upon the Median by Cyrus. Age of Anaximenes, Bias, Anaximander, Phalaris, and Cleobulus.
lviii. 1.	206	548	Croesus, last king of Lydia, conquered by Cyrus. Age of Theognis and Pherecydes.
lx. 2.	215	539	Marseilles built by the Phocæans. Age of Pythagoras, Simonides, Thespis, Xenophanes, and Anacreon.
lx. 3.	216	538	Babylon taken by Cyrus.
lxi. 1.	218	536	Edict of Cyrus for the return of the Jews, and rebuilding of the temple.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE, B.C. 525—421. xiii

OL.	A. U. C.	B. C.	
lxiii. 4.	229	525	Egypt conquered by Cambyses.
lxiv. 4.	233	521	Darius Hystaspes, king of Persia. Age of Confucius the Chinese Philosopher.
lxvii. 3.	244	510	Tyranny of the Pisistratidæ abolished at Athens.
lxvii. 4.	245	509	Expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome. End of the regal, and establishment of the consular government.
lxix. 1.	250	504	Sardis burnt by the Athenians, which causes the invasion of Greece by the Persians. Age of Heraclitus, Parmenides, Milo the wrestler, Aristagoras, &c.
lxx. 3.	256	498	Lartius the first dictator created at Rome.
lxxi. 4.	261	493	Secession of the Roman people to Mons Sacer.
lxxii. 3.	264	490	Battle of Marathon. Age of Miltiades.
lxxv. 1.	274	480	Battles of Thermopylæ and Salamis. Age of Æschylus, Pindar, Anaxagoras, Zeuxis, Aristides, Themistocles, &c.
lxxv. 2.	275	479	Battles of Platæa and Mycale on the same day.
lxxv. 4.	277	477	The 300 Fabii killed in one day.
lxxviii. 4.	289	465	Third Messenian war; continues 10 years.
lxxxi. 3.	300	454	The Romans send to Athens for Solon's laws. Age of Sophocles, Pericles, Zaleucus, Nehemiah the prophet, &c.
lxxxiii. 1.	306	448	The first sacred war concerning the temple of Delphi.
lxxxiii. 2.	307	447	The Athenians defeated by the Bœotians at Chæronea.
lxxxiii. 4.	309	445	Age of Herodotus, Empedocles, Euripides, Phidias, &c.
lxxxvii. 2.	323	431	Peloponnesian war begins, May 7., and continues 27 years. Age of Cratinus, Eupolis, Aristophanes, Meton, Democritus, Gorgias, Thucydides, Hippocrates, Malachi the last of the Prophets: and the history of the Old Testament ends.
lxxxix. 4.	333	421	The fifty years' peace made between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians,

XIV CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE, B.C. 416—363.

Ol.	A. U. C.	B. C.	
			which is kept but 6 years and 10 months.
xc. 1.	338	416	Scene of the Peloponnesian war removed to Sicily. The Agrarian law first moved at Rome.
xciii. 4.	349	405	Battle of Ægos Potamos. Usurpation of Dionysius the elder.
xciv. 1.	350	404	Athens taken by Lysander, which puts an end to the Peloponnesian war. Age of Parrhasius, Protagoras, Lysias, Agathon, Cebes.
xciv. 4.	353	401	Cyrus the younger killed at Cunaxa. Retreat of the 10,000 Greeks. Expulsion of the thirty tyrants from Athens by Thrasybulus.
xcv. 1.	354	400	Socrates put to death.
xcvi. 1.	358	396	Expedition of Agesilaus into Asia. Age of Xenophon, Zeuxis, Aristippus, and Archytas.
xcvi. 2.	359	395	Corinthian war begun by the alliances of the Athenians, Thebans, Corinthians, and Argives, against the Lacedæmonians.
xcvi. 3.	360	394	Conon defeats the Lacedæmonian fleet near Cnidus. The allies defeated by Agesilaus in the battle of Coronea.
xcvii. 3.	364	390	Rome burnt by the Gauls. Age of Plato, Conon, Iphicrates, Camillus.
xcviii. 1.	366	388	Peace of Antalcidas, which made the Greek cities in Asia Minor tributary to the Persians.
c. 4.	377	377	Lacedæmonians defeated off Naxos by Chabrias. Age of Isæus, Isocrates, Diogenes, &c.
cii. 2.	383	371	The Lacedæmonians defeated by the Thebans, commanded by Epaminondas, at the battle of Leuctra.
cii. 3.	384	370	Messenians return to the Peloponnese, having been banished 300 years.
ciii. 2.	387	367	One of the consuls at Rome elected from the Plebeians.
civ. 2.	391	363	Lacedæmonians defeated by Epaminondas, at the battle of Mantinea. Death of Epaminondas a year after that of Pelopidas.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE, B.C. 362—307. xv

OL.	A. U. C.	B. C.	
civ. 3.	392	362	Agessilaus goes into Egypt, and dies on his return home.
cv. 1.	394	360	Athenians defeated at Methone by Philip of Macedon, being the first battle he gained in Greece.
cv. 4.	397	357	Second sacred war begun; the Phocians having attacked the temple of Delphi.
cvi. 4.	401	353	Philip defeats the Phocians commanded by Onomarchus.
cviii. 1.	406	348	Philip puts an end to the sacred war.
cix. 2.	411	343	Timoleon banishes Dionysius the younger, tyrant of Syracuse. Age of Speusippus, Protogenes, Aristotle, Æschines, Demosthenes, Phocion, &c.
cx. 3.	416	338	Philip defeats the Athenians and their allies in the fatal battle of Chæronea.
cx. 1.	418	336	Philip killed by Pausanias.
cx. 2.	419	335	Alexander destroys Thebes.
cx. 3.	420	334	Alexander begins his Persian expedition. Battle of the Granicus.
cx. 4.	421	333	Battle of Issus.
cxii. 1.	422	332	Tyre taken and destroyed by Alexander: Alexandria in Egypt founded by him.
cxii. 2.	423	331	Battle of Arbela. End of the Persian, and commencement of the Grecian empire.
cxiii. 2.	427	327	Alexander's expedition against Porus. Age of Apelles, Hyperides, Lysippus, &c.
cxiv. 2.	431	323	Alexander dies, May 21. Kingdom of Egypt founded by Ptolemy.
cxiv. 4.	433	321	Romans defeated by the Samnites at Caudium.
cxv. 1.	434	320	Polyperchon publishes liberty to all the Grecian cities. Age of Praxiteles, Menander, Demetrius Phalereus.
cxvi. 2.	439	315	Eumenes delivered to Antigonus by his army.
cxvii. 1.	442	312	Seleucus takes Babylon. Commencement of the æra of the Seleucidæ.
cxviii. 2.	447	307	Democracy re-established at Athens by Demetrius Poliorcetes.

xvi CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE, B. C. 306—224.

Ol.	A. U. C.	B. C.	
cxviii. 3.	448	306	Alexander's successors assume the title of kings.
cxix. 4.	453	301	Battle of Ipsus, in which Antigonus is defeated and killed by Ptolemy, Seleucus, Lysimachus, and Cassander. Age of Zeno, Pyrrho, Philemon, Crantor.
cxixii. 2.	463	291	Age of Euclid the mathematician, Epicurus, Bion, &c.
cxixiv. 1.	470	284	Pharos of Alexandria built. The Septuagint translated about this time.
cxixiv. 4.	473	281	Lysimachus defeated and killed by Seleucus. Romans begin the Tarentine war. Achæan league begins.
cxixv. 1.	474	280	Pyrrhus king of Epirus goes to Italy to assist the Tarentines.
cxixv. 3.	476	278	The Gauls cut to pieces near Delphi. Age of Sostratus, Theocritus, Aratus, Lycophron, &c.
cxixvi. 3.	480	274	Curius defeats Pyrrhus, who retires to Epirus.
cxixvii. 4.	485	269	Silver first coined at Rome.
cxixix. 1.	490	264	First Punic war begins, and continues 23 years.
cxixx. 1.	494	260	Duillius gains the first naval victory with a Roman fleet over the Carthaginians.
cxixxi. 1.	498	256	Regulus defeated by Xanthippus.
cxixxii. 2.	503	251	Age of Aratus, Cleanthes, Manetho, Timæus, Callimachus, Zoilus.
cxixxiv. 1.	510	244	Citadel of Corinth taken by Aratus.
cxixxiv. 3.	512	242	Carthaginians defeated by Lutatius Catulus. End of the first Punic war.
cxixxiv. 4.	513	241	Agis king of Lacedæmon put to death.
cxixxv. 1.	514	240	Plays of Livius Andronicus first acted at Rome.
cxixxv. 4.	517	237	Amilcar passes into Spain with his son Hannibal.
cxixxvi. 2.	519	235	Temple of Janus shut the first time since the reign of Numa.
cxixxvi. 4.	521	233	Original manuscripts of Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, lent to Ptolemy on a pledge of fifteen talents.
cxixxvii. 2.	523	231	First divorce known at Rome. Sardinia and Corsica conquered.
cxixxix. 1.	530	224	Colossus of Rhodes thrown down by an

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE, B.C. 220—146. xvii

Ol.	A. U. C.	B. C.	
			earthquake. Romans first cross the Po in pursuit of the Gauls. Age of Chrysippus, Archimedes, Valerius Messala, C. Nævius, Aristarchus, Apollonius Rhodius, Fabius Pictor the first Roman historian, &c.
cxl. 1.	534	220	Social war between the Ætolians and Achæans assisted by Philip, the last Macedonian king of that name.
cxl. 2.	535	219	Hannibal takes Saguntum, which is the cause of the second Punic war.
cxl. 3.	536	218	Second Punic war begins, and continues 17 years. Battles of Ticinus and Trebia.
cxl. 4.	537	217	Battle of Trasymenus.
cxli. 1.	538	216	Battle of Cannæ.
cxli. 3.	540	214	Romans begin the war against Philip in Epirus.
cxlii. 1.	542	212	Syracuse taken by Marcellus after a siege of three years. Death of Archimedes.
cxliii. 2.	547	207	Asdrubal defeated by Claudius. Age of Plautus, Ennius, &c.
cxliv. 3.	552	202	Battle of Zama, which put an end to the second Punic war.
cxlv. 1.	554	200	First Macedonian war begins, and continues four years nearly.
cxlv. 4.	557	197	Philip defeated at the battle of Cynoscephale, which puts an end to the first Macedonian war.
cxlvii. 1.	562	192	Romans begin the war with Antiochus the Great, which continues near three years. Age of Lælius, Massinissa, the Scipios, the Gracchi.
cxlix. 2.	571	188	Death of Hannibal and Philopœmen; Scipio died the year preceding.
clii. 2.	583	171	Second Macedonian war.
cliii. 1.	586	168	Battle of Pydna, in which Perses is defeated by Paulus Æmilius, and Macedonia reduced to a Roman province. Age of Terence, Polybius, Pacuvius, Hipparchus, Carneades, &c.
civii. 4.	605	149	Third Punic war begins.
clviii. 1.	606	148	Romans make war upon the Achæans.
clviii. 3.	608	146	Viriatus defeated by Lælius in Spain.

xviii CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE, B.C. 145—45.

A. U. C.	B. C.	
609	145	Carthage destroyed by Scipio, and Corinth by Mummius.
613	141	Numantine war begins; continues eight years.
618	136	The famous embassy of Scipio, Metellus, Mummius, and Panætius into Egypt, Syria, and Greece.
619	135	The history of the Apocrypha ends.
621	133	Numantia taken. Pergamus annexed to the Roman empire. Tiberius Gracchus killed.
633	121	Caius Gracchus killed. Age of Lucilius.
643	111	Jugurthine war begins, and continues five years.
652	102	Teutones defeated by Marius.
653	101	Teutones and Cimbri defeated by Marius and Catulus.
657	97	Cyrene left by Ptolemy Apion to the Romans.
663	91	Social war begins, and continues three years till finished by Sylla.
665	89	Mithridatic war begins, and continues 26 years.
666	88	Civil wars of Marius and Sylla begin, and continue six years.
672	82	Sylla defeats the younger Marius, and is made dictator.
676	78	Death of Sylla.
679	75	Bithynia left by Nicomedes to the Romans.
681	73	Servile war begins under Spartacus.
683	71	Spartacus defeated by Crassus and Pompey.
685	69	Mithridates and Tigranes defeated by Lucullus.
688	66	Mithridates conquered by Pompey in a night battle. Crete subdued by Metellus, who obtains the surname of Creticus.
689	65	Pompey conquers Syria, which puts an end to the reign of the Seleucidæ.
691	63	Catiline's conspiracy defeated by Cicero. Mithridates kills himself.
694	60	First triumvirate of Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus. Age of Cicero, Catulus, Lucretius, Sallust, &c.
696	58	Cicero banished, and recalled in sixteen months.
699	55	Cæsar invades Britain.
701	53	Death of Crassus.
704	50	Civil war between Cæsar and Pompey.
706	48	Battle of Pharsalia.
707	47	Alexandria taken by Cæsar.
708	46	War of Africa. Cato kills himself. Cæsar corrects the calendar by the advice of Sosigenes: the year of confusion, consisting of 15 months, or 445 days.
709	45	Battle of Munda.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE, B.C. 44.—A.D. 37. xix

A. U. C.	B. C.	
710	44	Cæsar killed in the senate-house.
711	43	Battle of Mutina. Second triumvirate of Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus. Cicero proscribed and put to death. Age of C. Nepos, Diodorus Siculus, Trogus Pompeius, Varro, &c.
712	42	Battle of Philippi.
715	39	Ventidius defeats Pacorus general of the Parthians on the same day 14 years after the death of Crassus.
718	36	Pompey the younger defeated in Sicily by Octavius.
722	32	Octavius and Antony prepare for war.
723	31	Battle of Actium.
724	30	Alexandria taken, and Egypt reduced to a Roman province.
727	27	Title of Augustus given to Octavius. The Augustan age—of Virgil, Manilius, Asinius Pollio, Mæcenas, Agrippa, Strabo, Horace, Macer, Propertius, Livy, Tibullus, Ovid, Varius, Tucca, Vitruvius, Dionysius Halicarnassensis, and Dionysius Periegetes.
734	20	Tiberius recovers the Roman standards from the Parthians.
737	17	Secular games celebrated at Rome.
739	15	Rhæti and Vindelici defeated by Drusus.
742	12	Pannonians defeated by Tiberius.
748	6	Tiberius retires to Rhodes for seven years.
749	4	Our Saviour born, four years before the vulgar æra.
	A. D.	
755	2	Tiberius returns to Rome.
762	9	Ovid banished to Tomos.
763	10	Varus defeated in Germany by Arminius.
767	14	Augustus dies at Nola, and is succeeded by Tiberius. Age of Phædrus, Asinius Gallus, Paterculus, Cornelius Celsus, &c.
770	17	Twelve cities in Asia Minor destroyed by an earthquake.
772	19	Germanicus, poisoned by Piso, dies at Antioch.
779	26	Tiberius retires to the island of Capræ.
784	31	Sejanus disgraced and put to death.
786	33	Our Saviour crucified.
789	36	Conversion of St. Paul.
790	37	Tiberius dies, and is succeeded by Caligula. Age of Valerius Maximus, Columella, Philo Judæus, &c.

XX CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE, A. D. 39—121.

A. U. C.	A. D.	
792	39	St. Matthew writes his Gospel.
793	40	The disciples first called Christians at Antioch.
794	41	Caligula killed by Chærea and succeeded by Claudius.
796	43	The expedition of Claudius into Britain.
797	44	St. Mark writes his Gospel.
804	51	Caractacus brought a prisoner to Rome.
807	54	Claudius poisoned by Agrippina and succeeded by Nero.
812	59	Agrippina put to death by her son Nero.
817	64	First persecution of the Christians.
818	65	Seneca and Lucan put to death by Nero.
819	66	Nero visits Greece. The Jewish war begins. Age of Persius, Q. Curtius, Pliny the naturalist, Josephus, Frontinus, &c.
820	67	St. Peter and St. Paul put to death.
821	68	Nero killed and succeeded by Galba.
822	69	Galba killed and succeeded by Otho. Otho defeated by Vitellius, kills himself. Vitellius defeated, and killed, and succeeded by Vespasian.
823	70	Jerusalem taken and destroyed by Titus, Saturday, Sept. 8.
832	79	Death of Vespasian: succession of Titus. Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabiæ destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, in which Pliny the elder lost his life. Age of Josephus.
834	81	Death of Titus and succession of Domitian. Age of Sil. Italicus, Martial, Apollonius of Tyana, Valerius Flaccus, Solinus, Epictetus, Quintilian, Agricola, &c.
848	95	Second persecution of the Christians.
849	96	Domitian killed by Stephanus and succeeded by Nerva. Age of Juvenal, Tacitus, Statius, &c.
851	98	Death of Nerva and succession of Trajan.
855	102	Pliny, proconsul of Bithynia, writes his famous letter to Trajan giving an account of the Christians.
856	103	Trajan reduces Dacia to a Roman province.
859	106	Trajan's expedition to Parthia. Age of Florus, Suetonius, Pliny the younger, Plutarch, &c.
860	107	Third persecution of the Christians.
867	114	Trajan's column erected at Rome.
870	117	Death of Trajan: succession of Hadrian.
871	118	Fourth persecution of the Christians.
874	121	Hadrian builds his wall in Britain.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE, A.D. 130—235. xxi

A. U. C.	A. D.	
883	130	Hadrian rebuilds Jerusalem, and erects a temple there to Jupiter.
884	131	The Jews rebel, and after a war of five years are defeated and all banished.
891	138	Death of Hadrian and succession of Antoninus Pius. In the reign of Hadrian flourished Phavorinus, Aristides the sophist, Polycarp, Arrian, Ptolemy the geographer, &c.
914	161	Death of Antoninus; succession of Marcus Aurelius and L. Verus. In the reign of Antoninus flourished Maximus Tyrius, Pausanias the topographer of Greece, Diophantus the mathematician, Lucian, Hermogenes, Polyænus, Appian, Artemidorus, Justin Martyr, Apuleius, &c.
922	169	War of the Marcomanni.
933	180	Death of Aurelius: succession of Commodus. In the reign of Aurelius flourished Galen, Athenagoras, Tatian, Athenæus, Diogenes Laërtius.
945	192	Commodus killed by Martia and Lætus: succeeded by Pertinax, who reigns a few months. In this reign flourished Julius Pollux, Theodotian, Irenæus, &c.
946	193	Pertinax killed by the Prætorian guards, who sell the empire to Didius Julianus. Didius Julianus killed by the Prætorian guards, and succeeded by Severus.
947	194	Severus defeats his rival Niger at Issus.
951	199	Severus defeats and kills his rival Albinus at Lyons.
955	202	Fifth persecution of the Christians.
960	207	Severus visits Britain.
962	209	Severus builds his wall in Britain.
964	211	Severus dies at York, and is succeeded by Caracalla and Geta. In the reign of Severus flourished Tertullian, Minucius Felix, Papinian, Clemens Alexandrinus, Philostratus, &c.
965	212	Geta killed by his brother Caracalla.
970	217	Caracalla killed and succeeded by Macrinus. In this reign Oppian flourished.
971	218	Macrinus killed by the Prætorian guards and succeeded by Elagabalus.
975	222	Elagabalus killed by the Prætorian guards and succeeded by Alexander.
988	235	The sixth persecution of the Christians. Alexander killed by the soldiers and succeeded by Maximin.

xxii CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE, A.D. 236—324.

A. U. C.	A. D.	
		In the reign of Alexander flourished Dion Cassius, Origen, and Ammonius.
989	236	Maximin killed by the soldiers, and succeeded by the two Gordians, who are killed by Pupienus and Balbinus.
990	238	Pupienus and Balbinus killed by the soldiers and succeeded by Gordian.
997	244	Gordian killed and succeeded by Philip.
1002	249	Philip killed by the soldiers and succeeded by Decius.
1003	250	Seventh persecution of the Christians.
1004	251	Decius killed in battle against the Goths, and succeeded by Gallus.
1006	253	Gallus killed and succeeded by Æmilianus, who is soon killed by his soldiers and succeeded by Valerian.
1010	257	Eighth persecution of the Christians.
1012	259	Valerian taken by Sapor king of Persia, by whom he is kept prisoner, and at length flayed alive.
1013	260	Gallienus succeeds Valerian. The thirty pretenders to the empire called the thirty tyrants.
1021	268	Gallienus killed by his soldiers and succeeded by Claudius.
1023	270	Claudius dies and is succeeded by Aurelian.
1025	272	Ninth persecution of the Christians.
1026	273	Zenobia defeated by Aurelian at Edessa. Age of Longinus.
1028	275	Aurelian killed and succeeded by Tacitus, who reigned only six months, and was succeeded by Probus.
1035	282	Probus killed by his soldiers and succeeded by Carus and his two sons, Carinus and Numerianus.
1037	284	Carus killed by lightning and succeeded by Dioclesian. Carausius in Britain.
1039	286	Dioclesian takes Maximianus as his partner in the empire.
1056	303	Tenth persecution of the Christians, which continues ten years.
1057	304	Dioclesian and Maximianus abdicate the empire, and are succeeded by Constantius Chlorus and Galerius.
1059	306	Constantius dies, and is succeeded by his son Constantine the Great.
1065	312	Maxentius defeated and killed by Constantine.
1072	319	Constantine begins to favour the Christians.
1077	324	Licinius defeated and banished by Constantine.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE, A.D. 325—1453. xxiii

A. U. C.	A. D.	
1078	325	The first general Council of Nice.
1081	328	The seat of empire removed from Rome to Constantinople.
1083	330	Solemn dedication of Constantinople.
	331	Constantine orders all the heathen temples to be destroyed.
	337	Death of Constantine and succession of his three sons, Constantine, Constans, and Constantius.
	340	Constantine killed by Constans at Aquileia.
	350	Constans killed in Spain by Magnentius.
	360	Death of Constantius : succession of Julian.
	363	Death of Julian : succession of Jovian.
	364	Death of Jovian. Division of the empire into Eastern and Western ; the former being governed by Valens, the latter by Valentinian.
	410	Rome taken and plundered by Alaric king of the Visigoths.
	426	The Romans leave Britain.
	447	Attila king of the Huns, surnamed the Scourge of God, ravages Europe.
	455	Rome taken by Genseric king of the Vandals.
	474	Augustulus, last emperor of the West.
	476	The Western empire destroyed by Odoacer king of the Heruli, who assumes the title of King of all Italy.
	529	Justinian publishes his celebrated Code, and four years after, his Digest. Age of Belisarius.
	581	About this time Latin ceases to be the language of Italy.
	622	Mahomet, in his 53d year, flies from Mecca to Medina, on Friday, July 16., which forms the first year of the Hegira, or Mahometan era.
	632	Death of Mahomet.
	637	Jerusalem taken by the Saracens.
	640	Alexandria taken by the Saracens and the library destroyed.
	732	Battle of Poitiers, in which the Saracens are defeated and driven out of France by Charles Martel.
	800	Charlemagne crowned emperor of Rome and of the Western empire.
	1096	The first crusade.
	1099	Jerusalem taken by the crusaders.
	1188	Third crusade, and siege of Acre.
	1453	May 28., Mahomet II. takes Constantinople, and puts an end to the Eastern empire.

XXIV KINGS OF ENGLAND SINCE THE CONQUEST.

KINGS OF ENGLAND SINCE THE CONQUEST.

Accession.		Accession.	
William the Con-		Henry VII.	Aug. 22, 1485.
queror.	Oct. 14, 1066.	Henry VIII.	April 22, 1509.
William Rufus.	Sept. 9, 1087.	Edward VI.	Jan. 28, 1546.
Henry I.	Aug. 2, 1100.	Mary.	July 6, 1553.
Stephen.	Dec. 2, 1135.	Elizabeth.	Nov. 17, 1558.
Henry II.	Oct. 25, 1154.	James I.	March 24, 1602.
Richard I.	July 6, 1189.	Charles I.	March 27, 1625.
John.	April 6, 1199.	Charles II.	Jan. 30, 1648.
Henry III.	Oct. 19, 1216.	James II.	Feb. 6, 1684.
Edward I.	Nov. 16, 1272.	William III. and	
Edward II.	July 7, 1307.	Mary.	Feb. 13, 1688.
Edward III.	Jan. 25, 1326.	Anne.	March 8, 1701.
Richard II.	June 21, 1377.	George I.	Aug. 1, 1714.
Henry IV.	Sept. 20, 1399.	George II.	June 11, 1727.
Henry V.	March 30, 1412.	George III.	Oct. 25, 1760.
Henry VI.	Aug. 31, 1422.	George IV.	Jan. 29, 1820.
Edward IV.	March 4, 1460.	William IV.	June 26, 1830.
Edward V.	April 9, 1483.	Victoria.	June 20, 1837.
Richard III.	June 22, 1483.		

NOTE

ON THE CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

THE dates in this table are taken from Blair's Chronology, and contain the principal events of ancient history, most of which were selected by Dr. Lempriere in the introduction to his useful and popular work, the Classical Dictionary.

In order to find the year of the Olympiad, or the year of Rome, in which any event happened, of which we know the date in years before Christ, we have to consider that the first Olympiad took place 776 years before Christ, and that Rome was founded 753 years B.C.

Hence we get the following rules:—

To find the Olympiad: subtract the given year before Christ from 776, divide the remainder by 4, and to the quotient add 1 for the current Olympiad, and 1 for the current year of it.

YEAR OF THE OLYMPIAD.

XXV

Thus, the battle of the Granicus was fought B.C. 334. Therefore,

From 776

Take 334

4)442

110. 2

1. 1

111. 3

That is, the battle of the Granicus was fought in the third year of the 111th Olympiad.

Observe, that as an Olympiad is a space of 4 years, in dividing the sum which remains after subtraction, by 4, there will be either no remainder or a remainder of 1, 2, or 3: if there is no remainder, then adding 1, we shall find that the event took place in the first year of the Olympiad, which we have previously found; if a remainder of 1, 2, or 3, by adding the 1 for the current year in each instance, it will have happened in the 2d, 3d, or 4th year. In the instance above given, there was a remainder of 2 after division, adding 1 to which shows the event to have happened in the 3d year of the Olympiad (111) previously found. To find the year of Rome: subtract the given year B.C. from 753; to the remainder add 1 for the current year, and it will give the year of Rome: or subtract the given year B.C. from 754, and it will give the year of Rome without any addition.

Thus Cæsar was killed B.C. 44.

From 753

Take 44

Remains 709

Add 1

710 A.U.C.;

or, from 754

take 44

710 A.U.C.*

* An event which happened in the 1st year of Rome happened 753 B.C.; that is, the current year is to be reckoned to the years B.C., and to those of the city also: otherwise an event happening B.C. 753, would appear to have happened A.U.C. 0, or before the city was built. In the same manner an event B.C. 776, would appear to have happened

Conversely,—Multiply the Olympiad by 4, to the product add the current year or years of the Olympiad, and from the whole subtract 5*; then subtract the remainder from 776, and the remainder will be the year B. C. required.

Thus, Ol. 111. 3

4

444

Add 3

447

Subtract 5

442

Then, from 776

take 442

Remains 334 B. C.

or, without subtracting the 5, take the years of the Olympiad found as above from 781, and you get the year B. C. required.

Thus, from 781

take 447

334 B. C.

I have given the longer rules in these cases, for the sake of showing the principle; the shorter are better for practice.

For events in the Roman history after the birth of Christ we have only to add the given year of our Lord to 753, to get the year of Rome; or subtract 753 from the given year of Rome, to get the year of our Lord.

Thus, Varus was defeated A. D. 10

753

763 A. U. C.

or Varus was defeated A. U. C. 763

753

10 A. D.

in no year of no Olympiad, unless on the same principle we add 1 to the Olympiad and 1 to the year.

* Because the *one* current Olympiad is 4 years, and the current year is *one* year.

PART I.

**A SKETCH
OF
MODERN GEOGRAPHY.**

MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

Maps of Dr. Butler's Atlas referred to in this Chapter are, Modern Geography (M.G.), plates I. III. IV. XXVI.

GEOGRAPHY implies a description of the earth, being derived from the Greek words $\gamma\eta$, *the earth*, and $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\omega$, *to describe*.

The form of the earth is very nearly spherical ; the polar axis being only about 38 miles shorter than the equatorial, which, in a diameter of nearly 8000 miles, can produce no sensible difference.

The principal circles on the globe (Pl. I.*) are, the Equator, the Ecliptic, the Tropic of Cancer, the Tropic of Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic circles. Every circle, whether greater or less, is divided into 360 degrees ; for the ancients supposed that the Ecliptic, or circle which the sun appears annually to describe in the heavens, was completed in 360 days. Each day's advance in this circle they called a *gradus*, or *step*, or *degree*, and applied the same mode of division to circles in general. Each degree is subdivided into 60 minutes,

* The references are made to the maps, as numbered in the Index to them.

and each minute into 60 seconds. Degrees, minutes, and seconds are marked thus, °, ', '' ; thus 23° 40' 52'' means 23 degrees, 40 minutes, 52 seconds. The half of 360 is 180 ; and the half of 180, or the fourth part of 360, is 90. Hence, if the whole circle contains 360°, a semicircle will contain 180° ; and a quadrant, or quarter of a circle, will contain 90°, or an angle called a right angle. Hence it will be seen that the Equator dividing the earth equally, must divide each circle passing through the poles into two semicircles, containing 180° above, and 180° below ; or, reckoning by quadrants, into two quadrants of 90° each above, and two of 90° each below the Equator.*

The Ecliptic, or circle which the sun appears to describe in the heavens, sets out from the Equator, and rises through the first quadrant to the Tropic of Cancer ; it then turns † towards the Equator, which it again meets 180° from the place where it set out ; it then descends for the third quadrant,

* A straight line passing through the centre of any circle, till it meets the circumference in *two* points, is called the diameter of the circle, because it *διαμερῶ*—measures through it. Half this diameter (or a line drawn from the centre to the circumference in *one* point) is called the radius of the circle. And it is a property of the circle to have all its radii, or diameters, of equal length. If a circle be supposed to turn round on its diameter, it will generate a solid figure called a sphere. Such is the figure of the earth *very nearly*. The diameter on which the circle revolves is called its axis. The extreme points of this diameter are called its poles, from *πολεῖν*—to turn round. A great circle is any circle described on a sphere, whose diameter is equal to the diameter of the sphere. The Equator and Ecliptic are called primary great circles. A secondary, is a great circle, whose axis is at right angles to the axis of the primary ; the poles, therefore, of the secondary will be 90° from the poles of the primary. An arc is any part of the circumference of a circle contained between two radii, and is denominated from the number of degrees it contains. Thus 30° of the circumference, contained between two radii, is called an arc of 30° ; a quadrant is an arc of 90° ; a semicircle is an arc of 180°. Parallels are lesser circles which every where keep at the same distance from the primary circle, and so run, as it were—*παρ' ἀλλήλους*—by the side of each other.

† Hence the name of Tropic, from *τρέπειν*, to turn.

THE ECLIPTIC, TROPICS, EQUATOR, POLAR CIRCLES. 3

below the Equator to the Tropic of Capricorn, from whence it turns upwards till it reaches the point from which it set out. Thus we see a change in the direction of the Ecliptic, with respect to the Equator, at every quadrant: and every point on the earth's surface, situated between the Tropics, has the sun vertical twice every year.

The Equator, or Equinoctial, is so called, because on the two days the sun is vertical at the Equator, in the signs of Aries and Libra, *noctes æquantur*, or the time of day and night, is exactly equal all over the world.

The Ecliptic is so called because all *ἑκλήψεις*, or eclipses of the sun or moon, can only take place when the moon is in or near that circle.*

The Tropics are two parallels to the Equator drawn through the Ecliptic, at those points where the Ecliptic is at the greatest distance from the Equator; this is found to be about $23^{\circ} 30'$ from the Equator, on either side.

The Polar circles are those circles which are supposed to be described by the Poles of the Ecliptic revolving round the Poles of the Equator. Hence they must be the same distance from the poles of the Equator, as the plane of the Ecliptic from the plane of the Equator, or $23^{\circ} 30'$, which is the distance of the Tropics from the Equator.

The Zones are so called from *ζώναι*, *belts* or *girdles*, being those spaces contained between the several principal circles we have described. Thus, between the Poles and Polar Circles are the two Frigid Zones, between the Frigid Zones and the Tropics are the two Temperate Zones, and between the two Tropics, the Torrid Zone, deriving these appellations from the temperature of the atmosphere.

* An eclipse of the sun is caused by the moon intervening between the sun and earth, so that the moon's shadow falls on the earth. An eclipse of the moon is caused by the earth intervening between the sun and moon, so that the earth's shadow falls on the moon.

Longitude is the distance of any place from a given spot, generally the capital of the country, measured in a direction *East* or *West*, either along the Equator or any circle parallel to it.*

Thus the English measure their longitude East or West of London (or rather Greenwich, which is about 5' 37" East of London); the French, East or West of Paris.†

Latitude is the distance of any place from the Equator, *North* or *South*, and is measured along a secondary to the Equator, supposed to be drawn through the place.

Meridians, or circles of Longitude, are so called from *meridies*, or mid-day; because it is mid-day or noon at any place when the secondary circle passing through that place becomes opposite the sun on that side of the poles on which the place is situated. And the sun will then appear at its greatest altitude to the inhabitants at that point; and will afterwards appear to descend for as long a time as he appeared before ascending; in other words it will be *mid-day* or *noon*. It is, therefore, evident that there may be as many meridians drawn as there are points in the earth's equator: for the sake of convenience, they are generally drawn at 10° distance from each other in maps of the world, and at 5° or less in maps containing a smaller portion of the earth's surface.

* The ancients (who knew little more of the earth than from the Straits of Gibraltar to the Euphrates, and beyond it from West to East; and from the Barbary Coast to the Baltic, from South to North), called the greater dimensions the Longitude or length, and the smaller the Latitude or breadth. Hence the origin of the terms Longitude and Latitude, as applied to the distances on the earth's surface; the former being measured in a direction East or West from a given point, the latter in a direction North or South.

† The ancients measured their longitude from one fixed meridian, which passed through the Fortunatæ Insulæ, or Canary Islands.

Parallels of Latitude are smaller circles drawn parallel to the Equator. As the circumference of the earth's surface is greatest at the Equator, and decreases continually towards the Poles, it is evident that the circles of latitude, which are parallel to the Equator, must also continually decrease in like manner; therefore, the number of miles in each parallel of latitude must continually decrease. But the number of *degrees* in *every* circle, whether greater or less, is always 360° ; therefore, the number of miles in each of these 360° , or in every degree of longitude, must continually decrease from the Equator to the Poles. We may, therefore, consider the Equator as the greatest of all the circles of latitude.*

The Longitude of any place, therefore, being its distance from a given point, measured along the Equator in a direction East or West, and the Latitude of the same place being its distance from the Equator, measured, in a direction North or South, if we know both the latitude and longitude of a place we know its exact situation on the globe. To exemplify this in the Map of the World (see also the Map of Europe, Pl. III.), on the right hand, or Eastern Hemisphere: every place from the top to the bottom of the map, lying under the meridian marked 30 on the Equator, is in the thirtieth degree of longitude, East of London: I should find Alexandria, in Egypt, and Petersburg, in Russia, both in this degree of longitude, but I know not their relative distance from each other; they may lie one under the Equator, the other under the North or South Pole, or in any other possible position on the meridian marked 30 from the top of the map to the bottom of it; but when I find the latitude also, I have their exact position, both with respect to each other and all

* It is evident that the number of miles in all meridians, or circles of longitude, which are *all great circles*, is the same; therefore the number of miles in a degree of *latitude* is every where *very nearly* the same, and would be quite so were the earth a perfect sphere.

other known places on the globe: thus I find also, that the sixtieth degree of North latitude passes through St. Petersburg, and about the thirty-first degree of North latitude through Alexandria, or that Petersburg is 60° , Alexandria 31° , North of the Equator; consequently I now know their exact situation with regard to each other, to London, and to every place on the earth's surface. We say, therefore, that Petersburg is in 60° N. lat. (North latitude), and 30° E. long. (East longitude), and that Alexandria is in 31° N. lat. and 30° E. long.

A degree of latitude is 60 geographical, or $69\frac{1}{4}$ English miles.* In the Map of the World the divisions of latitude and longitude are made at 10° distance, as the most convenient; but it is evident, that the more minute the divisions can conveniently be made, the more accurately will the situations of places be ascertained. In the Map of Europe the divisions are at every 5° of lat. and long.; in the Map of England (Pl. IV.), at every degree, and each degree is subdivided into six equal parts; each, therefore, contains ten geographical miles. Hence, although it is not easy in a small Map of the World to ascertain the situation of places within perhaps a degree, in the Map of Europe we may do it with tolerable accuracy to the half or quarter of a degree, and in the Map of England almost to the precision of a single mile. It may be necessary here to caution the young student, that the exact situation of a place is to be taken from the small spot or circle, which is made near, and generally at the beginning, of the name.†

* It has been thought expedient to adopt the latter measure, when speaking of square miles in the subsequent chapters of this work.

† It may be remarked, that the latitude is to be reckoned on either side of the map, and the longitude at the top or bottom, according as the reference may be made with the greatest convenience. The learner may farther observe, that when the figures increase in value from the bottom to the top of the map, the portion of the globe described in the map is wholly in North latitude; when they decrease in value, wholly in

It may be an useful exercise to describe the latitude and longitude of the following places in the Map of Europe :—

London	Turin	Bergen
Edinburgh	Rome	Copenhagen
Dublin	Naples	Dresden
Paris	Constantinople	Prague
Madrid	Buda	Frankfort
Lisbon	Warsaw	Genoa
Brussels	Berlin	Venice
Amsterdam	Moscow	Geneva
Vienna	Petersburg	Hamburg.
Berne	Stockholm	

Also the following places in the Map of England :—

London	Cambridge	Portsmouth
Manchester	Lincoln	Chester
Liverpool	Durham	Canterbury
York	Exeter	Norwich
Birmingham	Plymouth	Leicester
Bristol	Lizard Point	Shrewsbury.
Oxford	Land's End	

Of turning Degrees of Longitude into Time.

As the earth makes one complete revolution on its axis, in a direction from West to East, in 24 hours, any one point of the earth's surface must have been carried through 360°, in that time; or if we suppose a fixed meridian above the

South latitude; when it is partly in North and partly in South latitude, the figures increase upwards on the North and downwards on the South side of the cipher.—See the Map of the World, of Europe, and of Africa. There is no map in common collections used at schools comprising a part of the globe wholly in Southern latitude. The Map of Australia (Pl. XXVIII.) is, however, very nearly so. Also, when the figures continually increase to the *right* at the top or bottom of the map, all the places in it are in East longitude; when they continually increase to the *left*, in West longitude; when they partly increase to the right and partly to the left of the cipher, the places are situate partly in East and partly in West longitude.—See the Maps of Germany, Ireland, and Europe. In most maps, unless the contrary be expressed, the top of the map is the North, the bottom the South, the right side the East, and the left side the West.

earth, like the brazen meridian of a globe, every part of the Equator, containing 360° , must have passed under that meridian in 24 hours. Hence, if we divide 360 by 24, we shall find how many degrees pass under this meridian in one hour, which will be 15. Now, as the earth really revolves in a direction from West to East, it is continually, as it were, falling below the heavenly bodies on the Eastern, and rising above those on the Western horizon; hence, those bodies *appear to rise* in the East, and *set* in the West, because they come into sight as the Eastern edge of our horizon falls below them, and are hid from view as the Western edge rises above them. If the sun, therefore, appears to rise at six o'clock at London, *it will be yet an hour before* it appears to rise at a place 15° West of London; two hours before it appears to rise at a place 30° West of it, and so on. In like manner, it will have *already* appeared to have risen *one hour* at a place 15° East of London, two hours at a place 30° East, and so on. Therefore, when it is twelve o'clock at noon at London, it is one o'clock in the *afternoon* at all places 15° East of London; and only eleven o'clock in the *forenoon* at all places 15° West of London. The following questions may serve to exercise the young student:—

It is eleven o'clock in the morning at Vienna (Pl. III.)—Where is it noon, where is it one in the afternoon, and where is it ten in the morning?

When it is mid-day at London—Where is it midnight?

When it is two o'clock at Kingston in Jamaica (Pl. XXVI.)—What o'clock is it at Shrewsbury? (Pl. IV.)

Suppose an eclipse of the sun takes place at three in the afternoon at the place where I am, and I see by the almanack that it took place at half-past twelve in London—In what longitude am I?

CHAPTER II.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

M. G. Plate II.

PHYSICAL geography is that science which treats of the nature and causes of the phenomena attendant upon our globe, and in its largest sense would include a far wider range than can be embraced in a work like the present. A slight sketch is, however, subjoined of such of these phenomena as relate to the distribution of heat, the prevailing winds and ocean currents, the amount of rain, the influence of climate upon vegetation, and the distribution of the various races of mankind. The most important of these subjects, and that which exerts the greatest influence on all the rest, is that relating to the distribution of heat.

If a flat surface be exposed perpendicularly to the fire, it will rapidly become heated ; but if it be held in an oblique position, a great portion of the heat will be reflected, which would otherwise be absorbed. In like manner, if the rays of the sun fall perpendicularly on our atmosphere, and, through it, upon the earth, both the atmosphere and the earth will become much more heated than if the rays fall in an oblique direction. Those parts, therefore, of the earth which lie near the equator, and over which the sun is perpendicular, will be much hotter than those which are more remote, and upon which, owing to the earth's form, its rays fall obliquely ; and

towards the poles, where the obliquity is very great, the greater part of the heat will be reflected, and only a small portion of it absorbed. We find, therefore, that the climate toward the equator is hot, and that toward the poles is very cold.

If this was the only cause which influenced the temperature, the *Isothermal* lines, or lines of equal temperature (Pl. II.), would exactly coincide with the parallels of latitude, and decrease in uniform succession from the equator to the poles. This, however, is found not to be the case. The equator of heat, or the line passing through those places which are hottest, is found as far as 10° N. of the equator in South America, and even 14° N. in Abyssinia and Hindostan; and the point at which the soil is permanently frozen at a small depth below the surface, is not more than 51° N. in Labrador; whereas London, which is about the same latitude, enjoys a genial climate; and the point of perpetually frozen subsoil is not found much below latitude 68° , in Finland: we must look, therefore, to some modifying causes.

The distribution of land and water has a considerable influence on climate: great masses of water are much less susceptible of a change of temperature than the land. The sea is therefore commonly warmer than the air in winter, and colder in summer. Insular positions, and those exposed to prevalent sea breezes, have a more equable temperature than those far inland, because the warmth of the atmosphere is modified by that of the water, over which it passes before it reaches the shore.

Much effect is due to the elevation of particular localities above the sea level. The atmosphere, which is supposed to extend in a very attenuated form to about the altitude of forty-five miles, is capable of retaining much more heat when compressed by the weight of the superincumbent column, than when less compressed. The higher, therefore, we ascend,

the less the height and weight of air above us, and the rarer the atmosphere, which is, therefore, able to retain less heat.

This decrease of temperature is very rapid, insomuch that perpetual snow is found at the altitude of about 15,000 feet at the equator, and at lower elevations as we proceed, north or south. The hottest mean annual temperature is about 81° of Fahr., and as perpetual snow implies a mean temperature not above 32° , 15,000 feet of altitude are found to be sufficient to reduce the temperature as much as 50° or 60° of latitude. This will explain how the plain of Quito, which is nearly 8000 feet above the sea, and some other points near the equator, have a less temperature than others further north or south which have a lower elevation.

Another point of some influence is the vicinity or absence of any large extent of snowy mountains. Ranges like the Andes, Himalaya mountains, or even the Alps, cool the air in their vicinity, and send down refreshing breezes to the hotter countries at their bases. Other modifying causes are the prevalence of certain winds, and of certain currents in the ocean.

Air, like other bodies, expands by heat, and thus becomes of less specific gravity ; it will therefore, when heated, ascend, and the cooler air will rush in to supply the vacant space. We might expect, therefore, that there should be a continually ascending current of air from the hottest part of the globe, and that the cold air from the poles would rush in, forming a north wind in the northern, and a south wind in the southern hemisphere. While, however, the cold air is rushing from north and south, the earth is revolving on its axis from west to east ; and though it is true that the atmosphere revolves with the earth, and therefore the direction of the current might be thought to be uninfluenced by the earth's revolution, yet it is to be remembered that the atmosphere near the poles, say at lat. 80° for instance, revolves only through a circumference of about 2000 miles

in 24 hours ; while at the equator, which is so much further removed from the axis, it revolves through a space not less than 25,000 miles in the same period. In passing, therefore, from the poles to the equator, the air has not acquired the velocity of the earth's surface, and is continually left behind. That is, toward the equator, the earth revolves faster than the north and south currents, which, therefore, appear to meet it, and become north-east and south-east currents. These are the trade winds.

The ascending current from the equator becomes rapidly cooled in the higher regions of the air, and gradually descends as it passes northward and southward, to supply the air subtracted from the poles. But having acquired the velocity of the earth at the equator, its rotation is more rapid than that of the earth in the temperate and cold regions. The upper current, therefore, in the northern hemisphere, is not a south, but a south-west wind, and in the southern hemisphere, north-west. This current descends to the earth between lat. 23° and 28° , from whence south-west winds begin to prevail in the northern, and north-west winds in the southern, temperate zone. The winds, however, in these portions of the globe, are very variable, not only from the alternate prevalence of the upper or lower current, but also from local causes.

The trade winds from this view of the case ought to blow most strongly and most duly from the west, at the point of highest temperature. It is found, however, that between the north-west and south-west winds there is an interval of about 5° or 6° of almost perfect calm, interrupted by sudden squalls of variable winds accompanied by floods of rain. The cause of this does not seem very clearly ascertained, but it may perhaps be due to the ascending current diverting the course of the streams of air from either side, and carrying them upward with it. Lesser variations in the force and direction of the trade winds are attributable to the distribution of land and

water. Thus between the Canary and Cape Verde Islands, for about fifty miles off land, the wind blows almost constantly in shore, or in a direction exactly contrary to the trade winds: this is due to the intense heat of the Sahara, which causes an ascending current strong enough to draw in the air from the cooler Atlantic to supply its place.

A similar interruption occurs with uncertain winds on the west coast of America, which may be attributed to the vast chain of the Andes sheltering the coast beneath them like a wall. Other variations occur which cannot be enumerated in a sketch like the present. It may, however, be observed, that the central region of calms and that of the trade winds on either side move northwards or southwards, according as the sun is north or south of the equator.* The variation is, however, comparatively small; for, while the sun travels as much as 23° north and an equal distance southward, the limits of the above-mentioned winds travel only through 5° or 6° , and of the central calm only through 2° or 3° . The southern limit of the calms, however, is always 1° or 2° north of the equator.

There are certain parts of the globe where this course of nature is interrupted. A large area from the east coast of Africa, north of Mozambique, to the Chinese Seas, and some parts of the Pacific, are subject to the Monsoons. These are alternate winds, blowing during part of the year, constantly in a direction uniform with that of the trade winds, and, during another part, as constantly in a direction exactly the reverse. The change is accompanied by violent storms, and the interval between the monsoons lasts about a month. The reverse monsoons, or those which blow from the south-west in the Indian Ocean and from the north-west on the coasts of Australia, have been attributed to the rarefaction of the air over Hindostan and the Birman Empire in the one case, and over the great plains of Australia in the other, and occur severally at the periods when those portions of the globe are most

heated, namely, the south-west monsoon from April to September in the Indian Ocean, or when the sun is in the northern hemisphere, and the north-west monsoon, from October to April on the coasts of Australia, when the sun has passed to the southward of the equator.

A similar cause may serve to explain other instances of periodical winds, as those on the east coast of South America, the north winds of the Mediterranean, the Khamsin of Egypt. It is probable that other causes combine with those above enumerated, as the daily and monthly fluctuations caused by the attraction of the sun and moon upon the great ocean of our atmosphere, the currents of heated water in the sea, &c. Some portions of the globe are peculiarly exposed to violent gales of wind called Typhoons or Hurricanes: these are of the nature of vast whirlwinds, and are found uniformly to revolve in the northern hemisphere the reverse way to that of the hands of a clock, i. e. from north to west, then south, then east. In the southern hemisphere, their revolution is from north to east, then south and west. While they have a rotatory motion of terrific violence, they have also a progressive movement from the region of calms northward, to the north of that neutral ground, and southward, to the south of it. The West Indian hurricanes, of which we know most, have a progressive track, first north-west, then north-eastward, perhaps deflected by the warm strata accompanying the gulf stream, and losing their fury in the coasts of the United States, or in the Atlantic. They are accompanied by violent electric phenomena, and we have but recently ascertained their laws and nature. Their causes still remain obscure.

We proceed to mention some of the more remarkable ocean currents. First: near the equator, throughout the ocean, there is found a current flowing from east to west, which is supposed to be owing to the trade winds in conjunction with the revolution of the earth in a contrary direction. The centre of this current strikes the north-east angle of South

America, which divides it, sending part of the water southward and part north-westward along its shores. The southern current forms a counter stream to the equatorial current, and returns eastward, a little south of the Cape of Good Hope and South Australia. The northern branch flows into the Gulf of Mexico, where it is forced up against the shores of Central America, so as to raise the surface of the ocean in those parts, and the accumulated waters escape northward into the Atlantic round the coast of Florida, and flow north-eastward to the coasts of Norway and Spitzbergen. Its waters are greatly heated before they leave the Mexican Gulf, even to a temperature of 85° — 88° , and carry no small portion of their warmth far northward, thus rendering the climate of the shores they wash much milder than the latitude would lead us to expect. This is the reason of the great upward bend of the isothermal lines about North Cape, and to this cause also we must attribute the circumstance of the maximum of temperature lying so far north of the equator in South America, just as the plains of Hindostan, Arabia, and the Sahara cause it to rise northward in Asia and Africa. A cold current on the other hand, from Baffin's Bay, sets southward by the coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland, causing a colder temperature than might have been expected in the former, and continual fogs arising from the meeting of the warm air of the gulf stream with the cold air of the Arctic current, about the latter. An eastern current of considerable importance flows from the Antarctic regions to the coasts of South America about Chiloe, where it divides, part rushing northward to supply the equatorial current, and part southward, escaping round Cape Horn. In like manner it will be seen, by inspection of the map, how the general western stream, when checked by Borneo and the Philippines, partly escapes through the Straits of Sunda, and partly is deflected from the Chinese coasts, forming a strong current north-eastward along the coasts of the Japanese Islands, while on striking the east coast

of Africa, above Madagascar, the whole body of water is turned southward, by meeting with the current from the Indian Ocean which has that direction, and flowing round the Cape, between it and the counter stream mentioned above, as proceeding from the coasts of South America, no doubt contributes to the dangerous sea that is frequently met with in those parts.

We must not omit to mention the influence upon our globe of the amount of rain. In some districts, as in the Sahara, parts of Arabia and Persia, and the desert of Gobi, the interior of Mexico, and the west coasts of Peru, rain is almost unknown. Vegetation is either wanting, or of the most scanty character, and men and other animals can only live in the portions watered by feeble streams or wells, whose supply is very precarious. Under the equator, or a little north of it, the continual precipitation generates an excess of moisture, which renders the climate unhealthy, and produces fevers and agues: hence the unhealthiness of Sierra Leone, the West Indies, and the coasts of Brazil. Other parts of the world enjoy a more moderate climate. In the Arctic and Antarctic regions, rain seldom or never falls, but its place is supplied by snow: this also occurs in high mountains, upon which it is supposed that no rain ever falls above a certain altitude varying with the latitude of the place. The abundant daily rains of the equatorial district, which is however, as before observed, wholly north of the equator, probably arise from the upward current loaded with vapour from the heated ocean becoming rapidly cooled as it ascends, and being then unable to retain its moisture, which is precipitated in deluges of rain. The upward current, on the other hand, from the heated and dry Sahara, even when cooled, is able to retain the little moisture it possessed. The same is true to a greater or less degree of all extensive plains, and the rainless district would extend unbroken from the edge of the Sahara to China, were it not that the Red Sea and Persian Gulf afford sources

for evaporation in two instances, and the Himalaya Mountains with their perpetual snow in a third. It may be asked, why then is not the great plain of Brazil a rainless district? But this arises from the perpetual east winds, which come loaded with moisture from the sea, and blow across the continent to the Andes. The cold of those elevated summits precipitates the whole remaining moisture, which may have travelled so far inland; and the Pacific coasts are nearly without rain. The rainless district of Mexico is, probably, owing to its being without the influence of the trade winds, which are interrupted in the northern part of the Mexican gulf. It may be added, that the eastern part of a tropical country will receive most rain, for the trade winds carry the vapours of the ocean thither; but the western coast of a temperate region has the most rain, from the prevalence of west winds, which blow from the sea, and bring its vapours. Thus, Ireland and Devonshire have more rain than Norfolk and Kent; but the Brazilian shores and Mozambique more than the coasts of Congo and Chili. Snow is only frozen vesicles of vapour, and will always fall instead of rain, where the temperature is such that the atmosphere never rises above 32° in the regions of the sky from whence the vapour is precipitated.

Vegetation is greatly affected by the amount of warmth and moisture. Their joint operation produces the luxuriant forests of Brazil. The absence of moisture renders the Sahara a desert, the absence of heat renders Iceland and Labrador almost equally barren. Some soils, doubtless, are more fertile than others, but the finest soil, without these requisites, is fruitless, and the poorest soil, with them, will throw up a more or less luxuriant vegetation. It is impossible, in a sketch like this, to indicate even a general outline of the botanical features to which these considerations point, but the reader is referred to the map (M. G. Pl. II.) for the limits of the principal plants most important to mankind. The occasional variations in the degree north or south to which

they may extend, are to be attributed, not always to the precise mean temperature of the place, but frequently to the equable temperature throughout the year. Some plants, as the vine and the wheat, will bear considerable degrees of cold if the summers be hot enough to ripen them. Others, as the palms and tree ferns, are permanently cut off by a single night of severe weather. Thus, owing to the small variation of its temperature throughout the year, the extreme south point of Patagonia possesses plants, congeners of which belong to a latitude much nearer the equator.

It remains only to mention briefly the distribution of the various races of mankind. Though sprung from a common origin, long residence in particular climates under particular circumstances have given distinctive characters to our race. In colour, they vary from the fair complexion and light eyes of Northern Europeans, to the yellow-coloured tribes of China, the Red American Indian, the olive Malay, and the black African. The hair also differs remarkably, being in some races soft and flowing, in others crisp, resembling wool, in others scanty and wiry. The form of the skull and of the limbs is also liable to considerable variation; the head of some races being oval, of others pyramidal, and of others flat with a receding forehead. The best ethnologists reckon five principal varieties.

1. The Caucasian race comprises nearly all Europe and the north of Africa, together with all Asia, from the Ganges to the Mediterranean, as far north as a line drawn from the Himalaya Mountains to the Oxus and the Ural. They have also displaced the original races in Canada and the United States, and on the coasts of Australia and South Africa, and have become largely intermixed with them throughout Mexico and the greater part of South America. They have always comprised the nations most advanced in civilisation, and have included Jews, Assyrians, Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, Arabs, and the nations of Modern Europe. The

characteristics of the Caucasian race are an oval head, high forehead, small mouth, and generally flowing hair. In colour they differ very widely, from the fairest complexion to swarthy, and even quite black. And it is observable that amongst the Jews, a single tribe of this great family, and that the one least altered by intermarriages with other people, and the one whose history can be best traced, the varieties of colour are of every shade, from the lightest to the darkest. So that the colour of the skin may be entirely rejected from the consideration of race, and may be attributed wholly to climate and external circumstances.

2. The Mongolian or Chinese race occupies the remainder of Asia, with the exception of the Malay peninsula and the adjacent districts. The Finns and Lapps of the extreme north of Europe, and probably the Basques of Spain, and the Esquimaux of North America and Greenland, belong also to this family. The characteristics of the Mongolian are eyes obliquely set and small, head pyramidal above the cheek bones, which are wide, and render the face larger in proportion to the head, than it is in Europeans. The colour is commonly a yellow olive, more or less dark, and the hair scanty but wiry, though in some Mongolian tribes it is abundant.

3. The American race, or Red Indians, are not at all uniformly of that dull red colour which is peculiar to many of their tribes. Some are dark nearly to blackness, and some so fair as to vie with Europeans. The eyes are deeply set, and the beard commonly nearly wanting. They occupy the whole continent of America with the exception of the extreme north, but a mixed race has arisen in Peru, Brazil, and Mexico, from the infusion of Spanish and Portuguese settlements; and British colonization has nearly effaced the last traces of aboriginal American blood in the United States and Canada.

4. The whole of Africa below the Sahara and Abyssinia is occupied by the negro race, unless we except the European

settlements about the Cape of Good Hope, which are gradually driving the Hottentots and Bushman tribes northward. The latter vary in some respects from the negro races, but have been included under the same family. The Aborigines of Australia have been considered also to belong to the negro race rather than to the Malays. The distinctive characteristics are, a low forehead, protruding lips, and crisp hair, but these features are by no means constant, and vary greatly in different tribes.

5. The Malay race extends over the Malay peninsula, and the adjacent islands, Madagascar, and a great part of the Pacific. Their characteristics are, the head narrow, but less so than in the negro, the hair black, flowing, and abundant.

In mentioning these varieties of the human family, it is not to be understood that the type is so strongly defined as to admit of no gradations, much less that there is any distinction so permanent as not to admit of modification, by differing circumstances. Indeed, the varieties are considerably less than those between domesticated animals, which are known to have been derived from a common stock. The contrast presented by the small, black Welsh cattle and the oxen of Hereford, or of the Roman states, or by the Shetland pony and the London dray-horse, or Arabian courser, is far greater than that between the most distinct families of mankind. Indeed, the deepest researches of science have gone here, as in other instances, not to disparage, but to support the authority of the sacred record, and tend to show that God hath made "of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth."

CHAPTER III.

M.G. Plates I. to XVIII.

THE Map of the World (Pl. I.) is divided into two Hemispheres. The right, or Eastern Hemisphere, contains the three Continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa, commonly called the Old World, as having been known to the ancients. The left, or Western Hemisphere, contains the two Continents of North and South America, called the New World, having been only discovered by Columbus, in the year 1492.

Europe, Asia, Africa, and the two Americas, are commonly, but absurdly enough, called the *Four Quarters** of the world, bearing, as we shall see hereafter, a very great relative disproportion to each other.

Recent geographers therefore have been led to divide the World into *six*, or rather seven portions: Europe, Asia, Africa, and the two Americas, Australasia, containing New Holland and the adjacent Islands, and Polynesia (from *πολύς* and *νῆσος*), comprising the numerous Islands in the Pacific Ocean.

* If the word Quarter be taken in its proper sense for an *equal fourth* part, the term is absurd when applied to the divisions of the globe; but not if we use it in the sense of division, or region. Thus we speak of the quarters of an orange, of quartering ground, &c.; and we say, In these quarters, for In these regions, or In this part of the world. Still the division of the world into four quarters is inconvenient, as it leaves us at a loss to which we must assign New Holland and the Islands in the South Seas.

EUROPE.

OF the four generally received divisions of the World, Europe (Pl. III.) is the smallest, comprising in its average length from east to west about 2500, and in breadth from north to south about 2000 British miles. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic or Frozen Sea, on the west by the Atlantic: an imaginary line, drawn through the Mediterranean, separates it from Africa, on the south; and it is divided from Asia, on the east, by another imaginary line, drawn through the Archipelago, the Sea of Marmora, and the Black Sea, and thence along the ridge of Caucasus to the Caspian. It is then carried along the river Ural and the Uralian Mountains, and from thence continued till it reaches the Arctic Sea, under Nova Zembla; but the eastern boundary is not well defined.

The * Island of Great Britain is in the West of Europe, comprising the Kingdoms of England and Scotland, and the Principality of Wales. West of Great Britain is Ireland.

Below † Great Britain is France, and below France to the west is Spain, and still to the west of Spain is Portugal. Eastward of France is Switzerland. South of Switzerland is Italy; and to the north-east

* The map of Europe being on too small a scale to admit all the names, the learner is referred also to the map of each country, for such places as he cannot find in the map of Europe.

† The words *above* and *below* are used in their familiar sense, with reference to the appearance of the places in the maps; and not in their more scientific one, with respect to elevation, or distance from the coast.

of Italy is the Austrian Empire, lying above the Gulph of Venice. Below the Austrian Empire is Turkey in Europe; and below this is the Kingdom of Greece. On the Coast, north of France, are Belgium and Holland, formerly called the Netherlands or Low Countries, east of which extending from Switzerland to the German Ocean and the Baltic is a considerable tract comprised under the general name of Germany. North of Germany is the Continental part of the Kingdom of Denmark; eastward, along the south coast of the Baltic, is Prussia, to the south-east of which was formerly the Kingdom of Poland, partitioned in 1793 between Prussia, Russia, and Austria. The remainder of Europe, from the Black Sea upward to the east and north-east, forms a part of the immense empire of Russia. Along the west of the Gulph of Bothnia is Sweden; to the west of which is Norway, now subject to the crown of Sweden.* The principal European Islands are those of Great Britain and Ireland, with the smaller islands adjacent to them, hereafter to be described. Above Ireland are the Feroe Isles, and north-west of them Iceland, both of which belong to Denmark. About midway between Europe and America, off the coast of Portugal, are the Azores (Pl. I.), the most remote of the European islands. At the entrance to the Baltic (Pl. III.) are Funen and Zealand, belonging to Denmark. Within the Baltic, are Oland, Gothland, and Aland, belonging to Sweden. In the Mediter-

* Denmark and Norway, which had been sometimes under the same, and sometimes under different sovereigns, were united into one kingdom in 1417, and so continued till 1814, when Norway was ceded to Sweden.

ranean are Yvica, Majorca, and Minorca, off the coast of Spain. Under Genoa is Corsica, a French dependency, with Sardinia below it. At the foot of Italy is Sicily; and below it the small but celebrated Island of Malta, belonging to the British. West of Greece are the Ionian Islands, under the protection of the British, of which Corfu and Zante are the most important. And to the east of the Morea are the Islands of the Archipelago. Below these is Candia. In the Arctic Sea is Nova Zembla. (Pl. XIX.)

The following are the Capitals of the principal European States, with their latitude and longitude. It has been thought desirable to refer to them again in describing the several countries to which they belong.

		<i>Latitude.</i>	<i>Longitude.</i>	
England	London	51° 30' N.	0° 0' *	
Scotland	Edinburgh	55 57 N.	3 12 W.	
Ireland	Dublin	53 21 N.	6 15 W.	
France	Paris	48 50 N.	2 20 E.	
Spain	Madrid	40 25 N.	3 33 W.	
Portugal	Lisbon	38 42 N.	9 8 W.	
Holland	Amsterdam	52 25 N.	4 52 E.	
Belgium	Brussels	50 50 N.	4 22 E.	
Switzerland	Berne	46 57 N.	7 28 E.	
Italy.	{ Sardinia.	{ Turin	45 4 N.	7 40 E.
		{ Cagliari	39 12 N.	9 7 E.
	Tuscany	Florence	43 45 N.	11 15 E.
	Papal States	Rome	41 53 N.	12 29 E.
	{ Naples	{ Naples	40 50 N.	14 15 E.
		{ Palermo	38 7 N.	13 20 E.

* London is in fact 0° 5' 37'' W. of Greenwich, from which place the longitude is measured.

		<i>Latitude.</i>	<i>Longitude.</i>
Turkey in } Europe }	Constantinople	41° 1' N.	28° 55' E.
Greece	Athens	37 59 N.	23 42 E.
Germany. {	Austria	Vienna	48 12 N. 16 20 E.
	Prussia	Berlin	52 31 N. 13 22 E.
	Hanover	Hanover	52 22 N. 9 48 E.
	Saxony	Dresden	51 3 N. 13 34 E.
	Wurtemberg	Stutgard	48 44 N. 9 21 E.
	Bavaria	Munich	48 9 N. 11 30 E.
Russia	Petersburg	59 56 N.	30 19 E.
Sweden }	{ Stockholm	59 20 N.	18 3 E.
Norway }	{ Christiania	59 55 N.	10 49 E.
Denmark	Copenhagen	55 41 N.	12 35 E.

The following are the principal States of Europe, with their most remarkable cities, which may be pointed out in their respective maps:—

France (Pl. VII.) is bounded on the north by the English Channel and Belgium, on the east by the Rhine, Switzerland and Italy, on the south by the Mediterranean and Pyrenees, and on the west by the Atlantic. It was formerly divided into 36 provinces, but subsequently to the revolution of 1789 into 86 departments. The principal places are—

	<i>N.La.</i>	<i>Long.</i>	
Paris	48° 50'	2° 20' E.	The capital.
Sea Ports. {	Dunkerque	51 2	2 23 E.
	Calais	50 57	1 51 E. Memorable for its siege by Edward III. and the deliverance of its principal inhabitants by the intervention of Queen Philippa, A.D. 1347; after which it continued 200 years in the possession of the English.
	Boulogne	50 43	1 36 E.
	Havre	49 30	0 7 E.
	Cherbourg	49 48	1 42 W. The Portsmouth of North France.
	Brest	48 23	4 29 W.

	<i>N. La.</i>	<i>Long.</i>	
Sea Ports.	Nantes	47° 13'	1° 23' W. Memorable for the Edict of Nantes, giving toleration to Protestants; the recall of which in 1685 by Louis XIV. was the cause of so much bloodshed.
	Bordeaux	44 50	0 34 W.
	Bayonne	43 30	1 29 W.
	Marseilles	43 17	5 22 E.
	Toulon	43 7	5 55 E. The great arsenal of France in the Mediterranean.
	Lille	50 40	3 5 E.
	Agincourt	50 35	2 10 E. The battle of Agincourt was fought near the castle of that name, in the department of the Straits of Calais, Oct. 25. 1415, in which Henry V. defeated the French with great slaughter. The French left on the field Constable d'Albert of France, and the flower of their nobility.
Arras	50 17	2 46 E.	
Crecy	50 16	1 58 E.	A small town near Abbeville, celebrated for the battle in which our Edward III. defeated Philip VI. of Valois, August 26. 1346. The French are said to have left the King of Bohemia, 11 princes, and about 30,000 soldiers, on the field of battle.
Abbeville	50 7	1 49 E.	
Amiens	49 53	2 23 E.	
Rouen	49 26	1 5 E.	
Caen	49 12	0 21 W.	
Rennes	48 6	1 50 W.	
Angers	47 30	0 33 W.	
Tours	47 23	0 41 E.	
Poitiers	46 35	0 21 E.	Celebrated for the battle of Poitiers Sept. 19. 1356; in which the Black Prince, son of Edward III., with 8000 English, defeated 50,000 French, and took John King of France prisoner.
Limoges	45 49	1 15 E.	
Montauban	44 0	1 20 E.	
Toulouse	43 35	1 26 E.	

	<i>N. La.</i>	<i>Long.</i>	
Montpellier	43° 35'	3° 50' E.	Celebrated for its salubrious climate.
Nismes	43 50	4 15 E.	
Avignon	43 57	4 48 E.	
Grenoble	45 11	5 45 E.	
Lyons	45 45	4 49 E.	The great centre of the silk manufacture.
Besançon	47 13	6 2 E.	
Dijon	47 19	5 5 E.	
Strasburg	48 38	7 44 E.	
Nancy	48 40	6 20 E.	
Metz	49 7	6 10 E.	
Varennes	49 15	5 10 E.	Where Louis XVI. was taken by the revolutionists in his flight from Paris.
Rheims	49 16	4 1 E.	Where the Kings of France were formerly crowned.
Versailles	48 48	2 7 E.	Near Paris, formerly a residence of the Kings of France.
Orleans	47 54	1 54 E.	Giving its title to the Duchy of that name, which has always been held by a Prince of the Blood Royal.
Auxerre	47 47	3 30 E.	
Troyes	48 15	4 7 E.	

In Corsica, which belongs to France, is

	<i>N. La.</i>	<i>Long.</i>	
Bastia	42° 41'	9° 26' E.	
Ajaccio	41 55	8 45 E.	The birth-place of the Emperor Napoleon.

The principal rivers are the Seine, which rises a little north-west of Dijon in Burgundy, and receiving in its course the Yonne, near Fontainebleau, formerly a royal residence, flows by Paris and Rouen into the English Channel at Havre, after a course of about 440 miles. The Loire rises in the mountains of Cevennes, in the district of Ardèche, and receives the Allier, another considerable river, which rises not far from it. Its course is near 600 miles; it flows by Orleans and Tours, and enters the Bay of Biscay beyond Nantes. The Garonne rises in the Pyrenees, passes by Toulouse and Bordeaux, and receiving the Dordogne at its mouth falls into the Bay of Biscay, not far from the Isle of Oleron, after a course of about 350 miles. The Rhone rises in the Glacier of Furca, in Switzerland; after passing through the Lake of Geneva it receives the Saone at Lyons, and the Du-

rance at Avignon, and enters the Mediterranean to the east of Nismes and Montpellier. Its whole course is about 470 miles.

The principal Mountains of France are its south-eastern boundary, the Alps, many of whose summits attain an altitude of 13,000 or 14,000 feet above the sea level, and north of them the smaller chains of Jura and Vosges, forming an eastern barrier. In the south-west the Pyrenees separate it from Spain. There is a very remarkable extinct volcanic district in Central France, in the departments of Puy de Dome and Cantal, some of the cones of which attain an elevation of from 4000 to 5000 or even 6000 feet.

The chief product of France is wine ; its chief manufactures are silk, cambrics, lace, fine woollen cloths, tapestry, porcelain, and sugar made from the beet-root. *

Above France is Belgium, and above it Holland. They are bounded on the north and west by the North Sea, and on the east by Hanover and a detached part of Prussia.

In Belgium (Pl. XV.) the chief cities are —

	<i>N. La.</i>	<i>E. Long.</i>	
Brussels	50° 50'	4° 20'	The capital.
Ostend	51 13	2 55	
Bruges	51 12	3 13	A place of great magnificence in the middle ages ; seat of lace manufacture.
Ghent	51 3	3 43	
Antwerp	51 14	4 22	The great port of Belgium.
Malines or Mechlin	51 2	4 29	Celebrated for its lace manufacture.
Louvain	50 53	4 41	The expulsion from hence of the weavers, and their reception by Edward III., gave rise to the woollen and linen manufactures of England.
Liege	50 36	5 28	Remarkable for its hardware and gun manufacture.
Namur	50 29	4 51	

About ten miles south of Brussels is the village of Waterloo ; and about two miles farther south is the ever-memorable

* The extent of France is about 207,252 square miles, including Corsica. The population in 1846 was 35,400,486.

plain where Napoleon was utterly defeated by the Duke of Wellington, June 18. 1815.

The chief Rivers are the Scheldt, which rises in France, south of Cambray, and passing by Valenciennes and Antwerp, after a course of about 200 miles falls into the German Ocean near Flushing. The Meuse, or Maese, rises in France a little north of Langres, and has a course of about 400 miles, flowing by Namur, Liege, and Maestricht, in Holland; it afterwards receives the Waal, a branch of the Rhine, and falls into the North Sea below Rotterdam. In Belgium its banks are eminently beautiful and picturesque. There are no mountains of importance in Belgium.

In Holland (Pl. XV.) are —

	<i>N. La. E. Long.</i>		
Amsterdam	52° 25'	4° 40'	The capital.
Groningen	53 13	6 34	
Leeuwarden	53 12	5 47	
Utrecht	52 5	5 6	
Haarlem	52 23	4 37	
Leyden	52 9	4 29	Celebrated for its University.
The Hague	52 4	4 18	The residence of the King of Holland.
Rotterdam	51 55	4 29	The birth-place of the illustrious Erasmus, A.D. 1467.
Dort	51 48	4 39	Where the "Synod of Dort," so well known in the history of the Protestant Church for its attempt to put down the Arminians was held in 1618.
Nymeguen	51 51	5 48	
Maestricht	50 51	5 46	

The principal Rivers are the Rhine, hereafter to be described, with its branches, the Waal and Yssel, and the Meuse, already mentioned, which all flow into the North Sea. There are no Mountains in Holland. *

* The extent and population of Belgium and Holland are as follow :—

	<i>Eng. Sq. Miles. Pop. 1845-9</i>	
Belgium	-	11,313
Holland	-	13,616
		24,929
		7,465,230

The chief products of Belgium are grain, flax, coal, iron, and other metals; of Holland, butter and cheese. The principal manufactures of Belgium are woollen cloths, linen, lace and hardware; of Holland, woollen cloths, leather, and some silks. The Dutch carry on a vast trade in fisheries, particularly that of herrings. Holland is also celebrated for its numerous distilleries.

East of Holland and France is Germany (Pl. VIII.), containing, besides great portions of the Empire of Austria and of the Kingdom of Prussia, (which will be more conveniently described separately,) four smaller kingdoms, Hanover, Saxony, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg; together with thirty-four minor states, including four Free Cities. It will be sufficient, in the present work, to enumerate only the principal.

In the north, immediately below Denmark, is Hanover, formerly subject to the same kings with England, but now passed into a separate branch of the royal family. Surrounded by Hanover, on all sides but the north, is the grand Duchy of Oldenburg. North-east of Hanover, on the Baltic, are Mecklenburg, and Holstein, of which the King of Denmark is Duke, and which is included in the German Confederation; south-east of Hanover is Brunswick, having Anhalt to the east. Below Brunswick are Hesse Cassel and Hesse Darmstadt with Nassau to the west, and to the east Saxe Coburg Gotha, Meiningen, and Weimar. These, together with several other small states, are so intermixed in situation that it is not easy to describe their boundaries. East of these is Saxony. South of the Maine is Baden, bordering upon the Rhine; east of this, Wurtemberg; and still east, Bavaria.

The principal Cities in Germany are —

	<i>N. La.</i>	<i>E. Long.</i>	
Embsen	53°22'	7°11'	
Free Cities. {			
Bremen	53 5	8 56	
Hamburg	53 34	9 59	Chief commercial city of Germany.
Lubeck	53 51	10 48	
Luneburg	53 13	10 12	
Brunswick	52 15	10 32	Capital of the Duchy.
Hanover	52 22	9 48	Capital of Hanover.
Osnabrück	52 16	8 11	
Gottingen	51 31	9 55	Celebrated for its university.
Cassel	51 18	9 30	
Gotha	50 56	10 44	
Weimar	50 59	11 21	
Leipsic	51 20	12 23	A great commercial city.
Dresden	51 3	13 34	Capital of Saxony.
Chemnitz	50 50	12 58	
Frankfort	50 8	8 36	On the Maine, a free city.

All these are situated north of the Maine. At its confluence with the Rhine is —

	<i>N. La.</i>	<i>E. Long.</i>	
Mayence or } Mentz }	50° 0'	8° 12'	An important fortress.

In Germany, south of the Maine, are —

	<i>N. La.</i>	<i>E. Long.</i>	
Darmstadt	49°52'	8°37'	The capital of the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt.
Mannheim	49 29	8 28	
Heidelberg	49 24	8 41	On the Neckar, an university.
Carlsruhe	48 56	8 26	Capital of Duchy of Baden.
Baden	48 45	8 15	With mineral springs.
Stuttgard	48 44	9 21	Capital of Wirtemberg.
Ulm	48 24	10 0	
Augsburg	48 23	10 54	Memorable for the Confession of Faith drawn up by the Protestant Reformers, A.D. 1530.
Munich	48 9	11 30	Capital of Bavaria.
Ratisbon	49 0	12 2	
Nurnberg	49 25	11 4	
Bamberg	49 53	10 59	
Wurtzburg	49 46	9 55	
Anspach	49 14	10 30	

Germany produces minerals of various kinds, especially silver, arsenic, antimony, iron, cobalt, and lead.

Wirtemberg produces salt. Bavaria yields salt, timber, and iron. Most of the Southern states produce wine and corn, and many of them madder, flax hemp, and tobacco. The chief manufactures are porcelain, linen, woollen, and various metallic articles. *

The chief rivers in Germany are the Elbe, which rises in the Riesen-gebirge on the confines of Silesia and Bohemia, and flowing by Dresden, Magdeburg, Hamburg, and Altona, enters the German Ocean, after a course of about 700 miles. West of this is the Weser, which rises in the territory of Saxe Coburg, and flowing by Minden and Bremen, falls into the German Ocean, after a course of about 380 miles. Still west is that noble river the Rhine, almost forming the Western barrier of Germany. It rises in Switzerland, on the north-east side of Mount St. Gothard, flows through the Lake of Constance, and passing by Basle, Strasburg and Mannheim, receives the Maine, a little west of Frankfort, on the side of Germany; and a little north of this the Moselle, on the side of France, at Coblantz. It then passes by Cologne, and after entering the Netherlands, turns sharply to the west (Pl. XV.), divides itself into two branches, the southern and largest of which is called the Waal; the northern becomes subdivided, and only a comparatively insignificant stream retains the name of the Rhine; and flows into the sea west

* The extent and population of Germany, including the dominions of Austria and Prussia, comprised in the Germanic Confederation, may be estimated at 244,634 square miles, and 41,196,509 inhabitants. Exclusive of Austria and the Prussian German States, Germany may be considered to comprise about 93,293 square miles, and 16,664,902 inhabitants Of which —

	<i>Eng. Sq. Miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
Hanover contains	14,846	1,773,711
Saxony	6,777	1,836,433
Wirtemberg	7,658	1,743,827
Bavaria	29,637	4,504,874
The smaller states	34,375	6,807,057
	93,293	16,665,902

of Utrecht and Leyden. Its course is about 760 miles. In the South of Germany, the Danube rises at Donauschingen* in the Black Forest, and passes by Ulm to Vienna receiving the Lech, the Iser, the Inn, all great rivers, and many others; after which (Pl. X.) it receives the Thiess on the North, and the Drave and Save on the South side, on the confines of Sclavonia, and continues its course through Wallachia, till it enters the Black Sea in Bessarabia. (Pl. XVIII.) Like the Rhine, the Nile, and many other great rivers, its mouths are much choked by the deposit which it brings down. Its course is about 1700 miles. The principal Mountains are the Hartz, in the North; the Erzegebirge, or Metallic Mountains, between Bohemia and Saxony; the Mountains of the Black Forest, in Wurtemberg; those about Salzburg, in Bavaria, which are continuations of the Swiss and Tyrolese Alps and the Böhmer Wald between Bavaria and Bohemia.

Prussia (Pl. IX.) consists of two great divisions, one lying along the Baltic, the other extending along the Rhine to the confines of Belgium, and separated from the former by several of the German States; indeed more than half the dominions of the king of Prussia may be considered as included in the name Germany, and it is in right hereof that he has a voice in the German Diet.

In the Eastern portion are —

	<i>N. La.</i>	<i>E. Long.</i>	
Berlin	52° 31'	13° 22'	The capital.
Potsdam	52 24	13 7	A favourite royal residence.
Magdeburg	52 8	11 38	A prodigiously strong fortress.
Halle	51 29	11 58	Famous for its University.
Erfurt	50 58	11 2	
Frankfort (on the Oder)	52 22	14 33	The seat of an University.

* A considerable brook rises 10 or 12 miles N.W. of Donauschingen; but the spring which rises at the latter place, being of great volume and purity, has been considered as the source of the river.

	<i>N. La.</i>	<i>E. Long.</i>	
Breslau	51° 6'	17° 2'	The capital of Silesia.
Posen	52 24	16 51	
Seaports.	Königsberg	54 42	20 29 Celebrated for its University.
	Dantzic	54 20	18 38 The chief sea-port of Prussia.
	Stettin	53 30	14 30
	Stralsund	54 16	13 6

And in the detached portion, bordering on the Rhine, are —

	<i>N. La.</i>	<i>E. Long.</i>	
Münster	51° 58'	7° 36'	
Elberfeld	51 15	6 52	The Manchester of Germany.
Düsseldorf	51 13	6 46	
Cologne	50 55	6 56	
Aix la Chapelle	50 54	6 5	
Bonn	50 45	7 2	An important University.
Coblentz	50 22	7 36	

The principal rivers of Prussia are, the Elbe, already described; the Oder, which rises in the Mountains of Moravia, about 25 miles North-east of Olmutz, and flowing by Breslau, and Frankfort on the Oder, receives the Warta and enters the Baltic below Stettin in Pomerania, after a course of about 700 miles. The Wesel or Vistula, one of the noblest Rivers of Europe, rises at the foot of the Carpathian Mountains, in Austrian Silesia, not very far from the Oder, and flowing by Cracow, Warsaw and Thorn, enters the Baltic near Dantzic. It has a course of 650 miles. The Memel or Niemen rises near Minsk, in Lithuania, and flowing by Grodno and Tilsit, enters the Baltic below the town of Memel. It has a course of near 570 miles. The principal Mountains of Prussia are in its Southern boundary: they are part of the Carpathian chain, and are called by the general appellation of the Riesengebirge: the greatest height is about 5000 feet.

The principal products of Prussia are flax, madder, and woad used in dyeing. Its chief mines are salt and iron. Amber is found on its shores, and various gems in Silesia.

Its principal manufactures are linen, fine woollen cloths, porcelain, and hardware. *

The Austrian Empire (Pl. X.) comprises Austria properly so called, with the Tyrol, Salzburg, and Styria below it, which are essentially German in their origin, and in right of which the Emperor of Austria claims a seat in the Germanic Diet. It also comprehends the Illyrian Coast at the top of the Adriatic, and West of this the Lombardo-Venetian States, lying along the North of Italy, which will be more conveniently described hereafter. East of the Adriatic are Croatia and Dalmatia; and separated from Turkey in Europe by the Save is Sclavonia. Above this is Hungary, with the Banat and Transylvania on the South-east, Galicia on the North, and Moravia and Bohemia on the North-west.

In the Austrian Dominions are —

	<i>N. La.</i>	<i>E. Long.</i>	
Vienna	48° 12'	16° 16'	The capital.
Linz	48 18	14 16	
Salzburg	47 48	13 1	
Trent	46 4	11 13	Famous for its ecclesiastical councils.
Trieste	45 40	13 30	The only seaport belonging to the Emperor of Austria.
Agram	45 49	15 4	
Graetz	47 4	15 26	
Presburg	48 8	17 10	Once the capital of Hungary.
Buda	47 30	19 0	These cities, which are only separated by the Danube, form the present capital of Hungary.
Pesth	47 29	19 2	
Debreczin	47 30	21 6	
Cronstadt	45 40	25 20	
Lemberg	49 51	24 2	The capital of Galicia.
Cracow	50 3	19 57	The ancient capital of the late kingdom of Poland, subsequently made a free state with a small territory, and now incorporated with Austria.

* Prussia contains about 107,300 square miles, and a population of about 16,112,948. This includes E. and W. Prussia and Posen, which are not comprehended in the German Confederation. The extent and population of the Prussian dominions not comprised in the German Confederation are 36,348 square miles, and 3,863,822 inhabitants.

	<i>N. La.</i>	<i>E. Long.</i>	
Olmütz	49° 33'	17° 9'	
Brunn	49 11	16 36	
Austerlitz	49 5	17 0	Memorable for the utter defeat of the Austrian and Russian armies by Napoleon, December 2. 1805.
Prague	50 5	14 25	The capital of Bohemia.

The principal Rivers in the Austrian Dominions are the Danube, whose source and course are already described. Among its tributaries, the Inn joins the Danube on the Western boundary of the Austrian Dominions. It rises in the Grisons, in Switzerland, flows by Inspruck, and has a course of about 200 miles. The Tiess, or Theiss, rises in the Carpathian Mountains, in the North-east of Hungary, and flows into the Danube, a little North of Belgrade. Its course is about 780 miles. The Save rises in Illyria, and forms a boundary between the Austrian and Turkish Dominions, till it falls into the Danube at Belgrade. Its course is about 650 miles. The Drave, a considerable, though smaller stream, rises in the Tyrol, and flows into the Danube above the Save, near Esseg. The Elbe has been already described.

The chief Mountains are the Tyrolese Alps, with their branches, of which some points near Salzburg attain an elevation of above 11,000 feet, and the Carpathian Mountains in the North of Hungary.

The chief products of the Austrian Empire are wine, timber, grain, and tobacco. Wax is also produced in great quantities. Its chief minerals are gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, quicksilver, and salt. Parts of it also produce excellent marble. The chief gold, silver, and quicksilver mines are in Hungary. Iron abounds in Hungary and in Styria, and salt and marble in Styria. *

* The Extent and Population of the Austrian Dominions are thus estimated in the official returns, but the population is probably understated:—

In Switzerland (Pl. XIII.) are —

	<i>N. La.</i>	<i>E. Long.</i>	
Bern	46° 57'	7° 28'	The capital.
Geneva	46 12	6 9	At the extremity of the beautiful Lake of that name.
Lausanne	46 31	6 45	
Neuchatel	46 58	6 54	
Basle	47 40	7 31	
Zurich	47 22	8 31	

The principal Rivers are the Rhine, already described, which, rising amidst tremendous Alpine precipices in the country of the Grisons, flows through the Lake of Constance, which is about 35 miles long, and 12 broad; the Rhone, already described, which rises from an extensive glacier, forming a palace of arches of perpetual ice, and flows through the Lake of Geneva, which is about 45 miles long, and 12 in its greatest breadth; the Aar, which rises at the foot of Mount Grimsel, flows through the Lakes of Brienz and Thun, and joins the Rhine near Waldshut; the Limmat, which flows into the Aar through the lakes of Wallenstatt and Zurich. The Mountains in Switzerland are the Alps.

	<i>Eng. Sq. M.</i>	<i>Pop. in 1842.</i>
Austria with Tyrol and } Styria	34,703	4,104,036
Illyria	10,960	1,252,831
Bohemia	20,203	4,279,189
Moravia and Silesia	10,239	2,223,729
Gallicia	33,538	4,910,629
Dalmatia	5,067	401,541
Hungary, with Croatia, } Sclavonia, and the } Banat	104,219	11,720,503
Transylvania	21,390	2,108,406
Lombardy and Venice	17,511	4,803,289
	257,830	35,804,153

The Austrian dominions that are included in the German Confederation comprise about 66,000 English square miles, and 11,725,540 inhabitants; and include Austria with the Tyrol, Salzburg, and Styria; Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia; Carinthia, Carniola, and trifling portions in the neighbourhood of Trieste and Cracow.

the highest of which are towards or in Savoy, Mont Blanc being about 15,750 feet high, and Monte Rosa, to the North-east of Mont Blanc, very little lower. Between them are Monts Cervin and Combin, and several other very lofty summits; and, parallel to this range, are the Bernese Alps of little lower elevation, of which the principal are the Jungfrau, Finster-Aarhorn, and Schreckhorn. Among the chief passes into Italy it may be sufficient to mention the Simplon, a magnificent work of Napoleon, and the earliest great carriage road; and the Great St. Bernard, a mule track memorable for the passage of the French army.

The principal products of Switzerland are cattle, butter, cheese, and timber. Its chief minerals, salt, marbles, and precious crystals. Its chief manufactures, clocks and various kinds of ingenious mechanism. *

Italy comprises in the North (Pl. XI.) the Continental Dominions of the King of Sardinia, consisting of Savoy, Piedmont, Nice, and Genoa. Eastward are Lombardy and Venice, under the dominion of Austria, already mentioned, but more conveniently described here. Below these are the Duchies of Parma, Modena, and Lucca; and still South, Tuscany. To the East and South of these are the Dominions of the Pope, including the little state of San Marino. The lower part of Italy (Pl. XII.) is the Kingdom of Naples, to which is attached the Island of Sicily.

In the North of Italy (Pl. XI.) are —

	<i>N. La.</i>	<i>E. Long.</i>	
Turin	45° 4'	7° 40'	The capital of the King of Sardinia's Continental Dominions.
Nice	43 42	7 18	
Genoa	44 25	8 58	
Alessandria	44 57	8 40	On the Tanaro. Near it is Marengo, celebrated for the victory of Napoleon over the Austrians.

* Switzerland contains about 15,230 square miles, and 2,365,286 inhabitants, according to the census of 1850.

	<i>N. La.</i>	<i>E. Long.</i>	
In Lombardy.	Como	45° 50'	9° 7' On the lake of the same name.
	Milan	45 28	9 11
	Pavia	45 11	9 9 A celebrated university.
	Lodi	45 18	9 20 Memorable for the victory of Napoleon over the Austrians, May 10. 1796.
	Bergamo	45 41	9 40
	Brescia	45 32	10 14
	Cremona	45 7	10 2
	Mantua	45 8	10 46
	Verona	45 26	11 1
	Vicenza	45 31	11 33
	Padua	45 24	11 53 Once celebrated for its university.
	Venice	45 25	12 20 Once the most powerful maritime city of the world.
	Parma	44 48	10 20 Capital of the Duchy.
	Piacenza	45 2	9 43
	Modena	44 34	10 55 Capital of the Duchy.
	Lucca	43 54	10 34 Capital of the Duchy, ceded to Tuscany, 1847.
In the Papal States. In Tuscany.	Pisa	43 43	10 24
	Livorno or } Leghorn }	43 33	10 17
	Florence	43 46	11 16
	Siena	43 22	11 10
	Ferrara	44 49	11 36 Scene of the imprisonment of Tasso.
	Bologna	44 30	11 21
	Ravenna	44 25	12 10
	Ancona	43 37	13 29
	Perugia	43 6	12 23
	Rome	41 53	12 29
	San Marino	43 56	12 27 Forming, with about 20 square miles of territory, an independent state under the protection of the Pope.

The principal Rivers are, the Po, which rises in Monte Viso, one of the Cottian Alps, and flows through the whole upper part of Italy, from West to East. Its course is about 315 miles, flowing by Turin, Piacenza, Cremona, Guastalla, and Ferrara, till it enters the Adriatic, South of Venice, having received the waters of the Ticino, which flows through the Lago Maggiore, the Adda, Mincio, and many others on

the North, and the Tanaro, Trebia, and others on the South side. The Adige rises in the country of the Grisons, and flows by Trent and Verona into the Adriatic, North of the Po. Its course is about 250 miles. The Arno rises in the Apennines East of Florence, and, flowing by that city, falls into the Mediterranean below Pisa. Its course is near 140 miles. The Tiber rises in the Apennines North of Castello, and flowing by Perugia falls into the sea below Rome, after a course of about 170 miles.

The principal lakes are, the Lago Maggiore, East of which is the Lago di Como, and still East, the Lago di Garda, each about 36 miles long, and all situated in the North. In the Papal States are, the Lago di Perugia and the Lago di Bolsena, each about 25 miles in circumference. The principal Mountains of Italy are the Alps, which form its Northern boundary, and the Apennines which follow the coast of the Gulf of Genoa, and run through the middle of Italy from North to South. Their highest points are, Monte Corno, or Il Sasso Grande, in the Abruzzo, 9520 feet above the level of the sea, and Monte Velino, a little South of it (Pl. XII.), which attains the height of 8397 feet.*

* Italy contains the following States :—

	<i>Eng. Sq. M.</i>	<i>Pop. in 1840-5.</i>
Lombardo-Venetian States	17,511	4,803,289
Kingdom of Sardinia	29,167	4,650,368
Papal States	17,494	2,898,115
Two Sicilies	41,906	8,423,316
Tuscany with Lucca	9,177	1,786,875
Modena	2,129	513,343
Parma	2,274	496,803
San Marino	21	7,600
	119,679	23,579,709
From which deduct—		
Sardinia	9,241	524,633
Savoy	4,270	564,137
Sicily (1845)	10,556	2,040,610
	24,067	3,129,380
Leaving for Italy alone	95,612	20,450,329

In the Southern part of Italy (Pl. XII.), are —

	<i>N. La.</i>	<i>E. Long.</i>	
Naples	40° 50'	14° 15'	The capital.
Gaeta	41 10	13 38	A strong fortress.
Capua	41 5	14 18	One of the keys of Naples, strongly fortified by Vauban.
Benevento	41 7	14 43	Belonging to the Papal dominions.
Salerno	40 37	14 42	
Bari	41 18	16 45	
Brindisi	40 48	17 58	Formerly a great port, but the har- bour is now silted up.
Taranto	40 35	17 29	On the gulf of that name.
Reggio	38 2	15 40	On the Straits of Messina.

In Sicily are—

	<i>N. La.</i>	<i>E. Long.</i>	
Palermo	38° 7'	13° 20'	The capital.
Messina	38 11	15 38	
Catania	37 30	15 6	The most magnificent city of Sicily.
Siracusa	37 3	15 27	
Girgenti	37 15	13 30	
Trapani	38 3	12 30	One of the chief seaports of the island.

In Sardinia the principal Cities are —

	<i>N. La.</i>	<i>E. Long.</i>
Cagliari	39° 13'	9° 5'
Sassari	40 42	8 25

The rivers of the South of Italy are inconsiderable. The principal lake is the Lago di Celano, near the Northern frontier of the kingdom of Naples. The principal Mountains are the Apennines, which extend to its Southern extremity. Near Naples, is the celebrated Volcano of Vesuvius. In Sicily is the much more stupendous Volcano of Etna, near Catania. The height of Vesuvius is only 3932 feet, and its circumference not more than 30 miles; while Etna rises 10,880 feet in height, and covers a space of 180 miles in circumference. Many of the smaller mountains in the neighbourhood of Etna exceed Vesuvius. The crater of Vesuvius is about half a mile in circumference; that of Etna never less than three, and often six miles. In the neighbourhood of Sicily, to the North, are

several small Volcanic Islands, known by the general name of the Lipari Isles, the chief of which is Stromboli. South of Sicily is the Island of Malta belonging to the British. Its capital, Valetta, with a population of 60,000 souls, is strongly fortified, and has a noble harbour.

The produce of Italy is silk, oil, wine, cheese, fruits, rice, flax, maize, &c. Its minerals are numerous, particularly iron from Elba, gold from Macugnaga, and sulphur from Vesuvius. It abounds in beautiful marbles, of which the mountain of white statuary marble near Carrara is the most eminent. Its manufactures are silks, velvets, corals, jewellery, and mosaics, and various elegant works of art.

Spain (Pl. XIV.) is bounded on the South and East by the Mediterranean, and on the West by Portugal. The Pyrenees separate it from France on the North. Its principal cities are—

	<i>N. La.</i>	<i>W. Long.</i>	
Madrid	40° 25'	3° 33'	The capital.
Bilbao	43 15	2 45	The chief northern port of Spain.
Santander	43 28	3 40	
Corunna	43 23	8 19	Celebrated for being the point to which Sir J. Moore directed his disastrous retreat in 1808, and for his death under its walls previously to the embarkation of the British, when a superior French force under Marshal Soult was repulsed with severe loss.
Seaports.			
Cadiz	36 32	6 17	
Malaga	36 43	4 25	
Almeria	36 51	2 32	
Carthagena	37 35	1 0	
Alicant	38 35	0 24	
Valencia	39 28	0 23	
Tarragona	41 5	1 10 E.	
Barcelona	41 27	2 9 E.	
Saragossa	41 38	0 48	Memorable for its siege and gallant defence against the French army.
Pampeluna	42 47	1 40	One of the four keys of Spain, the other three being San Sebastian, Barcelona, and Figueras. It was reduced by Lord Wellington.

	<i>N.La.</i>	<i>W.Long.</i>	
Vittoria	42° 52'	2° 40'	Memorable for the battle of Vittoria gained over the French by Lord Wellington, June 21. 1813.
Oviedo	43 19	5 57	
Burgos	42 21	3 38	
Valladolid	41 42	4 47	
Salamanca	41 21	5 40	Memorable for the battle of Salamanca, July 22. 1812 ; in which the French army, under Marshal Marmont, was totally defeated by the allied army, under Lord Wellington.
Segovia	41 1	4 9	
Toledo	39 52	4 0	
Talavera	39 54	4 50	
Ciudad Real	39 1	3 38	
Badajos	38 49	6 47	Memorable for its siege and capture by Lord Wellington, April 6. 1812.
Seville	37 24	5 50	
Ossuna	37 12	5 18	
Ecija	37 25	5 12	
Cordova	37 52	4 45	
Jaen	37 49	3 40	
Granada	37 8	3 46	
Murcia	37 58	1 15	

Eastward, below Cadiz, is the famous Rock of

Gibraltar	36° 6'	5° 19'	Belonging to the English, who took it in 1704.
-----------	--------	--------	--

The promontory at the entrance into the Straits of Gibraltar is the ever-memorable Cape Trafalgar, where Lord Nelson defeated the combined fleets of France and Spain with immense loss, having taken no less than nineteen sail of the line, October 21. 1805, and was himself shot by a rifleman in the very moment of victory.

The principal rivers of Spain are, the Ebro, which rises near Reynosa, and flows by Tudela and Saragossa, falling into the Mediterranean below Tortosa ; it has a course of near 450 miles. The Guadalquivir rises in the Sierra Nevada in Granada, and flows by Cordova and Seville, falling into the

Atlantic about 25 miles N. W. of Cadiz. Its course is above 400 miles. The Guadiana rises in La Mancha, near Almagro, and flowing by Ciudad Real and Badajos, falls into the Atlantic, about 30 miles E. of Cape St. Mary, having a course of about 520 miles, in the latter part of which it forms the barrier between Spain and Portugal. The Tagus rises in the Mountains of Albarracin, on the confines of Arragon and Castile, and flows by Toledo, Talavera, Almaraz, and Alcantara, and then, entering Portugal, flows by Santarem and Lisbon, below which it falls into the Atlantic, after a course of about 520 miles. The Douro or Duero rises North of Soria, on the confines of Burgos, and flowing by Zamora, enters Portugal, and falls into the Atlantic below Oporto. It has a course of about 460 miles. The principal mountains of Spain are the Pyrenees, which separate it from France and form a lofty chain parallel to the North coast. The highest, La Maladetta, is about 11,420 feet, and the Peña de Peñaranda near Oviedo is not much lower. The Sierra Toledo and the Sierra Morena have not an altitude above 5000 feet, but the Sierra Nevada in the South of Spain is much more considerable, the highest point of which, Mulhacen in Granada, is 11,650 feet, being 230 feet higher than the highest of the Pyrenees; Montserrat, a solitary mountain near Barcelona, is so high that the Islands of Majorca and Minorca, though distant about 150 miles, are said to be visible from it. The principal produce of Spain is wine, wool, oil, barilla, oranges, almonds, and nuts. Its principal mines are copper, iron, and quicksilver. It abounds in beautiful marbles. Its chief manufactures are silks, velvets, and cottons, and in the North, iron and glass, but its riches are most imperfectly developed.*

* According to Miñano,

	<i>English</i> <i>Sq. Miles.</i>	<i>Estimated</i> <i>Pop. in 1838.</i>
Spain contains	182,708	13,732,000

In Portugal (Pl. XIV). we have —

	<i>N.La.</i>	<i>W.Long.</i>	
Lisbon	38° 42'	9° 8'	
Oporto	41 11	8 30	
Braganza	41 55	6 40	Giving the title of Duke to the Kings of Portugal.
Coimbra	40 12	8 24	Celebrated for its University.
Torres Vedras	39 0	9 30	Famous as the centre of the fortified lines constructed by Lord Wel- lington in 1810, which baffled the manœuvres by which the French had hoped to re-conquer Portugal.
St. Ubes, or Setuval	38 22	8 54	
Evora	38 28	7 50	The third city in the kingdom
Elvas	38 42	7 0	

The mountains of Portugal are not of very peculiar magnitude or importance. But some of the highest points of the Sierra de Estrella, in Estremadura, may be 8000 feet. The principal rivers are, the Tagus and Douro, already described ; the Mondego, which rises near Guarda, and flows into the Atlantic by Coimbra ; and the Minho, which rises in Gallicia, and forms the boundary between that Province and Portugal ; the former may have a course of near 100, the latter of about 140 miles.

Portugal produces wine, oranges, lemons, cork, silk, and wool. Its manufactures are in a very low state.*

The Turkish Empire in Europe (Pl. XVIII.) is divided into two great districts by the Balkan Mountains, North of which are Moldavia and Wallachia, which are nominally under the dominion of Turkey, but in reality dependent upon Russia. South of Wallachia is Bulgaria, and West of these Servia, the latter little more than in name dependent upon Turkey ; West of this are Bosnia and Croatia ; South of the Balkan are Herzegovina and Monte Negro, below which are Albania

	<i>Engl. Sq. Miles.</i>	<i>Inhab. in 1841.</i>
Portugal contains	35,268	3,412,500

and Roumelia, extending from the Adriatic to the Archipelago. Below the Gulfs of Arta and Volo is the Kingdom of Greece.

The principal Cities of Turkey in Europe are —

	<i>N. La.</i>	<i>E. Long.</i>	
Constantinople	41° 1'	28° 55'	The capital.
Jassy	47 4	27 15	
Galatz	45 25	28 0	The chief port of the Danube.
Bukarest	44 57	26 8	
Silistria	44 13	27 22	A strong military post.
Rutshuk	43 42	26 7	
Sophia	42 34	23 30	The capital of Bulgaria.
Adrianople	41 40	26 27	On the Maritza, which is thus far navigable.
Salonika	40 38	22 56	A place of considerable trade in silk, tobacco, cotton, &c.
Larissa	39 48	22 47	
Jannina	39 47	21 0	Once a place of some commerce, but burnt by Ali Pacha, in 1820.
Scutari	42 5	19 30	
Bosna Serai	43 55	18 20	Near the Turkish iron mines, and the centre of the trade in arms and other manufactures with Austria.
Belgrade	44 45	20 38	A strong city taken by Solyman in 1522, and the constant subject of contest between Turks and Christians in subsequent wars.

The principal Rivers of Turkey in Europe are, the Danube already described; the Pruth which forms the boundary between Moldavia and Russia; and the Maritz, or ancient Hebrus, which rises in Mount Hæmus, now Despoto Dagħ, and flowing by Adrianople, after a course of about 320 miles, falls into the Archipelago at the Gulf of Enos. The chief Mountains are, part of the grand Carpathian chain, running through Wallachia; the chain of Balkan mentioned above; the chain of Pindus, which, running northward from Thessaly, is continued and meets the Balkan a little South of Pristina; Mount Olympus; Athos, or Monte Santo;

and others, hereafter to be described in the account of ancient Greece. The highest point of Pindus reaches 9750 feet. The culminating point of the Balkan is said to attain an elevation of 10,000 feet, but few of its summits much exceed 6000 feet above the sea-level.

Turkey in Europe produces silk, rice, figs, cottons, and tobacco; besides madder, and a peculiar oak-gall used in dyeing, called *vallona*.*

Below Turkey is the kingdom of Greece.† (Pl. XVIII.) The principal places will be enumerated in that part of this work which relates to ancient geography. It will be sufficient now to mention. —

	<i>N.La.</i>	<i>E.Long.</i>	
Athens	37° 55'	23° 40'	
Lepanto	38 22	21 50	Giving name to the Gulf of Lepanto.
Corinth	37 55	22 52	
Tripolitza	37 32	22 30	
Navarino	36 49	21 42	Memorable for the destruction of the Turkish fleet by those of England, France, and Russia, in 1827.

Northward and eastward of the countries already described is the vast empire of Russia (Pl. XVI.), reaching from the Black and Caspian Seas to the Arctic Ocean, and rapidly increasing in political importance. Among the chief cities the following may be enumerated —

	<i>N.La.</i>	<i>E.Long.</i>	
Petersburgh	59° 56'	30° 19'	
Archangel	64 40	40 40	
Abo	60 28	22 7	Formerly belonging to Sweden, and the capital of Finland. Fredericks-ham is, however, now fast usurping its place.

* Little is accurately known of the population of Turkey, in Europe. It contains about 189,920 square miles, and probably about 11,000,000 inhabitants.

† Greece contains about 18,244 square miles; and, in 1840, had about 856,470 inhabitants, but a later census gives only 637,700.

	<i>N. La.</i>	<i>E. Long.</i>	
Krondstadt	59° 59'	29° 49'	The principal station of the Russian navy.
Revel	59 20	25 0	
Riga	56 50	24 7	
Mittau	56 30	23 50	
Wilna	54 45	25 35	
Warsaw	52 14	21 0	Formerly capital of the kingdom of Poland.
Kief	50 25	30 30	The most ancient seat of Christianity in Russia.
Poltava	49 36	34 40	Memorable for the victory of Peter the Great over Charles XII. of Sweden, A.D. 1709.
Orel	53 0	36 0	
Toula	54 5	37 35	
Kaluga	54 27	36 5	
Moscow	55 45	37 33	The ancient capital of Muscovy.
Tver	56 50	36 0	
Smolensk	54 50	31 56	
Novgorod	58 31	31 16	Anciently styled "the Great," from its being the most important city in the Russian Empire.
Vologda	59 5	40 10	One of the most thriving commercial cities of modern Russia.
Jaroslavl	57 37	40 10	
Nijni Novgorod	56 19	44 28	
Kazan	55 35	49 20	The seat of a recently erected University.
Orenburg	51 40	55 10	
Saratov	51 31	46 0	
Tzaritzen	48 30	44 30	
Astrakhan	46 21	47 44	On the Caspian.
Cherson	46 39	32 56	On the Black Sea.
Odessa	46 30	31 45	
Ismail	45 21	28 50	

The principal rivers of European Russia are, the Ural, which rises in the Ural Mountains, and flowing by Orenburg forms the boundary between Europe and Asia, and falls into the Caspian sea; the Volga, or Wolga, which rises near Osh-tashkof, in the Valdai Mountains, a series of low undulations, about latitude 57°, and flowing by Tver receives the great River Kama, below Kazan. It then flows in a south-west

direction to Tzaritzen when it turns Eastward, and falls into the Caspian, below Astrakhan. Its course is about 2300 miles. The Don rises in the Government of Toulá, and making a bend to the West, a little before the Volga bends to the East, falls into the Sea of Azov, below Azov. Its course is about 1100 miles; but its mouths are much choked by the particles it brings down. The Dnieper rises in the confines of the Governments of Tver and Smolensk, and flows by Smolensk and Ekaterinoslav, falling into the Black Sea by Cherson, after a course of near 1200 miles. The Dniester rises in the Carpathian Mountains, in Austrian Galicia, and enters the Black Sea near Akerman. Its course is about 820 miles. These are the principal Rivers in the South of Russia in Europe. The Petschora rises in the Ural Mountains, about latitude 62° , and flows into the Arctic Ocean, about 15° North-east of Archangel, having a course of about 900 miles. The Dwina rises to the West of Vologda, in about 59° of North latitude, and receiving some very large streams from the Ural Mountains flows into the White Sea by Archangel; its course cannot be less than 800 miles. The Onega rises South-east of the Lake of the same name, and flows by the town of Onega into the Bay of Onega on the White Sea. Its course is about 450 miles. The Duna rises in a Lake of the same name, on the confines of the Government of Tver, and flows by Witepsk and Riga, into the gulf of Riga on the Baltic. It has a course of about 560 miles. The Neva is a stream connecting the Lake Ladoga with the Gulf of Finland. Its course is only about 35 miles; but it is ennobled by flowing through Petersburg the capital.

Russia contains also some very important Lakes. Lake Ladoga, near Petersburg, is 130 miles long and 75 miles broad, being the largest in Europe. Lake Onega, Eastward of this, is nearly the same size. Lake Peipus, or Tschudskoe, lies to the South of the Gulf of Finland, with which it communicates by the river Narova. It is 60 miles long, and 35

broad. In Finland the lakes are so numerous that probably one third part of its area south of lat. 63° is occupied by water.

The principal Russian Mountains are, those of the Caucasus, between the Black and Caspian Seas, some of the peaks of which rise to about 17,000 feet. Elborouz, the highest, has an elevation of 18,493 feet, according to recent measurements. The height of the great Ural chain, which separates Europe from Asia, is not very considerable,—Paudinskoi, which is one of the highest, being about 6550 feet above the level of the sea.

The products of Russia are of the greatest variety, from the pine forests of the North to the pomegranate and citron groves of the South. Its minerals are equally various; but the chief of all is iron. Vast mineral riches, in gold especially, and platina, have been discovered in the Ural Mountains. Its manufactures are linen, silk, leather, hemp, isinglass, pitch, tar, potash, &c.*

West of the Gulf of Bothnia is Sweden (Pl. XVII.), and still West, lying along the coast of the North Sea, is Norway, and above them Lapland, which are all included under one sovereign.

In Sweden are—

	<i>N. La.</i>	<i>E. Long.</i>	
Stockholm	59°20'	18° 3'	The capital.
Upsal	59 52	17 39	Celebrated for its University.
Norrkopping	58 35	17 10	
Carlsrona	56 7	15 33	
Gottenburg	57 42	11 57	On the river Gotha.

In Norway are—

	<i>N. La.</i>	<i>E. Long.</i>	
Christiania	59°55'	10°49'	The capital.
Bergen	60 10	5 15	} Were at different times the capitals of Norway.
Drontheim or Tronyem }	63 25	10 23	

* The extent of Russia in Europe, including Finland and the Caucasus, is about 2,120,397 square miles; its population in 1846 was found to be 60,708,102.

Sweden, Norway, and Lapland abound in Lakes, but the Rivers are generally of inconsiderable magnitude. The principal rivers of Sweden are, the Dahl, which rises in the Norwegian Alps, giving name to the province of Dalecarlia, and enters the Gulf of Bothnia, a little North of the Island of Aland: its course may be 250 miles. The Tornea rises from a Lake of the same name, and enters the Gulf of Bothnia at its Northern extremity near the town of Tornea, the most Northern city in Europe. Its course may be about 350 miles. The Lakes of Sweden are calculated to occupy above 9000 square miles. The principal are the Wenner Lake, which is almost 80 miles long, and 25 broad; east of this is the Wetter Lake, about 65 miles long, and 16 broad; and the Hjelma Lake, which is 40 miles long, but narrow, and communicates with the Maler Lake, which is also narrow, but 80 miles long. The Maler Lake communicates with the Baltic by Stockholm, leaving the Hjelma Lake to the South-west. Sweden may be considered as a mountainous country, especially on the confines of Norway. The highest Swedish Alps are about 6700 feet above the level of the sea. The Islands of Oland, Gothland, and Aland, in the Baltic, and several smaller Islands, belong to Sweden. In a direct line above the town of Tornea is North Cape, the extreme Northern part of Europe.*

Norway abounds in Rivers, but few of them, owing to their cataracts, are navigable. The principal is the Glomen, which is full of cataracts and shoals: it springs from the Lake of Oresund, and falls into the North Sea at Frederickstadt, below Christiania. Its course is 350 miles. The highest Norwegian Mountain is Sneehatten, in the Dovrefeld, 8120 feet above the level of the sea.

	<i>Sq. miles.</i>	<i>Pop. in 1845.</i>
* Sweden contains	170,096	3,138,884
Norway	122,008	1,167,766
	<u>292,104</u>	<u>4,306,650</u>

The chief products of Sweden and Norway are iron, timber, pitch, tar, and turpentine. The chief mines are iron and copper. They also abound in marbles. The principal manufactures are connected with the produce of the forests and mines.

The kingdom of Denmark (Pl. IX.) consists of the Provinces of Holstein, Sleswic, and Jutland, on the Continent; and Funen and Zealand with other smaller islands in the Baltic.

Its chief cities are —

	<i>N. La.</i>	<i>E. Long.</i>	
Copenhagen	55°41'	12°35'	The capital, in Zealand.
Altona	53 34	9 58	
Glückstadt	53 46	9 20	The capital of Holstein.
Kiel	54 19	10 8	Famous for its University.
Sleswic	54 32	9 33	
Elsinore	56 1	12 37	In Zealand.

The rivers of Denmark are of no importance. It has no Mountains.

In Iceland (Pl. III.), which belongs to Denmark, is the Volcano of Hecla, 5210 feet high, and several Water Volcanoes, called Geysers, which throw up a large column of water to an immense height. The highest Mountain in Iceland is Snæfial, about 6860 feet above the sea. The Feroe Islands, off the coast of Norway, belong to Denmark.

The chief produce of Denmark is fish, butter, cheese, and madder; its chief manufactures, coarse woollens, earthenware and sugar.*

* Denmark being so scattered in its surface, is not easily reduced to measure. Including its dependencies we may estimate as follows: —

	<i>Eng. Sq. miles.</i>	<i>Pop. in 1847.</i>
Denmark	21,856	2,186,036
Iceland	37,800	57,100
	59,656	2,243,136

Religions of Europe

THE Church of England is commonly called a Lutheran Church, but whoever compares it with the Lutheran Churches on the Continent will have reason to congratulate himself on its superiority. It is, in fact, a church *sui generis*, yielding in point of dignity, purity, and decency in its doctrines, establishments, and ceremonies, to no congregation of Christians in the world; modelled by our great and pious Reformers on the doctrines of Luther, so far as they are in conformity with the sure and solid foundation on which it rests, and we trust for ever will rest, the authority of the Holy Scriptures, Jesus Christ himself being the chief Corner-stone.

The Sovereign is the head of the Church of England. The established Religion of Ireland is that of the Church of England; but the mass of the population is Roman Catholic.

The churches of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, and the North and centre of Germany, are Lutheran.

Martin Luther, the great Reformer, was born at Eisleben, in Saxony, A. D. 1483; was summoned to Rome for preaching against Indulgences A. D. 1518; excommunicated by the Pope A. D. 1520; threw off his monastic habit A. D. 1524; married A. D. 1525; died A. D. 1546. His great protector was the Elector of Saxony.

John Calvin, more properly Chauvin, or Cauvin, was born at Noyon in Picardy, A. D. 1509. The persecution of the Protestants in France obliged him to fly to Geneva, where he established his system, and died A. D. 1564.

Among the leading features of Calvinism are, belief in Predestination, Election and Reprobation, and Irresistible Grace, together with the rejection of Episcopacy; instead of the latter, Calvin proposed that the Church should be governed by presbyteries and synods, composed of clergy and laity,

without bishops or any clerical superiority. Hence Calvinistic churches are also called Presbyterian. The churches of Scotland, Holland, Electoral Hesse, and Geneva, are Calvinistic.

The Reformed Churches comprise numerous other sects, which it is unnecessary to particularise.

The Roman Catholic Church contains many errors, which were gradually introduced into it by the continually increasing thirst of the Popes for temporal power. Among their principal errors, renounced and opposed by the Protestants, are, Transubstantiation, or a belief that the consecrated wafer, or Host, as it is called, (from *Hostia*, a victim,) is absolutely changed in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper into the real and substantial body and blood of Christ; Purgatory, or the intermediate state of punishment between this life and the final judgment, from whence the souls of men can be delivered by the prayers, or alms, or penances of the faithful; the Intercession of Saints; the worship of the Virgin Mary; false Miracles; the Celibacy of the Clergy:—against these and many other idle superstitions, or erroneous doctrines, and against the Supremacy and Infallibility of the Pope, the Reformed Churches *protest*, and are therefore called *Protestant Churches*.* The Popes formerly claimed the supreme dominion in things spiritual and temporal over all the Sovereigns of the earth, by virtue of being themselves the immediate vicars or vicegerents of God.—It is but justice to the Roman Catholics to add, that these high pretensions, generally known under the name of the dispensing and deposing powers (or the power of the Pope to *dispense* with the oath of allegiance from the subject to the Sovereign, and to *depose* the Sovereign

* The term *Protestant* was originally applied to the Elector of Saxony, the Landgrave of Hesse, and other princes of Germany, who protested against the decree of the Diet of Spire, for the maintenance of the Catholic religion, A. D. 1530, April 19.

in case of heresy), have been formally disavowed by the six principal Roman Catholic Universities, consulted for that purpose in the year 1788.

The following countries are Roman Catholic: France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Austria, nearly the whole of the Southern German States, Belgium, and part of Switzerland.

The Greek Church is derived from the Greek Christians, who formed the Eastern division of the Roman empire, the capital of which was Constantinople. Hence it is also called the Eastern, in contradistinction to the Romish or Western Church, from which it differs in many unimportant points of discipline, but few very material points of doctrine.* The Emperor of Russia is head of the Greek Church, which comprehends the Russians and Greeks, whether on the Continent or in the Grecian Islands.

The Jews are still a numerous body dispersed throughout Europe, though their religion is not that of any state. Mahometanism is a form of religion engrafted on the Jewish and Christian dispensations by the impostor Mahomet, who was born A. D. 571, at Mecca, in Arabia, and died A. D. 632. The Mahometans acknowledge the divine mission of Moses and of Christ; but maintain that these were ineffectual to convert mankind, and that none but faithful Mussulmans, or Mahometans, will be entitled to future happiness, which they believe will consist in a paradise of sensual delights. They are also believers in predestination. The doctrines of Mahomet are to be found in the Coran, which may be called the Mahometan Bible. The flight of Mahomet from Mecca A. D. 622, is the epoch from which the Mahometans date their years.

* The Greek Church had formerly a Patriarch, styled the "Patriarch of Constantinople," whose powers were almost equal to those of the Pope in Roman Catholic Countries; but Peter the Great, jealous of his functions, assumed them to himself, and they have ever since been exercised by his successors.

CHAPTER IV.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

M. G. Plates IV. V. VI.

THE Island of Great Britain extends from 50° to $58^{\circ} 30'$ of North latitude. Its length is about 580 British miles, and its greatest breadth, from Land's End to the North Foreland in Kent, is about 370.

Great Britain is divided into England, Wales, and Scotland. The greatest of these divisions is England, which is bounded on the East by the German Ocean, on the South by the English Channel, on the West, between the Bristol Channel and the Dee, by Wales, and above that by St. George's Channel, and on the North by the river Tweed, and an imaginary line continued South-west down to the Firth of Solway. The remainder of the island, North of this, is Scotland.

England was divided into Shires by Alfred; these are also denominated Counties, from having been governed by an Ealderman, a dignity corresponding with the Latin *Comes*, or Count, and afterwards with the Danish title of Earl.

England and Wales are divided into 52 Counties, containing about 57,785 British square miles*, of which England contains 50,360 square miles, and Wales 7425. The population of England, in 1841, was 14,995,138; and that of Wales,

* An English square mile contains 640 statute acres, and is to a geographical square mile as 300 to 398·6, or as 3: 4 nearly.

911,603. In the following summary the extent and population are taken from the Returns to Parliament in 1841. The most remarkable places have been added under each county, and the county town is printed in italics.

	Population.	Eng. sq. miles.	Population of County.
NORTHUMBERLAND - - - -	-	1871	250,278
<i>Newcastle</i> , remarkable for its trade in coal and glass.	49,860		
Tynemouth - - - -	27,249		
In the north-west of this county is the moor of Flodden, where James IV. of Scotland was defeated and slain by the English, A.D. 1513.			
DURHAM - - - -	-	1097	324,284
<i>Durham</i> , with a cathedral and university, established, 1831.	14,151		
Bishop's Wear- } Great centres of the {	24,206		
mouth } coal trade. {	17,022		
Sunderland }			
YORKSHIRE* - - - -	-	5836	1,591,101
<i>York</i> , the see of an archbishop	28,842		
Ripon, with a cathedral	15,024		
Harrogate, with mineral springs	3,372		
Marston, so fatal to the arms of Charles I.	649		
Leeds }	152,054		
Bradford } The great district of {	34,560		
Halifax } the cloth manufac- {	19,881		
Huddersfield } ture. {	25,068		
Wakefield }	29,992		
Pontefract, where Richard II. was imprisoned and died A.D. 1400.	9,851		
Hull, the great port for the whale fisheries and Russian trade.	41,629		
Sheffield, celebrated for its cutlery	68,186		
CUMBERLAND - - - -	-	1523	178,038
<i>Carlisle</i> , with a cathedral	23,012		
Whitehaven, in a district of coal mines	11,854		
St. Bees, with an university	19,687		

	Extent in Sq. Miles.	Population.
* East Riding, including the City and Ainsty of the city of York - - - -	1,205	232,888
North Riding - - - -	2,055	204,112
West Riding - - - -	2,576	1,154,101
Total - - - -	5,836	1,591,101

		Population.	Eng. sq. miles.	Population of County.
WESTMORELAND	- - -	-	762	56,454
Appleby	- - -	1,378		
LANCASHIRE	- - -	-	1746	1,667,054
Lancaster	- - -	24,707		
Preston	The great district of the cotton manu- factory. Man- chester is also the recently erected see of a bishop.	53,482		
Blackburn		71,711		
Rochdale		84,718		
Oldham		42,595		
Ashton-under- Lyne		46,340		
Manchester with Salford		353,390		
Bolton		73,905		
Wigan		51,988		
Liverpool, second only to London in commercial importance.		286,487		
CHESHIRE	- - -	-	1052	395,660
Chester, with a cathedral	- - -	23,115		
Duckenfield	- - -	22,394		
Stockport	- - -	84,282		
Macclesfield	- - -	24,137		
SHROPSHIRE	- - -	-	1343	239,048
Shrewsbury	- - -	21,517		
STAFFORDSHIRE	- - -	-	1184	510,504
Stafford	- - -	10,370		
Wolverhampton	{ Iron manufac- tories and iron and coal min- ing district. }	70,370		
Sedgely		24,819		
Walsall		20,852		
Lichfield, with a cathedral	- - -	6,761		
Stoke upon Trent, celebrated for its porcelain manufactories.	- - -	46,342		
DERBYSHIRE	- - -	-	1028	272,217
Derby	- - -	32,741		
Matlock	{ Celebrated for their mineral waters. }	3,782		
Buxton		1,569		
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	- - -	-	837	249,910
Nottingham with its suburbs	{ Seat of the lace and hosiery ma- nufacture. }	51,441		
LINCOLNSHIRE	- - -	-	2611	362,602
Lincoln, with a cathedral	- - -	16,172		
RUTLAND	- - -	-	149	21,302
Oakham	- - -	4,726		
LEICESTERSHIRE	- - -	-	806	215,867
Leicester, with manufactures of hosiery	- - -	48,167		
Market Bosworth, where Richard III. was conquered by Henry VII., and lost his crown and life, A.D. 1485.	- - -	2,531		
Naseby, where Charles I. was utterly defeated by Cromwell, A.D. 1644.	- - -	898		

	Population.	Eng. sq. miles.	Population of County.
WARWICKSHIRE - - -	-	897	401,715
Warwick - - -	9,775		
Birmingham, remarkable for its manu- facture of hardware. -	138,215		
Coventry, with ribbon manufactories -	30,743		
Leamington, with mineral springs -	12,864		
WORCESTERSHIRE - - -	-	723	233,336
Worcester, with a cathedral. Here Charles II. was defeated by Crom- well, A.D. 1651. -	25,401		
Kidderminster, the seat of carpet ma- nufacture. -	14,399		
Malvern, with mineral springs -	2,911		
HEREFORDSHIRE - - -	-	863	113,878
Hereford, with a cathedral - -	10,921		
MONMOUTHSHIRE - - -	-	496	134,355
Monmouth - - -	5,446		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE - - -	-	1258	431,383
Gloucester, with a cathedral - .	14,152		
Cheltenham with mineral springs -	31,411		
Tewkesbury, memorable for the vic- tory of Edward IV. over Margaret of Anjou, and the destruction of the Lancastrian party. -	5,862		
Bristol, the great port of the West India trade, with a cathedral. -	140,158		
Berkeley, memorable for the murder of Edward II., A.D. 1327. -	4,405		
OXFORDSHIRE - - -	-	756	161,643
Oxford, the see of a bishop and an uni- versity. -	22,905		
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE - - -	-	1016	199,228
Northampton - - -	21,242		
Peterborough, with a cathedral -	6,107		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE * - - -	-	738	155,983
Buckingham - - -	4,054		
BEDFORDSHIRE - - -	-	463	107,936
Bedford - - -	9,178		
HUNTINGDONSHIRE - - -	-	372	58,549
Huntingdon - - -	3,607		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE - - -	-	857	164,460
Cambridge, with an university -	24,453		
Ely, with a cathedral - -	6,825		
NORFOLK - - -	-	2024	412,664
Norwich, with a cathedral, also the seat of the shawl manufacture. -	62,344		

* The county takes its name from Buckingham, but the chief town is Aylesbury. Pop. 5,429.

	Population.	Eng. sq. miles.	Population of County.
Yarmouth - - - -	24,086		
Lynn, a port of much importance -	16,039		
SUFFOLK - - - -	-	1515	315,073
<i>Ipswich</i> - - - -	25,384		
Bury St. Edmunds - - - -	12,539		
ESSEX - - - -	-	1533	544,979
Colchester - - - -	17,790		
<i>Chelmsford</i> - - - -	6,789		
HERTFORDSHIRE - - - -	-	630	157,207
<i>Hertford</i> - - - -	5,450		
St. Alban's, celebrated for its abbey -	8,604		
MIDDLESEX - - - -	-	282	1,576,636
<i>London</i> *, the see of a bishop -	129,386		
KENT - - - -	-	1557	548,337
<i>Maidstone</i> † - - - -	18,086		
Canterbury, the see of an archbishop -	15,435		
Dover, the nearest port to France -	13,872		
Chatham - - - -	21,341		
Rochester, the see of a bishop -	11,743		
Woolwich, a great arsenal -	25,785		
Greenwich and Deptford ‡ -	53,156		
SURREY - - - -	-	759	582,678
<i>Guildford</i> § - - - -	4,074		
SUSSEX - - - -	-	1466	299,753
<i>Lewes</i> - - - -	9,199		
Brighton - - - -	46,661		
Hastings, where the victory over Harold gave William the Conqueror the crown of England, A.D. 1066. -	11,607		
Chichester, with a cathedral -	8,511		

* The above is the population of the City of London properly so called, comprising the parishes included in the districts known as East and West London. But London, including the City of Westminster, with upwards of 220,000 inhabitants, and the populous districts of the Strand, Holborn, Mary-le-bone, &c., together with the borough of Southwark, with 98,098 inhabitants, and the parish of Lambeth, with 115,888 inhabitants (both of which are in the county of Surrey), contains at least 1,500,000 inhabitants; and reckoning in a circle with a radius of eight miles from St. Paul's Cathedral, and thus including part of Surrey, Kent, and Essex, as well as Middlesex, it contains nearly 2,000,000. A similar circle, including Paris and its environs, contained, in 1836, 1,300,000.

† Some call Canterbury the chief town of Kent.

‡ Of which Greenwich contains 29,755.

§ And Kingston.

|| Some call Chichester, some Horsham, the chief town of Sussex. In general we may esteem that the county town where the county elections are held.

	Population.	Eng. sq. miles.	Population of County.	
BERKSHIRE - - - -	-	752	161,147	
<i>Reading</i> - - - -	18,937			
Windsor, the chief royal residence -	9,328			
Wantage, birthplace of Alfred the Great.	3,650			
HAMPSHIRE - - - -	-	1625	355,044	
Winchester, with a cathedral -	10,732			
<i>Southampton</i> - - - -	27,744			
Portsmouth, a great naval arsenal -	53,032			
WILTSHIRE - - - -	-	1367	258,733	
<i>Salisbury</i> , with a cathedral -	10,086			
DORSETSHIRE - - - -	-	1006	175,043	
<i>Dorchester</i> , - - - -	3,249			
SOMERSETSHIRE - - - -	-	1645	435,982	
<i>Bath</i> , with mineral springs. It is also the see of a bishop.	38,304			
Wells, with a cathedral -	7,050			
Taunton - - - -	12,066			
Bridgewater * - - - -	10,449			
DEVONSHIRE - - - -	-	2585	533,460	
<i>Exeter</i> , with a cathedral - - - -	31,312			
Plymouth and Devonport.† { The great arsenal of the west of Eng-land. }	80,059			
CORNWALL - - - -	-	1330	341,279	
<i>Launceston</i> † - - - -	2,460			
<i>Falmouth</i> - - - -	7,695			
<i>Penzance</i> - - - -	8,578			
WALES.				
North Wales.	FLINTSHIRE - - - -	-	244	66,919
	<i>Flint</i> - - - -	2,860		
	<i>Holywell</i> - - - -	10,834		
	DENBIGHSHIRE - - - -	-	633	88,866
	<i>Denbigh</i> - - - -	3,045		
	St. Asaph, with a cathedral -	2,752		
	CARNARVONSHIRE - - - -	-	544	81,093
	<i>Carnarvon</i> - - - -	7,972		
	Bangor, with a cathedral -	7,232		
	ANGLESEA - - - -	-	271	50,891
	<i>Beaumaris</i> - - - -	2,299		
	<i>Holyhead</i> - - - -	3,869		

* The assizes are held here and at Wells and Taunton.

† Including Stonehouse.

‡ And Bodmin. Pop. 4,643.

		Population.	Eng. sq. miles.	Population of County.
N. Wales.	MERIONETHSHIRE - - -	-	663	39,332
	<i>Dolgelle</i> *	3,695		
	MONTGOMERYSHIRE - - -	-	839	69,219
	<i>Montgomery</i> - - -	1,208		
	RADNORSHIRE - - -	-	426	25,356
	<i>Presteign</i> †	2,228		
	CARDIGANSHIRE - - -	-	675	68,766
	<i>Cardigan</i> - - -	2,925		
	Aberystwith - - -	4,312		
	PEMBROKE - - -	-	610	88,044
South Wales.	<i>Pembroke</i> - - -	8,126		
	St. David's, with a cathedral	2,445		
	CARMARTHENSHIRE - - -	-	974	106,326
	<i>Carmarthen</i> - - -	9,526		
	BRECKNOCKSHIRE - - -	-	754	55,603
	<i>Brecon</i> - - -	5,354		
	GLAMORGAN - - -	-	792	171,188
	<i>Cardiff</i> - - -	10,077		
	Swansea - - -	16,787		
	Merthyr Tydvil, the centre of coal and iron mines.	34,977		

The principal Rivers in England are, the Thames, which rises near Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, and flows by Oxford, Reading, Windsor, Eton, and Richmond to London, and thence by Greenwich and Gravesend to Sheerness, when it receives the Medway and falls into the sea. Its course is about 215 miles. The Severn rises in Plinlimmon, a mountain on the edge of Montgomeryshire and Cardiganshire, and flows by Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Worcester, Tewkesbury (where it receives the Warwickshire Avon), and Gloucester, into the Bristol Channel, below Bristol, receiving in its estuary the waters of the Wye. Its course may be 240 miles. The Humber is rather an estuary on the German Ocean than a River, receiving the waters of several Rivers, the principal

* The county election is held at Harlech.

† The county takes its name from Radnor, but the chief town is Presteign, which is partly in Herefordshire.

of which are the Trent, the Don, the Air, the Yorkshire Ouse, and the Derwent. Its length is about 200 miles, taking the Trent for the principal stream, which rises North of Newcastle, in Staffordshire, and flows by Burton, Nottingham, Newark, and Gainsborough. The Tyne in Northumberland, and the Wear and the Tees in the county of Durham, are streams of some importance from the harbours formed at their mouths. Another Ouse rises in Northamptonshire, receives the Cam a little above Ely, and falls into the sea at Lynn Regis. Its course may be about 120 miles. The Mersey rises in Yorkshire; but, till it comes within a few miles of Liverpool, where it forms an estuary, is an inconsiderable stream. In Wales, the Dee rises eight or nine miles beyond Bala, and flowing through Bala-lake, and thence by Llangollen, forms an estuary below Chester. Its course may be almost 100 miles. The Wye rises in Plinlimmon, near the Severn, and flowing by Hereford, Ross, and Monmouth, falls into the estuary of the Severn below Chepstow. Its course may be rather more than half that of the Severn. The principal Lakes of England are on the North-western side in Westmoreland and Cumberland. Of these Windermere in Westmoreland is about 15 miles long, and a mile broad, on the average. Ullswater is about eight miles long and nearly a mile broad, and Derwentwater or Keswick-lake is rather more than three miles long and a mile and a half broad. In Wales, Bala-lake is the largest, being about four miles long and above half a mile broad.

. The following may be reckoned among the most remarkable mountains of England and Wales:—

	<i>Height in feet.</i>		<i>Height in feet.</i>
The Cheviot Hills, } <i>Northumberland</i> }	2658	The Highest Welsh Moun- tains are principally in North Wales.	
The Fells in <i>Cumberland</i> of which the highest are—		Snowdon, }	<i>Car-</i> { 3571
Scafell	3166	Carnedd Llewellyn } <i>narvon-</i> { 3469	
Helvellyn	3055	Carnedd ap David } <i>shire</i> { 3427	
Skiddaw	3022	Arran Fowddy } <i>Meri-</i> { 2955	
Whernside, }	2384	Cader Idris } <i>oneth-</i> { 2914	
Ingleborough } <i>Yorkshire</i> {	2361	Cader Berwyn } <i>shire</i> { 2563	
Pennigent }	2270		
Some of the Hills in <i>Derby-</i> <i>shire</i> are of considerable height: among the highest is Holme Moss	1859	In South Wales.	
The Brown Clay } <i>Shrop-</i> 1805		Beacons of <i>Breck-</i> <i>nock</i> }	<i>Breck-</i> { 2862
The Wrekin } <i>shire.</i> 1320		Cradle Mountain }	<i>nock</i> { 2545
The Malvern Hills in <i>Wor-</i> <i>cestershire</i>	1444	Plinlimmon, <i>Cardiganshire</i>	2463
		Radnor Forest, <i>Radnorshire</i>	2163

In Somersetshire the Mendip Hills are an extensive range, but of no great elevation. In Devonshire, a long range called Dartmoor runs through the county. Its highest point is Cawsand Beacon, near Okehampton, 1792 feet.

Scotland (Pl. VI.) contains about 270 miles in length; its breadth varies from 150 to 35 miles; giving a surface, including the islands, of about 29,600 square miles, on the best recent calculation, and comprising the following 33 counties, according to the Act of Union in 1707. The extent is given from the Scotch Statistical Accounts; the population from the returns to Parliament in 1841.

	<i>Sq. Miles.</i>	<i>Pop. 1841.</i>	<i>Principal Places.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
Orkney and Shetland } Isles }	1280	61,065	Kirkwall	3,065
Caithness	697	36,343	Wick	4,592
Sutherland	1801	24,782	Dornock	500 ?
Ross	2689 }	78,685	{ Tain	1,867
Cromartie *	266 }		{ Cromartie	2,200

* Cromartie is so incorporated with Ross as not to be separated in description.

	<i>Sq. Miles.</i>	<i>Pop. 1841.</i>	<i>Principal Places.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
Inverness	4186	97,799	Inverness	15,418
			Three miles NE. of Inverness is Culloden, where Charles Stuart was finally defeated, A.D. 1746.	
Nairn	198	9,217	Nairn	3,266
Elgin	480	35,012	Elgin	6,130
Banff	647	49,679	Banff	3,958
Aberdeen	1970	192,387	Aberdeen	63,288
Kincardine or Mearns }	382	33,075	Stonehaven*	3,050
Forfar or Angus	892	170,520	{ Montrose	15,096
			{ Forfar	9,620
			{ Dundee	62,794
			{ Arbroath	8,707
Perth	2638	137,390	Perth	19,293
Fife	470	140,140	{ Cupar	6,473
			{ Dunfermline	20,217
Kinross	79	8,763	Kinross	2,927
Clackmannan	48	19,155	Clackmannan	2,000
Stirling	502	82,057	{ Stirling	9095
			{ Falkirk	12,748
			Where Edward I. defeated Sir William Wallace, A.D. 1298 ; and where Charles Stuart de- feated the royal forces, A.D. 1746.	
			Bannockburn	750
			Where Edward II. was utterly defeated by Robert Bruce, A.D. 1314.	
Dumbarton	259	44,296	Dumbarton	2,305
Argyle	3189	97,397	Inverary	817
Bute	161	15,740	Rothsay	4,924
Renfrew	227	155,072	{ Renfrew	2,002
			{ Paisley	60,487
			{ Greenock	36,936
Lanark	945	426,972	{ Lanark	7,672
			{ Glasgow†	293,207
Linlithgow or West Lothian }	120	26,872	Linlithgow	3,187

* The ancient county town was Kincardine, now a small hamlet in the parish of Fordoun.

† Exclusive of its suburbs, the population of Glasgow is 120,183.

	<i>Sq. Miles.</i>	<i>Population in 1848.</i>	<i>Principal Places.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
Mid Lothian } or Edinburgh }	354	225,454	{ Edinburgh* Leith	138,182 28,159
Haddington or East Lothian }	272	35,886	Haddington	2,786
Berwick or } Merse }	442	34,438	{ Dunse Berwick †	2,656 8,484
Roxburgh	715	46,025	Jedburgh	5,647
Selkirk	265	7,990	Selkirk	1,800
Peebles	319	10,499	Peebles	2,100
Dumfries	1,263	72,830	Dumfries	11,409
Ayr	1,045	164,356	Ayr	8,264
Kirkcudbright	834	41,199	{ Kilmarnock Kirkcudbright	19,956 2,690
Wigton	459	39,195	Wigton	1,870
	29,600	2,616,991		
To which must be added } for soldiers in barrack }		3,193		
		2,620,184		

Scotland contains four Universities; Edinburgh, long celebrated as a school of Medicine, Glasgow, Saint Andrew's, and Aberdeen

The principal Rivers in Scotland are the Forth and Clyde, which are united by a canal, begun in 1768 and finished in 1790, which saves about 500 miles of dangerous navigation round the coast of Scotland; the Tay, the Spey, the Dee and the Tweed. The Forth rises in Ben Lomond, and, flowing by Stirling, falls into the estuary called the Firth of Forth, which forms a grand arm of the Sea near Edinburgh. Its course is about 180 miles, being often very circuitous: it forms a noble estuary, which at its mouth is almost 25 miles wide. The Clyde rises in the corner of Tweeddale, not far

* Edinburgh city (properly so called) contains only 56,330 inhabitants. The chief suburbs are the Canongate and St. Cuthbert's.

† The town of Berwick is in England.

from the Southern source of the Tweed, and flowing by Lanark, Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Greenock, falls into the Firth of Clyde. It has some fine falls, about 80 feet high near Lanark, but has not a course of above 70 miles including its windings. The Tay rises in a Lake of the same name, and flowing by Perth, falls into the North Sea near Dundee. It has a deep yet rapid course of about 100 miles. The Spey rises near Fort Augustus in Invernesshire, not far from the high mountain Corriarok; and partly dividing the counties of Banff and Elgin, flows into the North Sea at some distance East of Forres, where Shakspeare lays the opening scene of Macbeth. Its course is a little less than 100 miles. The Dee rises in Cairngoul, in Aberdeenshire, and flows into the sea by Aberdeen. Its course may be about 110 miles, windings included. The Tweed rises in Tweeddale, in the South of Peebleshire, and flowing by Peebles, Kelso, and Coldstream, falls into the Sea at Berwick, having a course of near 100 miles.

Scotland abounds with magnificent Lakes, the principal of which are Loch Lomond, Loch Awe, Loch Tay, Loch Lochy, and Loch Ness. Of these Loch Lomond is near 24 miles long, and at the southern end near eight miles broad, and beautifully studded with islands; it gradually contracts to less than a mile in breadth, but its scenery is every where beautiful and romantic. It principally lies between the counties of Stirling and Dumbarton. Loch Awe, in Argyleshire, is 30 miles long and two broad. Loch Tay is in Perthshire, and is about 15 miles long by one or two in breadth. Loch Lochy is in Inverness-shire, nearly the size of Loch Tay. Loch Ness is 22 miles long, and from one to two and a half broad. The two latter are united by the Caledonian Canal; a stupendous work, undertaken to unite the Eastern and Western Coasts by inland navigation, and avoid the dangerous passage round the North of Scotland. This magnificent work is 110 feet wide at top, 50 at bottom, and 20 feet deep, so that it will

admit frigates of 32 guns. Among the lesser Lakes we should not omit Lochs Vennachar and Katrine, about 25 miles North-west of Stirling; and the adjacent scenery of the Trosacs, which the pen of a great modern poet has made classic ground. Lochleven, in Kinross-shire, is also celebrated as the spot where the unfortunate Queen Mary was confined by the confederate Lords, A. D. 1567. Scotland is also remarkably indented by the sea, arms of which, from two to five miles broad, or more, run up the country, and are called Lochs.

Scotland, north of Stirling, presents a vast extent of mountain scenery, emphatically called the Highlands. The principal chain is that of the Grampian Mountains, running across the Island from Loch Lomond on the South-west to Stonehaven, in Kincardineshire, on the North-east. Among them we may notice—

	<i>County.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>		<i>County.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
Ben M'Dui	Aberdeen	4390	Benglo	Perth	3724
Ben Nevis	Inverness	4368	Schehallion	Perth	3513
Cairngorm	Banff	4095	Ben Voirlich	Perth	3207
Benivas	Ross	4000	Ben Lomond	Dumbarton	3195
Ben Lawers	Perth	3941	Ben Venue	Perth	3000
Ben More	Perth	3903	Ben Ledi	Perth	2863

Ben M'Dui is the highest mountain in Great Britain.

Ireland (Pl. V.) is about 240 miles in length and 160 in breadth; containing about 31,531 square miles. It is divided into four provinces: Ulster in the North, Leinster in the South-east, Munster in the South-west, and Connaught in the West. These were divided, in the reigns of James I. and Charles I., into the Counties below enumerated; but their capitals or assize towns have in several instances fallen into decay.

Province of ULSTER.

	<i>Sq. Miles.</i>	<i>Pop. in 1841.</i>	<i>County Towns.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
Antrim	1191	360,875	{ Carrickfergus*	8,860
			{ Belfast	75,308
Down	907	361,446	Downpatrick	9,008
Armagh	512	232,393	Armagh	10,764
Monaghan	499	200,442	Monaghan	3,848
Cavan	745	243,158	Cavan	5,534
Fermanagh	714	156,481	Enniskillen	6,796
Tyrone	1104	312,956	Omagh	2,000
Donegal	1864	296,448	Lifford	1,096
Londonderry or Derry	810	222,174	Londonderry	15,150
	7546	2,386,373		

Province of LEINSTER.

Louth	313	111,979	Drogheda	17,300
Meath	905	183,828	Trim	3,282
Dublin	345	372,773	Dublin	232,726
Wicklow	708	126,143	Wicklow	2,472
Wexford	897	202,033	Wexford	10,670
Kilkenny	794	202,420	Kilkenny	19,071
Carlow	345	86,228	Carlow	10,714
Kildare	653	114,488	Kildare	1,000
Queen's County	662	153,930	Maryborough	3,220
King's County	771	146,857	Tullamore	6,342
Westmeath	704	141,300	Mullingar	4,295
Longford	420	115,491	Longford	4,134
	7652	1,973,731		

Province of MUNSTER.

Tipperary	1658	435,553	Cashel	6,771
Waterford	721	196,187	Waterford	23,216
Cork	2884	854,118	Cork	80,720
Kerry	1853	293,880	Tralee	13,000
Limerick	1063	330,029	Limerick	48,391
Clare	1293	286,394	Ennis	9,727
	9472	2,396,161		

* But the chief town is Belfast, part of which is in the county Down.

		Population.	Eng. sq. miles.	Population of County.
WESTMORELAND	- - -	-	762	56,454
<i>Appleby</i>	- - -	1,378		
LANCASHIRE	- - -	-	1746	1,667,054
<i>Lancaster</i>	- - -	24,707		
<i>Preston</i>	The great district of the cotton manufactory. Manchester is also the recently erected see of a bishop.	53,482		
<i>Blackburn</i>		71,711		
<i>Rochdale</i>		84,718		
<i>Oldham</i>		42,595		
<i>Ashton-under-Lyne</i>		46,340		
<i>Manchester with Salford</i>		353,390		
<i>Bolton</i>		73,905		
<i>Wigan</i>		51,988		
<i>Liverpool, second only to London in commercial importance.</i>		286,487		
CHESHIRE	- - -	-	1052	395,660
<i>Chester, with a cathedral</i>	- - -	23,115		
<i>Duckenfield</i>	- - -	22,394		
<i>Stockport</i>	- - -	84,282		
<i>Macclesfield</i>	- - -	24,137		
SHEPESHIRE	- - -	-	1343	239,048
<i>Shrewsbury</i>	- - -	21,517		
STAFFORDSHIRE	- - -	-	1184	510,504
<i>Stafford</i>	- - -	10,370		
<i>Wolverhampton</i>	{ Iron manufactories and iron and coal mining district.	70,370		
<i>Sedgely</i>		24,819		
<i>Walsall</i>		20,852		
<i>Lichfield, with a cathedral</i>	- - -	6,761		
<i>Stoke upon Trent, celebrated for its porcelain manufactories.</i>	- - -	46,342		
DERBYSHIRE	- - -	-	1028	272,217
<i>Derby</i>	- - -	32,741		
<i>Matlock</i>	{ Celebrated for their mineral waters.	3,782		
<i>Buxton</i>		1,569		
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	- - -	-	837	249,910
<i>Nottingham with its suburbs</i>	{ Seat of the lace and hosiery manufacture.	51,441		
LINCOLNSHIRE	- - -	-	2611	362,602
<i>Lincoln, with a cathedral</i>	- - -	16,172		
RUTLAND	- - -	-	149	21,302
<i>Oakham</i>	- - -	4,726		
LEICESTERSHIRE	- - -	-	806	215,867
<i>Leicester, with manufactures of hosiery</i>	- - -	48,167		
<i>Market Bosworth, where Richard III. was conquered by Henry VII., and lost his crown and life, A.D. 1485.</i>	- - -	2,531		
<i>Naseby, where Charles I. was utterly defeated by Cromwell, A.D. 1644.</i>	- - -	898		

	Population.	Eng. sq. miles.	Population of County.
WARWICKSHIRE - - -	-	897	401,715
<i>Warwick</i> - - -	9,775		
Birmingham, remarkable for its manu- facture of hardware.	138,215		
Coventry, with ribbon manufactories -	30,743		
Leamington, with mineral springs -	12,864		
WORCESTERSHIRE - - -	-	723	233,336
<i>Worcester</i> , with a cathedral. Here Charles II. was defeated by Crom- well, A.D. 1651.	25,401		
Kidderminster, the seat of carpet ma- nufacture.	14,399		
Malvern, with mineral springs -	2,911		
HEREFORDSHIRE - - -	-	863	113,878
<i>Hereford</i> , with a cathedral - - -	10,921		
MONMOUTHSHIRE - - -	-	496	134,355
<i>Monmouth</i> - - -	5,446		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE - - -	-	1258	431,383
<i>Gloucester</i> , with a cathedral - .	14,152		
Cheltenham with mineral springs -	31,411		
Tewkesbury, memorable for the vic- tory of Edward IV. over Margaret of Anjou, and the destruction of the Lancastrian party.	5,862		
Bristol, the great port of the West India trade, with a cathedral.	140,158		
Berkeley, memorable for the murder of Edward II., A.D. 1327.	4,405		
OXFORDSHIRE - - -	-	756	161,643
<i>Oxford</i> , the see of a bishop and an uni- versity.	22,205		
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE - - -	-	1016	199,228
<i>Northampton</i> - - -	21,242		
Peterborough, with a cathedral -	6,107		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE * - - -	-	738	155,983
<i>Buckingham</i> - - -	4,054		
BEDFORDSHIRE - - -	-	463	107,936
<i>Bedford</i> - - -	9,178		
HUNTINGDONSHIRE - - -	-	372	58,549
<i>Huntingdon</i> - - -	3,507		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE - - -	-	857	164,459
<i>Cambridge</i> , with an university -	24,453		
Ely, with a cathedral - - -	6,825		
NORFOLK - - -	-	2024	412,664
<i>Norwich</i> , with a cathedral, also the seat of the shawl manufacture.	62,344		

* The county takes its name from Buckingham, but the chief town is Aylesbury. Pop. 5,429.

timber, and many other important articles of agricultural produce. Its principal indigenous fruits are apples and pears (the latter improved by sorts from France). Its mines of coal, iron, copper, lead, and tin, besides other metals, and salt, are an inexhaustible source of wealth. Silver has been found sometimes to a considerable extent in the Cornish lead mines. The ancient staple manufacture of England is woollen, but that of cotton is now carried on to an almost inconceivable extent, and that of silk is very considerable. The manufactures of hardware, iron, steel, tin, copper, and brass, are also of immense importance; and in the above-mentioned instances, and many more, too tedious to be enumerated, the commerce of Great Britain is beyond all comparison greater than that of any other nation in the world. The staple manufacture of Ireland is linen. Its great products are grain, cattle, provisions, and butter. Scotland is celebrated for its agriculture, its cattle, its fisheries, and its manufactures of linen and cotton. Ireland and Wales are also rich in marbles; as is the South of England, about Plymouth. Wales, Westmoreland, and Scotland produce admirable slates. Gold has been found in Ireland. Gold and silver are occasionally found to a small extent in Scotland: various kinds of agates and coloured rock-crystals are abundant there and in the adjacent islands.

CHAPTER V.

ASIA.

M. G. Plates XIX, XX, XXI.

ASIA is said to be in its extreme length about 7580*, and in breadth about 5250 British miles. The average length may, however, be considered about 5000, and the breadth about 4500 miles. It is bounded on the North by the Arctic, on the East by the Pacific, and on the South by the Indian Ocean ; its Western boundary, which separates it from Europe, has already been described.

Below the Black Sea (Pl. XIX.) is Turkey in Asia. Below it is Arabia, between the Arabian and Persian Gulfs. East of the Persian Gulf, and above it, is Persia ; East of this Beloochistan, and above it is Afghanistan and Cabool ; South-east of these is Hindostan, the ancient empire of the Great Mogul, lying between the Rivers Indus and Ganges, and being that part of Asia in which are the vast British dominions.

Eastward of the Ganges, along the coast, is Aracan. East of this is the Birman Empire, and South of it

* This is an unfair measurement, from the shores of Anatolia to the East Cape in Siberia. The direct length from the shores of Anatolia to those of Manchoura is not quite 6000 miles.

Siam, with the Laos country above it. The Western coast of Siam is occupied by the British Provinces of Martaban, Yeh, Tavoy, and Mergui. Below these is the Peninsula of Malaya, where are the British Settlements of Pulo Penang, Malacca, and Singapore. On the East of the Gulf of Siam or Cambodia is the Empire of Anam, comprising Cochin China on the South, and Tonquin on the North. Above Hindostan, the Birman Empire, and the Empire of Anam, is the vast and little known Chinese Empire, comprising China upon the East, extending from the gulf of Tonquin to the Yellow Sea, with Thibet to the West of it, which forms an elevated table land in Central Asia, to the North-west of which is little Thibet. North of these countries is the extensive and almost unexplored region of Chinese or Mongul Tartary. Still Westward, towards the Caspian, is Independent Tartary, inhabited by roving tribes; among whom are the Kirgee Hordes, about the North-east part of the Caspian: and between the Black and Caspian Seas are Georgia and Circassia. The whole upper part of Asia, beyond the countries already described, belongs to Russia, and is included under one general name of Siberia. The North-eastern peninsular extremity is called Kamschatka, and above it is Tchutuskoi; between which and the North-Western parts of North America are Behring's Straits.

- In Hindostan (Pl. XX.), on the West, is the British Presidency of Bombay. It includes the district of Sinde upon the lower Indus, together with the Western coast of the Deccan, as far South as the Portuguese settlement of Góá. The town of Bombay (Buon Bahía) is on an island a little below the Gulf

of Cambay, at the top of the peninsula. Below Goa, upon the coast, are Canara and Malabar, parts of the Madras Presidency. The remaining South-western portion of the coast to Cape Comorin is occupied by the Kingdom of Travancore, tributary to the British. Ascending the Eastern coast is the Carnatic, in which is Madras. Between Cape Comorin and Madras are the small Danish settlement of Tranquebar and the French settlement of Pondicherry. The coast here is called the coast of Coromandel. In the interior, between the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, is the Kingdom of Mysore, formerly possessed by the celebrated chieftains Hyder Ali and his son, Tippoo Saib, who were constantly at war with the British, in the early periods of their Indian domination. Tippoo Saib was slain, and his capital (Seringapatam) taken, May 4. 1799, since which time Mysore has been tributary to the British. Above this are the dominions of the Nizam, or King, of Hyderabad, and of the Rajah of Berar, who are under British protection. Eastward is the Presidency of Bengal, whose capital is Calcutta, the richest and most fertile of our Indian possessions. It comprehends the Circars on the coast, with Orissa inland. At the mouth of the Ganges is Bengal, properly so called; North-east of which is Assam, lying below the independent kingdom of Bhotan. South-east of the mouths of the Brahmapootra are Chittagong and Aracan. North-west of Bengal is Bahar, and West of it, Allahabad. Still to the North-west is Delhi, whose capital of the same name was the seat of the once celebrated Mogul empire. Below Delhi is Agra. These are all British provinces. North of Allahabad is the Kingdom of Oude, tributary to the English; and between it and the Himalayah Mountains is the independent Kingdom of Nepaul, having to the East the little kingdom of Sikim under British protection. South-west of Delhi are the Rajah States; above the Gulf of Cambay, Gujerat; and above that Cutch — all tributary to the British. North-west of the Indus is Cabool, lately restored, through the arms of the British, to its hereditary prince. East of Cabool

is the Punjab, or Country of Five Waters, comprising the Kingdom of Lahore, which has recently been subjected to British influence.

The following are among the chief places in Hindostan.

In the Presidency of Bombay, including the adjacent dependent states —

	<i>N. La.</i>	<i>E. Long.</i>	
Bombay	18° 56'	72° 57'	Capital of the Presidency.
Surat	21 10	73 20	
Baroda	22 21	73 23	
Ahmedabad	22 58	72 37	
Poonah	18 30	74 10	
Beejapore	16 45	75 47	Formerly a great city, now fallen much into decay.

In the Presidency of Madras, including the adjacent dependent states —

	<i>N. La.</i>	<i>E. Long.</i>	
Madras	23° 4'	80° 21'	Capital of the Presidency and the first British possession in India.
Trichinopoly	10 50	78 30	
Bangalore	12 57	77 38	
Hydrabad	17 15	78 35	

In the Presidency of Bengal and the adjacent dependent states —

	<i>N. La.</i>	<i>E. Long.</i>	
Calcutta	22° 23'	88° 28'	The capital of all India.
Moorshedabad	24 11	88 15	About 30 miles south of this is Plassey, memorable for the victory of Lord Clive, which laid the foundation of our Indian empire.
Patna	25 35	85 10	
Benares	25 30	83 1	The holy city of the Hindoos, and richest and most magnificent of the peninsula.
Lucknow	26 45	80 50	
Bareilly	28 23	79 16	
Delhi	28 41	77 5	Formerly the seat of Mahomedan empire in India.
Amritsir	31 33	74 48	The sacred city of the Sikhs.
Lahore	31 33	74 22	
Jaypoor	26 55	75 37	
Agra	27° 11'	77° 53'	At one period the seat of the Mahomedan empire, and now the residence of a

N. La. E. Long.

Lieutenant Governor appointed by the
Governor of Bengal.

Gwalior	26 15	78 1
Nagpoor	21 9	79 11

In the north-western corner of India, independent of the British, is,—

N. La. E. Long.

Cashmeer	33° 23'	74° 47'
----------	---------	---------

Turkey in Asia (Pl. XXI.), comprises Anatolia and Karamania, between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, Syria at the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean, and Armenia, Diarbekr, and other provinces, between the Tigris and Euphrates, eastward of Syria.

In the Turkish empire in Asia are —

N. La. E. Long.

Smyrna	38° 28'	27° 4'
Magnesia, or Manissa	38 50	27 0
Brusa or Prusa	40 9	29 4
Kutahya	39 25	30 15
Konieh	37 54	32 30
Tokat	40 6	36 50
Trebisond	41 1	39 40
Erzroum	39 54	41 20

Near the eastern coast of the Mediterranean —

N. La. E. Long.

Aleppo	36° 11'	37° 16'
Antakia	36 6	35 17
Beirut	33 49	35 27
Damascus	33 30	36 40
St. Jean d'		
Acre	32 54	35 8
Jerusalem	31 47	35 20

On the Tigris —

N. La. E. Long.

Diarbekr	37° 55'	39° 52'
Mosul	36 30	43 0
Bagdad	33 20	44 24
Bussora	30 32	47 45

About 40 miles from the site of ancient
Babylon, on the Euphrates.

In Arabia (Pl. XIX.)—

	<i>N. La.</i>	<i>E. Long.</i>	
Medina	24° 20'	39° 33'	
Mecca	21 18	40 15	The former celebrated for being the burial-place, the latter for being the birth-place, of Mahomet.
Mocha	13 20	43 20	
Aden	12 35	45 0	A station of the East India Company, important to the steam communication through the Red Sea and Mediterranean.
Muscat	24 0	58 0	

In Persia—

	<i>N. La.</i>	<i>E. Long.</i>	
Tehran	35° 40'	50° 52'	Where the King chiefly resides.
Ispahan	32 25	52 50	Till lately the capital. It is 24 miles in circuit, and still contains 200,000 inhabitants.
Shiraz	29 36	52 44	Situated in a beautiful and fertile vale and most delicious climate.

In Afghanistan and Cabool—

	<i>N. La.</i>	<i>E. Long.</i>
Cabool	34° 22'	69° 10'
Ghiznee	33 37	68 48
Candahar	32 35	66 27
Herat	34 35	62 27

In China * the principal Cities are—

	<i>N. La.</i>	<i>E. Long.</i>	
Pekin	39° 55'	116° 28'	The population of which is estimated by the writers who accompanied Lord Macartney in his embassy at 3,000,000; but this seems an excessive calculation. Perhaps 1,000,000 is nearer the truth.

* The wall of China is one of the most wonderful achievements of human industry. It is conducted over the summits of mountains, some of which rise to the height of 5225 feet, across the deepest vales, over wide rivers, by means of arches, and in many parts is doubled and trebled to command important passes. At almost every 100 yards is a square tower, or bastion. Its length is near 1500 miles, its height 25 feet, and its breadth at the top 15 feet. The towers are 48 feet high, and 40 feet wide. A much greater antiquity is given to this stupendous work than is probably consistent with fact, it being asserted by Sir G. Staunton to be about 2000 years old; but the best informed writers do not give it an antiquity of 600 years, and perhaps even less would be nearer the truth.

	<i>N. La.</i>	<i>E. Long.</i>	
Nankin	32° 5'	118° 47'	Said once to have exceeded even Peking in extent.
Chusan	30 10	121 30	Ceded to the British.
Ning Po	29 55	121 17	
Amoy	24 10	118 10	
Canton	23 8	113 2	Is said to contain 1,236,000 inhabitants, and is the principal port for European commerce. Its real population is probably about 500,000.
Macao	22 15	113 28.	

In Mongolia is —

	<i>N. La.</i>	<i>E. Long.</i>
Kashgar	39° 28'	73° 55'
Yarkand	38 19	76 17

In Thibet —

	<i>Na. L.</i>	<i>E. Long.</i>	
Lassa	29° 30'	91° 40'	The residence of the grand Lama or governor.

In Independent Tartary the principal Cities are —

	<i>N. La.</i>	<i>E. Long.</i>	
Samarcand	39° 38'	67° 0'	Where Timur the Great, or Tamerlane, as he is more generally called, was born, in whose time and that of one of his predecessors, Zingis, the Tartars were a far more civilised nation than they are at present. In A. D. 1494, Sultan Baber, one of the descendants of Timur Khan, was expelled from Bokharia and founded the Mogul Empire in Hindostan.
Bokhara	39 48	64 26	The capital city of Bokharia, containing 150,000 inhabitants.
Khiva	41 40	59 23	
Balkh	36 48	67 18	One of the most ancient cities in the world, called by the Persians the "Mother of Cities;" it is supposed to have been the ancient Bactria.

It was built to prevent the incursions of the Mandchur Tartars into China; who, however, climbed over it about A. D. 1630, and conquered China, of which they have kept possession ever since; the reigning monarch, and all the principal officers, being always of Tartar extraction. The canals of China are also very wonderful; the Imperial canal is near 1700 miles long.

In Siberia the chief Cities are —

	<i>N. La. E. Long.</i>		
Tobolsk	58° 12'	68° 15'	
Omsk	56 0	72 0	
Tomsk	56 0	85 0	
Irkutsk	52 16	104 19	A little north of the great lake Baikal.
Jakutsk	62 2	147 44	

The principal Rivers of Asia are, the Euphrates, which rises in the Mountains of Armenia, and after a course of 1780 miles flows into the Persian Gulf; the Tigris, which rises 150 miles South of the Euphrates, and joining the Euphrates near its mouth, flows also into the Persian Gulf; its course is 1146 miles; the Sinde, or Indus, which rises in the Thibetian Mountains, and flows into the Arabian Sea, having a course of 1800 miles; the Ganges, lately discovered to rise in an arch or cavern of snow in the Himalayan Mountains, 13,000 feet above the level of the Sea, which, after a course of above 1500 miles, flows into the Bay of Bengal below Calcutta; the Brahmapootra, or Sampoo, whose sources are unknown, and which nearly unites with the Ganges, at its mouth, but for the last 60 miles of its course is from 4 to 5 miles wide; its length is about 2000 miles; the Irawaddy, which has a course of near 1200 miles, through Thibet and the Birman empire; the Thalwein, a great river, and if, as seems probable, identical with the Omchou, of great extent; the May Kiang or Cambodia river, which rises in Thibet, and flowing through Cambodia empties itself into the Chinese Sea, nearly opposite the Island of Borneo; its course is about 2480 miles; the rivers Hoang-ho and Yang-tse-Kiang, which rise near each other in the Mountains of Tartary, and after flowing, the former 2,300, the latter 3,300 miles, and sometimes above 1000 miles from each other, at last both empty themselves into the Yellow Sea; the Amur or Saghalien, which flows into the Channel of Tartary after a course of about 2700 miles; the Obi, which rises in lat. 55°, and

after a course of 2600 miles, falls into the Sea of Obi, a Gulf of the Arctic Ocean. It receives also the Irtysh, which has a course of about 2000 miles. East of it are the Yenisei, which has a course of about 3000 miles, and the Lena, whose length is probably 2800. We must not omit some singular and immense bodies of water: of these, the Caspian Sea is detached from all communication with other seas, and is about 700 miles long, and where narrowest 100 miles broad, where widest 200. About 100 miles East of the Caspian is another smaller detached sea, called the Sea of Aral, about 200 miles long and 70 broad, which is salt like the Caspian, and probably once joined it: it receives the Amoo and Sihon, both considerable rivers. Both the Caspian and the Sea of Aral are considerably below the level of the Mediterranean. At a great distance North-east of the Sea of Aral is the Sea or Lake of Baikal, in the South of Siberia, about 350 miles in length and 35 in breadth, whose water is fresh. It may be observed in general that such lakes as receive fresh water rivers, but discharge themselves only by evaporation, are salt, as is the case with the Caspian, the Sea of Aral, and the Dead Sea, &c.; whereas those which discharge their waters by a river are fresh, as is the case with the Lake Baikal, the Sea of Tiberias, the five great Lakes of North America, and others. The reason seems to be that the water of such lakes as have a river outlet is continually changing, and the saline particles brought down by the streams which enter it escape, while in those which have no outlet they accumulate, as they are not readily taken up by evaporation.

The most elevated Mountains of Asia have but lately been explored, and our whole information on the subject is still imperfect. In Thibet, and the adjacent countries, they are of prodigious altitude, — beyond the European Alps and the American Andes. Dhawala-giri, or the White Mountain, one of the Himalayan chain, has been estimated lately by Colonel Kirkpatrick and Mr. Colebrooke at the amazing height

of 26,862 feet above the level of the sea : more recent observations show that it is higher than Kinchin-jinga in the same chain, which has been estimated at 28,174 feet. Jawahir, Chamalari, and other points of the Himalaya Mountains are not greatly lower. Among the others most celebrated are the Mountains of Taurus in Natolia ; of Caucasus, whose highest point, Mount Elborous, is higher than Mount Blanc * ; Mount Ararat in Armenia is estimated at 17,266 feet ; in Syria is Mount Libanus ; on the coasts of the Archipelago are Mount Olympus and Mount Ida ; in Siberia is the Altaic chain, which extends in length 5000 miles, whose highest summit is Italitskoi on the frontiers of Siberia and Mongolia, about long. 85° : it is about 10,800 feet in height ; in Independent Tartary is Belen Tag, the Northern Imaus of the ancients ; the name of the Southern Imaus is to be traced in the Himalayan Mountains already mentioned. In Arabia we must not omit Mount Sinai, which, however, is in itself of no remarkable height. There are some very high mountains in the Asiatic Isles. Mount Ophir in Sumatra is 13,842 feet.

The principal Asiatic Islands (Pl. I.) are the Island of Ceylon, lying to the South-east of Cape Comorin, at the bottom of the Bay of Bengal, a British dependency. Off the Promontory of Malacca, South and South-west of it, are the Sumatran or Sunda Isles, of which Sumatra is the largest, but the capital is Batavia, in Java. East of Sumatra, and above Java, is the large Island of Borneo, off the N. W. coast of which is Labuan, a British station. Above Borneo are the Philippines, belonging to Spain, called sometimes the Manillas, from Manilla, their capital, in the Island of Luzon. East of Borneo (Pl. XXVIII.) are the Celebezan Isles, of which Celebes is the chief. East of Celebes are the Banda or Spice Isles, and North of them the Moluccas. East of these is New Guinea, and below them all Australia or New Holland,

* The last scientific measurement gives 18,493 feet.

an immense Island, which some Geographers dignify with the appellation of another continent. It is hardly one fourth less than Europe. The interior is little known, but the principal settlements on the coast are New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and the Swan River. In the first of these was established a penal colony in 1778 at Botany Bay, the South extremity of Port Jackson: it was however shortly removed to Sydney. The province now contains above 50,000 inhabitants, of whom nearly one half are convicts. A colony has been established, in 1838, at Port Essington, on the north coast. The whole continent is remarkable for many singularities. Its rivers, few of which are of any considerable length, are copious near their mountain sources, but decrease, and frequently dry up, on approaching the sea; most of its plants and animals vary greatly from those found in other portions of the globe; and its very surface is peculiar in its abrupt mountains, deep ravines, and vast and arid plains. Immediately below continental Australia is Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land, a considerable island colonised by the British. Off the South coast of China (Pl. XIX.) lies the Island of Hainan. East of Canton is the Island of Formosa, and East of the Peninsula of Corea, which is at the North-east of China, are the Japan Isles, the chief of which is Nippon. Its principal city, Miako, is said to contain 600,000 inhabitants. The remainder of the Asiatic Isles will be briefly noticed in another place.

The religion of the Turkish dominions in Asia is chiefly Mahomedanism. The Russian provinces of Asia belong to the Greek church; but every kind of religion is tolerated. The Persians are Mahomedans of the sect called Schiïtes, but the ancient religion of the Guebres, or fire-worshippers, is not yet entirely extirpated among them. Mahomedanism is also professed in many parts of Hindostan; but the proper religion of the country consists in the idolatrous worship of a Trinity,

composed of three deities—Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva, or the Creator, Preserver, and Destroyer. The doctrine, however, which pervades a still greater portion of the East is Buddhism, which is a modification of Brahmanism, and which differs from it, first, in being a more refined, benevolent, and philosophical doctrine than that taught in the Vedas or sacred books of the Brahmans, which the Buddhists reject; secondly, in the worship of deified saints, and other subordinate gods; thirdly, the belief that the soul, after a variety of transmigrations, will become continually more purified, till it is united to the body of a beatified saint on earth, and absorbed into the universal mind on leaving this body. They believe in an endless series of dissolutions and reproductions, till at last the world itself will be dissolved and reproduced. They forbid the destruction of animal life, and are far less burthened with minute ceremonies than the Brahmans. This religion, with various modifications, extends over China, Japan, Tartary, and all the East. Buddha, its founder, is thought to have lived about the sixth century before Christ. The Thibetians consider the Dalai Lama, the chief of their religion, to be an incarnation of the Deity, and conceive him to be omnipotent and immortal, and reappearing in another body upon his dissolution; but they are in fact Buddhists like the other nations of the East.

The extent of Asia, including the islands, is about 16,886,000 square miles. Its population may be vaguely estimated as follows, but there are no certain data:

	<i>Area.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
Turkey in Asia - - - -	437,000	10,000,000
Arabia - - - -	1,200,000	7,000,000
Persia - - - -	450,000	8,000,000
Beloochistan - - - -	160,000	480,000
Cabool and Afghanistan - - -	225,000	5,000,000
Hindustan—British - - - -	725,000	93,000,000
Tributary - - - -	480,000	47,000,000
Independent - - - -	70,000	2,000,000
French, Portuguese, &c. - -	7,430	745,000
Tenasserim Provinces - - - -	32,500	85,000

					<i>Area.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
Birman Empire	-	-	-	-	184,000	2,000,000
Siam with Laos	-	-	-	-	260,000	4,000,000
Malaya	-	-	-	-	45,000	375,000
Anam	-	-	-	-	127,000	5,000,000
China	-	-	-	-	5,260,000	375,980,000
Tartary	-	-	-	-	720,000	4,000,000
Siberia	-	-	-	-	5,393,250	2,937,066
Japan Empire	-	-	-	-	266,500	25,000,000
Other Islands	-	-	-	-	843,500	29,370,000
					16,886,180	621,972,066
Deduct Islands	-	-	-	-	1,110,000	54,370,000
					15,776,180	567,602,066

The productions of such an immense country are of course innumerable. Turkey produces cotton, figs, opium, and other medicinal drugs, and has some manufactures of camels' and goats' hair, and carpets; Arabia is celebrated for its horses and camels; and for its coffee and frankincense, aloes, and some other drugs. Persia is distinguished for its horses, and its manufactures of carpets, silks, and brocades; its pearl fishery is also celebrated. India produces rice, sugar, tobacco, silk, cotton, indigo, and spices; its great manufactures are cotton and silk; it produces also the best diamonds, sapphires, rubies, and other precious stones. China produces rice, tea, silk, and cotton, and is particularly celebrated for its manufactures of silk, cotton, paper and porcelain, and its very curious works in ivory, tortoise-shell, mother of pearl, and lacker work. The produce of Japan is much of the same kind. Independent Tartary produces horses and camels, and has some manufactures of silk, cotton, coarse woollens, and camels' hair. The Russian dominions in Asia produce timber and furs, and are rich in every kind of mineral, especially iron, and gold, and silver. Its chief manufactures are coarse linens and leather; pitch and tar, which are extracted from its pines; iron; caviar, which is made from the roe of the sturgeon, and isinglass, which is made from their sounds and from those of some other kinds of fish.

CHAPTER VI.

AFRICA.

M. G. Plate XVIII.

AFRICA in length may be considered to be about 4800 and in breadth about 4000 miles.

In Africa on the Western side, immediately below the Straits of Gibraltar, is the Empire of Morocco ; proceeding Eastward, along the coast of the Mediterranean, is Algiers ; and East of it Tunis ; then Tripoli, where the shore has taken a southward direction, including Barca and Fezzan, and still eastward is Egypt. The whole coast from Morocco to Tripoli inclusive is called the Barbary Coast, or country of the Berbers. These states long subsisted by piracy, to the great terror of Christendom ; but Algiers was in 1830 taken by the French, and still remains in their possession. The Governments of Tunis and Tripoli are of a military nature, under a Bey or Pacha, who is now scarcely even nominally subject to the Grand Signior, and really independent, except on his own soldiers, who, with a licentiousness resembling that of the ancient prætorian guards, frequently depose and murder their Governors. Fezzan and Barca are governed by a Sultan or Sheik, who is tributary to the Pacha of Tripoli. Egypt is ruled

by a Pacha, in whose family the government is become hereditary, and who is scarcely in name subject to the Turkish power. Below the whole Barbary coast is the Sahara, a great desert of immense and unexplored extent; and below it, reaching from a little above Cape Verde to the coast of Guinea, is Senegambia, so called from the rivers Senegal and Gambia. Near the Coast are the Foulahs and Jallofs; and in the interior are various uncivilised Kingdoms of Negro Chiefs, first made known to us by the great African traveller Park. Beyond the Foulahs is the unhealthy settlement of Sierra Leone; below which is the Coast of Guinea, divided into the Grain Coast, Ivory Coast, Gold Coast, and formerly the Slave Coast, till the traffic for Slaves was abolished by act of Parliament, A. D. 1806. About the Gold Coast, but a little in the interior, are the Ashantees, a powerful nation, and on what was the Slave Coast are the Kingdoms of Dahomy and Benin. Below Guinea are Loango, Congo, Angola and Benguela, well-watered countries, where the Portuguese have settlements. The southern point of Africa is called the Cape of Good Hope*, long possessed by the Dutch, but at present by the English. Here is the country of the Bosjesmans and Hottentots, lying north of the district occupied by the Cape Colony. Ascending from the Cape, along the East side of Africa toward the Red Sea, is the country of the Kaffers, with the

* The Cape of Good Hope was first sailed round in modern times by Vazquez de Gama, a Portuguese, A. D. 1497, who thereby discovered a passage to the East Indies. It appears, however, probable that the Phœnicians had doubled it about B. C. 607.

coasts of Natal, a British possession, Sofala, Mozambique, Zanguebar, and Ajan; north-west of Ajan are the Gallas; and still west, is Soudan or Nigritia, a general name for central Africa. The entrance into the Red Sea is called the Straits of Babelmandeb; to the west of which is the Kingdom of Abyssinia, and above it Nubia, comprising Sennaar and Dongola, above which is Egypt. To the west of Abyssinia is Kordofan, and still west Darfur and Danzaleh. Africa, on the whole, is little known to Europeans, and particularly its interior. Park penetrated it by way of the Senegal, and on reaching the Niger, found it to flow from west to east. He made a subsequent attempt to explore the course of that river, but never returned; and it has been ascertained that he perished at Boussa, a town seated on its banks, in a conflict with the natives. The most successful route has been that of the traders from Tripoli. Horneman, by pursuing it, discovered the Kingdom of Fezzan; and more recently Messrs. Denham and Clapperton, penetrating the desert, determined the existence of Lake Tchad, which is more than 200 miles in length; and became acquainted with many powerful States and Kingdoms in its neighbourhood, particularly Kanem, Bournou, and Houssa, with the Kingdom of the Fellatahs, whose capital, Saccatoo, is said to be the most important walled town in Soudan, and to contain more than 100,000 inhabitants. Timbuctoo, near the Niger, has been much talked of, but it is only known from René Caillié, a Frenchman who reached it in 1828, and found it about three miles in circumference, situated in a sandy plain, and inhabited

entirely by merchants. It is supposed to be about 17° 50' N. Lat. and 6° W. Lon.

Among the memorable cities in Africa, are—

	<i>N. La.</i>	<i>Long.</i>	
Morocco	30° 57'	7° 15' W.	
Mequinez	33 56	6 1 W.	
Fez	34 6	5 1 W.	
Algiers	36 42	3 1 E.	Now in possession of the French.
Constantina	36 24	6 8 E.	Taken by the French, after a desperate resistance, Oct. 13. 1837.
Tunis	36 44	10 20 E.	Near ancient Carthage.
Tripoli	32 53	13 11 E.	

In Egypt—

Alexandria	31° 16'	30° 5' E.	
Cairo	30 3	31 19 E.	Near the Pyramids.
Suez	30 1	32 28 E.	On the Red Sea.
Essouan or } Syene }	24 8	32 55 E.	Near the Falls of the Nile.

In Abyssinia—

Gondar	12° 34'	37° 30' E.
Shoa	9 30	39 20 E.

In Central Africa—

Saccatoo	13° 10'	6° 0' E.
Timbuctoo	17 50	6 0 W.
Kouka	11 30	12 20 E.

In the Cape Colony—

	<i>S. Lat.</i>	<i>Long.</i>
Cape Town	33° 55'	18° 21' E.
Graham's Town	33 18	26 22 E.

The principal Rivers of Africa are the Nile, the sources of which have been for so many ages unknown. Mr. Bruce, however, visited what the Abyssinians termed the source of the Nile, rising from three fountains at a village called Geesh, November 5th, 1770. But Geographers still maintain, that Mr. Bruce mistook the course of the ancient Astapus, now called Bahr el Azreek, or Blue River, for that of the Nile, or Bahr el Abiad, or White River, whose sources are yet undiscovered, and are probably to be searched for in those lofty Alps called Gibel Kumri, or Mountains of the Moon, in lat.

8° N., 600 miles beyond the sources of the Nile of Abyssinia. The Nile has no very great falls; it suffers obstruction in Nubia from rocks and islands for 100 miles together; but its long-famed cataracts near Syene are merely rapids. The Nile is supposed to have a course of about 3600 miles; but it receives comparatively few tributary streams, and its magnitude does not bear due proportion to the length of the course, not being, for the most part, more than from a quarter to half a mile in breadth. Of its seven celebrated ancient mouths two only are now of any importance, that of Rosetta, which is the principal, and that of Damietta. On the western side of Africa is the great river Niger, whose sources and embouchure so long remained unknown, and which was supposed either to terminate in some vast internal lake, or to communicate somehow with the Nile. The veil, however, has been gradually lifted from this mysterious stream. Its fountains, without being absolutely determined, are known to be in the mountains, about 200 miles from the western coast. As to its termination, two brothers, Richard and John Lander, one of whom was the confidential servant of Captain Clapperton, and attended him in his last moments, embarked on its waters at Boussa, and never quitted them till they came out into the gulf of Guinea, near Cape Formosa, Nov. 18. 1830; thus solving a problem, which had so long agitated and perplexed the scientific world. Its true African name is Quorra. Above the Niger is the river Gambia, and still north the Senegal, both flowing into the Atlantic, from sources conjectured, but not ascertained: the course of the latter has been estimated at 1140, and that of the former about 1000 miles. The Zaire or Congo is another mysterious river, explored to a considerable height by the unfortunate Captain Tuckey. It probably descends from the central mountains, and falls into the Atlantic about lat. 6° south. On the eastern coast is the river Zambezi or Cuama, whose size indicates a long course from the interior, but of which little is ascertained.

The Orange or Gariep rises in the country of the Bosjesmans and flows into the Atlantic at Cape Voltas, and has a course of about 1050 miles. In addition to the lake Tchad the lakes Ngami and Nyassi are vast bodies of water in the interior of Africa, the former of which has been ascertained to be about lat. $20^{\circ} 20'$ south. The latter is almost unknown except in name.

Of the Mountains the most memorable is Mount Atlas, whose highest points have been supposed to be near 12,000 feet. The central parts of Africa may possibly contain immense mountains, as the mountains of Abyssinia are of considerable height, and yet seem but parts of some great central chain: Abba Jaret is estimated at 15,000 feet, and Kilmandjaro in Zanguebar rivals the loftiest summits of the Andes, being probably not less than 20,000 feet above the level of the sea. Near the Island of Fernando Po the mountain of the Cameroons is above 13,000 feet, and the Northern peak of the island itself is 10,600. There is also some high land about the Cape. The Beaufort mountains are about 5000 feet, and in Graaf Reynet the chain rises in the Mount Spitz Kop to double that altitude.

The most remarkable features of Africa are the immense deserts of sand, the chief of which, called Sahara, or the Great Desert, is about 3000 miles in length, and almost 1000 in breadth. The sand is here sometimes carried by the wind like waves in the sea, or rather like immense moving columns which overwhelm whole caravans of the unhappy travellers who attempt to cross these perilous deserts. Frequently also both themselves and their camels perish for want of water.

Below the Straits of Gibraltar are the Madeira Islands, two in number, belonging to Portugal; and below them the Canary Islands, or Fortunatæ Insulæ of the ancients, belonging to Spain, seven of which are inhabited. The chief of the Canary Islands is

Teneriffe, where is the celebrated mountain called the Pike of Teneriffe, which is an almost extinct volcano, more than 12,000 feet above the level of the sea. Below the Canaries are the Cape Verd Islands, ten in number, lying off Cape Verd, and belonging to the Portuguese, the chief of which is St. Jago. North of Congo is the Island of St. Thomas, belonging to the Portuguese, and considerably to the south-west of it the Island of Ascension; below which, to the south-east, is the small Island of St. Helena, memorable for the confinement of Napoleon, belonging to the English, where the homeward-bound East India-men touch for refreshments. Off the coast of Mosambique is the Island of Madagascar, which is one of the largest in the world, being 840 miles long, and 240 broad; it has been very little explored, and presents a rich prospect to the industry of future speculators. East of Madagascar are the Islands Bourbon and Mauritius, or Isle of France. The smaller African Islands on the coast of the Red Sea are not worth particular notice.

Africa has been computed to contain 11,647,428 English square miles, and perhaps 100,000,000 inhabitants, though this can be matter of approximation only. Its chief products are dates, oranges, and other fruits, gums, ivory, and ostrich feathers. Gold is found in several of its rivers. It also produces saltpetre and natron in great abundance.

The religion of Morocco, the Barbary States, Egypt, and many of the northern tribes of Africa is Mahometan. The Abyssinians are nominally Christians, but their doctrines have been grossly corrupted. The Paganism of the Central and Southern tribes of Africa can scarcely be said to be affected by the European settlements in their vicinity.

CHAPTER VII.

AMERICA.

M. G. Plates I. XXIII. XXIV. XXV. XXVI.

THE immense Continent of America (Pl. I.), forming rather another hemisphere than a quarter of the globe, was discovered by Columbus. In his first voyage he discovered the Bahama Islands, October 12. 1492, and soon after Cuba and St. Domingo. It was not till his third voyage that he discovered the mainland of south America, in the year 1498; but previously to his return Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine, had published an account of his voyage under Alonzo de Ojeda in 1499 along the north coast of South America, and, from this circumstance, has given his name to the New World. The first discovery of North America was made by Giovanni Cabot, a Venetian, in the service of our Henry VII., A. D. 1497.

North America (Pl. XXIII.) is bounded on the east by the Atlantic, on the west by the great Pacific Ocean, on the south by the Isthmus of Panama; on the north, above Hudson's Bay, by the Arctic Ocean. Above it lies Greenland, both West or New, and East or Old Greenland, the latter beyond description bleak and dreary, and scarcely inhabited by a few wandering Esquimaux; the former occupied by a few

Danish colonies. The British possessions in North America lie above five vast Lakes — Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan, and Superior, which discharge themselves, through the River St. Lawrence, into the Atlantic Ocean. Below the mouth of the River St. Lawrence are Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The country lying above the River St. Lawrence is Canada, formerly divided into Upper Canada, above the Lakes, and Lower Canada above the St. Lawrence, but recently united into one province. Between Hudson's Bay and the Atlantic is Labrador, or New Britain; and on the western side of Hudson's Bay, are the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company, extending to the Arctic Sea and the Pacific. North-east of Hudson's Bay are Davis's Straits and Baffin's Bay. A north-west passage to the East Indies has been hitherto in vain attempted through these straits and Baffin's Bay, though the greatest skill, intrepidity, and perseverance have been exerted in the attempt; especially in the expeditions under Captain Parry, and more recently under Captains Back and Ross, whose discoveries, together with those of an expedition sent out by the Hudson's Bay Company, have traced nearly the whole line of coast from Behring's Straits to Baffin's Bay. The extreme N. W. of America, together with the west coast as far south as Prince of Wales's Island, belongs to Russia. The savage tribes of Indians in this vast and thinly-peopled country are not worth enumerating. Below the River St. Lawrence and the five Lakes are the United States of America, formerly provinces of Great Britain, but severed from it, and

recognised as independent by the peace of 1782. These states (Pl. XXV.), now thirty-six in number, including the district of Columbia and four territories not consolidated into states, may be divided into eastern, middle, southern, and western. The eastern states, formerly called New England, consist of, 1. Maine, 2. New Hampshire, 3. Vermont, 4. Massachusetts, 5. Rhode Island, 6. Connecticut. Below these are the Middle States, 7. New York with Long Island, 8. Pennsylvania, east of which on the Atlantic is, 9. New Jersey, and below it, 10. Delaware, between the Delaware and Chesapeake bays, 11. Maryland. The Southern states are, 12. The district of Columbia with only 100 square miles of territory, but containing Washington, the capital of the United States, 13. Virginia, 14. North Carolina, 15. South Carolina, and 16. Georgia. All these lie along the Atlantic. Between the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico is, 17. Florida, and upon the Gulf of Mexico are, 18. Alabama, 19. Mississippi, lying along the eastern bank of the river of that name, 20. Louisiana. Above Mississippi and Alabama is, 21. Tennessee, and above it, 22. Kentucky, and above it, 23. Ohio, between Lake Erie and the river Ohio. West of these are, 24. Michigan, lying chiefly between Lakes Michigan and Huron, 25. Indiana, 26. Illinois, 27. Missouri, 28. Arkansas. West of the Lake Michigan is, 29. Wisconsin; still west, 30. The Minnesota territory, and below it, 31. Iowa. Extending from hence to the shores of the Pacific, is, 32. Oregon territory (Pl. XXIII.), and below it, 33. New California, with great riches in gold, the territories of 34. Utah

and 35. New Mexico, and 36. the state of Texas. The latter, formerly belonging to Mexico, became a republic in 1836, but is now incorporated with the United States. West of this is Mexico, and still west, Old California, lying between the shores of the Pacific and the immense Gulf of California. Below Mexico, and reaching to the Isthmus of Panamá, is Guatemala, or Central America, as it is called, from its comprising the long but narrow tract of country which connects the Continents of North and South America. It includes the territories of six Republican states, of which Guatemala, a Republic organised in 1825, is the most considerable. On the Coast of Guatemala is Honduras, a British settlement, where logwood is cut, lying to the south of the Great Peninsula of Yucatan. The north and north-western parts of North America are but little known.

Of the cities in North America, the principal in the British dominions are (Pl. XXIV.) —

	<i>N. La.</i>	<i>W. Long.</i>	
St. John's	47° 27'	52° 50'	Capital of Newfoundland.
Halifax	44 45	63 35	In Nova Scotia.
Shelbourne	43 46	65 21	
Quebec	46 47	71 10	On the North of the River St. Lawrence.
Montreal	45 31	73 35	At the junction of the Rivers St. Lawrence and Utawas, which was formerly the boundary between Upper and Lower Canada.
Kingston	44 10	76 30	Recently erected into the Capital of the United Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.
Toronto	43 41	79 25	Formerly the capital of Upper Canada.

In the United States (Pl. XXV.) —

	<i>N. La.</i>	<i>W. Long.</i>	
Lowell	42° 45'	71° 10'	Celebrated for its woollen and cotton manufactures.

	<i>N. La.</i>	<i>W. Long.</i>	
Boston	42° 23'	70° 59'	In Massachusetts.
Providence	41 50	71 22	With much manufacture.
Hartford	41 47	72 42	
Albany	42 38	72 47	
Buffaloe	42 50	78 50	
New York	40 43	74 1	In New York.
Philadelphia	39 57	75 10	In Pennsylvania.
Pittsburg	40 20	79 50	The Birmingham of the United States.
Baltimore	39 21	77 48	In Maryland.
Washington	38 58	77 2	This city is the capital of the United States. It was founded in the year 1800, on the River Potowmack, which runs into Chesapeak Bay, and is surrounded by the district of Columbia with 100 square miles, independent of the state of Maryland.
Richmond	37 30	77 39	
Charlestown	32 44	80 0	In South Carolina.
Mobile	30 40	88 15	
New Orleans	29 56	89 55	
Cincinnati	39 2	84 29	With extensive trade.

In Mexico the chief Cities are (Pl. XXIII.)

	<i>N. La.</i>	<i>W. Long.</i>	
Mexico	19° 25'	99° 40'	The capital city.
Puebla	19 0	98 2	
Vera Cruz	19 11	96 50	On the Atlantic.
Oaxaca	17 5	97 8	
Acapulco	16 50	99 46	On the Pacific; the chief mart of trade with the Philippine Isles.
Guadalaxara	21 10	103 4	
Zacatecas	23 0	101 40	
Potosi (San Luis de)	22 0	103 1	
Guanaxuato	21 0	101 0	
Queretaro	20 0	99 0	

In Yucatan —

	<i>N. La.</i>	<i>W. Long.</i>	
Campeche	19° 30'	91° 34'	In the Province of Yucatan; whence the dyeing woods are brought.

In British Honduras —

	<i>N. La.</i>	<i>W. Long.</i>	
Belize	17° 10'	88° 15'	

In Central America —

	<i>N. Lat.</i>	<i>W. Long.</i>
Guatemala	14° 20'	91° 0'

The Rivers of North America are numerous, and some of them of prodigious magnitude. The St. Lawrence is 90 miles wide at its mouth, and navigable for ships of the line up to Quebec, 400 miles from the sea, where it is still five miles broad. It has a course of about 2000 miles, if we reckon from above the great lakes of Canada, of which it is the outlet. These constitute a great inland sea of fresh water, Lake Superior alone being 1500 miles in circumference. It is the largest body of fresh water on the Globe. Lake Huron is 1000 miles in circumference, and storms here are as dangerous as in the ocean. The famous cataract of Niagara is on the river of that name, which empties itself from the Lake Erie into the Lake Ontario. This cataract is from 140 to 160 feet high, and more than three quarters of a mile in the whole breadth, discharging 670,250 tons of water in a minute; the sound of it is said to have been heard at a distance of 40 miles, and the cloud of ascending mist seen at 70 miles' distance. Lake Michigan is about 300 miles long, and 50 in mean breadth; Lake Erie, about 230 miles long, and 45 in mean breadth, and Lake Ontario, about 180 miles long, and 40 in mean breadth. The Susquehanna and Potowmack, which flow into Chesapeak Bay, are important rivers; the former of which has a course of about 500, the latter of rather more than 300 miles. But the first of North American rivers is the Missouri, which rises in the recesses of the Stony Mountains, in 47° N. lat., whence it descends in perpetual cascades for many miles. Its whole course is about 4200 miles, being much the longest in the world. It receives the Mississippi, which has a course of 1100 miles before it joins it, in Lat. 38° 48'; after which, the united streams under the name of the Mississippi, have a course of above 1200 miles, till they fall into the sea, by New Orleans, on the Gulf of Mexico. The

Ohio, which joins the Mississippi about Lat. 37° N., has a course of 1380 miles; and the Arkansas, which joins it in Lat. 34° , has a course of 1500; and the Rio Roxo, or Red River, which joins it in Lat. 31° N., a course of 1150 miles. The Lake Winnipeg, North-west of the five Canadian Lakes, is 200 miles long, and 100 broad, and receives the river Saskatchewan, which has a course of 1900 miles. The Slave Lake is certainly not less than the Lake Winnipeg, and is situated to the north-west of it. From this latter issues the Mackenzie river, at the mouth of which the Arctic Sea was seen by Mackenzie in 1789. North-west of the Slave Lake is the Bear Lake. We may further mention, amongst the North American rivers, the Colville near the north-west point of the continent, of great but unknown extent. The Columbia, which flows into the Gulf of California, has a course of about 1300 miles, and the Rio Grande del Norte, which flows into the Gulf of Mexico, is probably not less than 1800 miles in extent. The whole northern coast of America has now been pretty accurately traced from Behring's Straits to about Long. 93° west; it has also been traversed still westward as far as Davis' Straits, but many of its Peninsulas and Islands are as yet incompletely laid down. The whole is a most inhospitable region, thinly inhabited by roving tribes of Esquimaux.

The Mountains of North America, with the exception of those parallel to the western coast, are not of great height. The Apalachian chain (Pl. XXV.) extends from the south-west part of the United States towards the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is also known by the name of the Alleghany Mountains. They are continued in a north-easterly direction from North Carolina into Pennsylvania, and form a double ridge, and have also before them a third range called the Blue Mountains, some of whose points reach 7000 feet. A prolongation of this chain extends into New England under the name of the White Mountains; the highest of which is Wash-

ington, in New Hampshire, estimated at between 6000 and 7000 feet. All these mountains run nearly parallel with the Atlantic, being from 250 to 120 miles, or less, distant from it. A ridge of enormous length, called the Cordillera of Mexico (Pl. XXIII.), and afterwards the Rocky or Stony Mountains, extends on the side of the Pacific, with hardly any interruption, from the Isthmus of Darien to Lat. 65° , gradually receding from the Pacific as we advance Northward; these may be considered as a continuation of the Andes of South America. A parallel range commences in the peninsula of California, and is continued much nearer to the coast. The greatest heights of the eastern range are generally in Mexico, which abounds also with volcanoes. Several peaks near the city of Mexico are 15,000 feet high. Popocatepetl, which emits smoke, is 17,716 feet high. Orizaba, a volcano, 17,374; and many others are not much lower. The city of Mexico itself is 7400 feet above the sea. Pike's Peak, Long's Peak, and Mount Fremont, further northward in the same chain, reach elevations from 11,500 to 13,500 feet. In the western chain of mountains Mount St. Elias, in Lat. 60° , has been estimated at various heights, from 12,000 to 17,800 feet. The latter measurement is probably the more correct. Mount Fairweather, Lat. 59° , and Mount Hood, Lat. 45° , are not less than 14,000 feet.

The Islands on the Coast of North America are, the large island of Newfoundland, near the mouth of the River St. Lawrence, where the great cod-fishery is carried on; the Islands of Cape Breton, off Nova Scotia, and St. John's, or Prince Edward's Island, to the west of it. Below these, off the coast of North Carolina, about midway between Newfoundland and the West Indies, are the Bermudas or Somer's Islands, said to be above 350 in number, of which, however,

only eight are of any importance. Off the coast of East Florida (Pl. XXVI.) lie the Bahamas or Lucayos, comprising several hundred islands, or rather islets, of various magnitudes, one of which, St. Salvador, was the first land discovered by Columbus, on the 12th Oct. 1492. All these belong to the English. Below are the important West Indian Islands of Cuba, with its chief city, Havannah, belonging to Spain, and Hispaniola, or St. Domingo, now called Hayti, which is independent. Below Cuba is Jamaica, belonging to the English; its principal city is Kingston. Still east of Hayti is Porto Rico, belonging to Spain. East of these are the Caribbee Islands, the principal of which are St. Christopher, Antigua, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbadoes, Grenada, and Tobago, belonging to the English, and Guadaloupe and Martinique, belonging to the French. Below them is the Island of Trinidad, ceded by Spain to the English; considerably to the west of which are the Islands of Margarita, belonging to the government of Venezuela in South America, and still westward, Curaçoa, belonging to the Dutch.

The area and population of North America may be estimated as follows:—

	<i>Sq. Miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
Russian America - - -	- 371,000	61,000
British Possessions (1845) - - -	- 954,430	2,121,152
Northern territory under British control -	1,500,000	500,000
United States (1840-9) - - -	- 2,359,329	16,713,353
Texas (1844) - - -	- 323,520	350,000
Mexico, about - - -	- 595,822	6,650,096
Central America - - -	- 203,966	1,900,000
Yucatan - - -	- 50,000	472,876

				<i>Sq. Miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
British Honduras	-	-	-	16,400	10,000
Musquito Coast	-	-	-	48,500	10,000
				6,422,967	28,788,477
Greenland and Islands	-	-	-	900,000	10,000
				7,322,967	28,798,477

The chief produce of the British possessions is timber, corn, and furs: of the United States, timber, corn, tobacco, cotton, and rice; of Mexico, dyeing woods, mahogany, and some medicinal drugs: coal and iron abound in the United States, and in Mexico are most extensive and rich mines of silver, and other metals; but the silver mines are principally attended to.

The extent and population of the West Indian Islands (Pl. XXVI.) are as follows:—

				<i>Area in Sq. Miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
Cuba	-	-	-	43,380	1,007,624
Hayti	-	-	-	29,500	1,000,000
Jamaica	-	-	-	6,250	377,433
Porto Rico	-	-	-	3,750	500,000
Remaining Islands	-	-	-	10,460	850,000
				93,340	3,735,057

The produce of the West Indian Islands is sugar, rum, tobacco, coffee, cotton, indigo, and rice; besides various kinds of beautiful woods, fruits, and spices.

The religion of the parts of North America, formerly under the dominion of the Spaniards, is Roman Catholic. So also is that of the mass of the population of French extraction in Canada, which formerly belonged to France. The English population, however, have their own Church. The United States have no established national Church, but tolerate all sects of Christians. The Indians are unconverted pagans, who yet have some notion of a great spirit and a future state.

CHAPTER VIII.

SOUTH AMERICA.

M. G. Plates I. XXVII.

NEARLY the whole of South America was not long since an appendage to the Crowns of Spain and Portugal. It is now divided into independent states, whose boundaries are yet hardly settled.

The whole top of South America was formerly called the Spanish Main. It became a republic in 1823, under the name of Columbia, and occupied an extensive region stretching from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean, but was divided in the year 1831 into the independent republics of New Granada on the western coast, Venezuela to the eastward, and to the south, Quito or Ecuador. Eastward of these is Guiana, divided between the British, Dutch, French, and Brazilians; the portions belonging to the three former powers lie along, or reach to the coast. Brazilian Guiana lies along the north shore of the river Marañon. British Guiana comprises the settlements on the rivers Essequibo, Demerara, and Berbice: its chief products are sugar and coffee; the Dutch have Paramaribo on the river Surinam, and

the French have Cayenne, famous for its pepper. South-east of Guiana is the immense empire of Brazil, formerly belonging to Portugal, but now independent. South-west of Brazil is Paraguay; below it the Banda Oriental, or Uruguay, reaching to the Rio de la Plata; and adjoining these, to the west, is La Plata, or the Argentine Republic, in which are the Pampas, immense plains stretching to the Andes. This district constitutes what are called the United Provinces of South America. At the lower part of South America is Patagonia, which is still in full possession of the aboriginal inhabitants. On the western side, and above Patagonia, is the republic of Chili, in the south of which is the independent territory of Araucania. Above Chili are the States of South or Upper Peru, called also Bolivia, and North or Lower Peru; above which the governments of Ecuador and New Granada reach up to the Isthmus of Darien. The interior of South America, East of the Andes, is, on the whole, an elevated plain, but partially inhabited, intersected by enormous rivers, and in a great measure covered with impenetrable forests.

The following are some of the principal cities in South America: some of them are possessed of importance, as early Spanish settlements; others, as places of rising commerce.

In Granada—

	<i>Lat.</i>	<i>W. Long</i>
Panamà	9° 30' N.	79° 20'
Popayan	2 28 N.	76 31
Cartagena	10 26 N.	75 34
Bogotá	4 39 N.	74 12 Capital of Granada.

In Ecuador—

	<i>Lat.</i>	<i>W. Long.</i>	
Quito	0° 13' S.	78° 43'	Capital of Ecuador: it is built 9630 feet above the sea, on the side of the mountain Pin-chincha.
Guayaquil	2 11 S.	79 43	Chief seaport of Ecuador.
Cuença	2 50 S.	79 30	

In Venezuela—

	<i>Lat.</i>	<i>W. Long.</i>	
Maracaybo	10° 40' N.	71° 50'	On the vast Gulf and Lake of the same name.
Caraccas	10 30 N.	66 55	Capital of Venezuela.

In Guiana—

	<i>Lat.</i>	<i>W. Long.</i>	
Georgetown	6° 49' N.	58° 11'	The chief town of British Guiana.
Paramaribo	6 0 N.	55 20	Capital of Dutch Guiana.
Cayenne	4 50 N.	52 0	The chief city of French Guiana.

In Brazil—

	<i>Lat.</i>	<i>W. Long.</i>	
Pernambuco	8° 2' S.	34° 46'	
Bahia, or St. Salvador	12 58 S.	38 32	
Rio de Janeiro, or St. Sebastian	22 56 S.	42 1	Capital of Brazil.

In Paraguay—

	<i>Lat.</i>	<i>W. Long.</i>	
Assumpcion	25° 16' S.	57° 37'	Capital of Paraguay, and residence of the Dictator.

In Uruguay—

	<i>Lat.</i>	<i>W. Long.</i>	
Monte Video	34° 53' S.	56° 5'	

In La Plata—

	<i>Lat.</i>	<i>W. Long.</i>	
Buenos Ayres	34° 39' S.	58° 18'	

In Chili—

	<i>Lat.</i>	<i>W. Long.</i>	
Concepçion	36° 48' S.	72° 50'	
St. Jago	33 26 S.	70 44	
Valparaiso	33 2 S.	71 35	
Coquimbo	29 56 S.	71 3	

In Bolivia —

	<i>Lat.</i>	<i>W. Long.</i>	
Chquisaca	19° 29' S.	66° 40'	Capital of Bolivia.
Potosi	19 47 S.	67 22	
La Paz	17 30 S.	68 25	

In Peru —

	<i>Lat.</i>	<i>W. Long.</i>	
Arequipa	16° 0' S.	72° 0'	An ancient city, and the chief place of trade in South Peru.
Cuzco	13 42 S.	71 43	Formerly the seat of the Incas of Peru, now the capital of South Peru.
Lima	12 2 S.	77 7	Capital of North Peru.
Guamanga	13 5 S.	74 2	

The rivers and mountains of South America are on a scale of the most astonishing grandeur, the latter exceeding those in any other part of the world, except the Himalayan chain in Asia.

The great River Marañon, or Solimões, formerly called the River of the Amazons, from its source in Lake Lauricocha, among the Andes of Peru, and about 100 miles from the shores of the Pacific, runs, first, from South to North, and afterwards from West to East, till it falls into the sea, dividing Guiana from Brazil. This monarch of rivers is navigable by vessels of considerable burden, for nearly 3000 miles from its mouth. In the heart of the country it is not less than two miles broad, and increases in depth and breadth, till, itself a sea, it falls into the Atlantic. The effect of the tide in this river is perceptible for nearly 600 miles. It has a course of about 3600 miles, and receives many mighty streams as tributaries, among which the Purus, Madeira, Topajós, and Tocantins are the most considerable upon the south, and the Pilco Mayo and Rio Negro on the northern side. The Rio de la Plata flows into the Atlantic, and is principally formed by the united streams of the Paraguay and Paraná, with that of the Uruguay. The Paraguay rises in

Lat. $15^{\circ} 9'$ S., and has a course of 1300 miles ; the Parana in about 16° S. Lat., and has a course of 2200 miles ; and the Uruguay, which rises in Lat. 27° S., of about 1000 miles. The union of these streams is known as the Rio de la Plata, and is so broad near its mouth, that land cannot be discovered on either side from a ship in the middle of the river. The river Orinoco is another mighty stream, whose sources in the Sierra Parima are not precisely ascertained. It has an eccentric course to the north and north-east, and flows into the Atlantic opposite the Island of Trinidad. Its length is about 1550 miles, but it is prodigiously wide in the interior. Its bifurcation near Esmeraldas was determined by Humboldt. A branch as wide as the Rhine is here found to communicate with the Rio Negro, and thus opens to future generations the prospect of singular commercial facilities.

The principal Mountains of South America are the Andes, forming a stupendous chain of 4600 miles of most gigantic mountains. They stretch from Capes Isidro and Pílares, in the southern extremity of South America, nearly to the Isthmus of Panamá ; and are generally about 100 miles from the coast of the Pacific, and not less than from 100 to 180 miles in breadth ; their highest summits are, for the most part, near the equator : Antisana, just south of Quito, is 19,137 feet in height ; Cotopaxi, a Volcano, about 40 miles south of Quito, is 18,858 feet, and Chimborazo*, about 50 miles southwest of Cotopaxi, rises 21,415 feet. Zorata and Illimani in Lat. 16° and 17° S. are also above 21,000 feet : but Aconcagua, in Lat. $32^{\circ} 30'$, rises to 23,907 feet in altitude. But it is remarkable that these mountains are themselves situated in elevated plains, so that their actual height, from

* Messrs. Humboldt and Bonpland ascended on this mountain to the height of 19,400 feet, being the highest spot on the globe known to have been reached by man.

their own bases, does not greatly exceed that of the Alps. Many of these mountains are volcanic; and the province of Quito, in particular, is subject to the most dreadful earthquakes, which sometimes destroy or swallow up whole cities. The town of Riobamba, at the foot of Chimborazo, containing 9000 inhabitants, was completely overwhelmed by the Peak of Sicalpa, one of the neighbouring mountains, falling on it, February 4th, 1797, and not more than 400 persons escaped. No less than four volcanoes, in a state of activity, are visible from one spot in the Island of Chiloe. The mountains, after subsiding considerably near the Isthmus, rise again to an immense height in Mexico, and on the western side of North America.

The islands of South America, in the Pacific, are the Gallipagoes (Pl. I.) off the Coast of New Granada and Peru, under the Equator. Off the Coast of Chili (Pl. XXVII.), in Lat. 34° S., is the Island of Juan Fernandez, where Alexander Selkirk supported himself in a life of solitude for four years; whose adventures gave rise to the celebrated tale of Robinson Crusoe. At the bottom of Chili is the large Island of Chiloe, 140 miles long, and 40 broad, in the Gulf of Chonas. And at the extremity of South America is a collection of islands, called Terra del Fuego, or Land of Fire, from the fires lighted by the natives, and observed along the coast by the first voyagers in those regions: their extreme point is called Cape Horn. The Straits of Magellan separate South America from Terra del Fuego. North-east of these are the Falkland Isles, which are little better than a morass; below which, to the South-east, is Georgia, and, still lower (Pl. I.), Sandwich Land, or Southern

Thule. These countries are beyond description cold, dreary, and desolate.

The extent and population of South America have not been accurately ascertained: the following table is an approximation only.

	<i>Sq. Miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
Columbia including Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador }	1,155,250	3,231,247
Guiana - - - - -	142,060	200,229
Brazil - - - - -	2,743,380	4,170,220
Paraguay - - - - -	74,000	300,000
Uruguay - - - - -	70,000	250,000
La Plata - - - - -	726,000	675,000
Patagonia - - - - -	350,000	150,000
Chili with Araucania - - - - -	129,700	1,300,000
Bolivia - - - - -	374,480	1,030,000
Peru - - - - -	580,000	1,515,000
	6,344,870	12,821,696

The produce of South America is cacao, indigo, tobacco, coffee, cattle, and hides, besides woods, jesuits' bark, balsams, and various medicinal drugs. Its mines of silver and gold, in the Andes of Peru and Chili, and of diamonds, topazes, and other precious stones in the Brazils, are inexhaustible.

The Religion of South America is chiefly Roman Catholic; except those Indian tribes which are yet unconverted from paganism.

CHAPTER IX.

POLYNESIA.

M. G. Plate I.

THE Islands in the Pacific Ocean are comprehended, by the best modern geographers, under the name of Polynesia. It may be sufficient to enumerate the chief of these; which form the following groups (see the Map of the world — Eastern Hemisphere): — I. South-east of the Philippine Isles lie the Pelew Isles; and above them, north-east, are, II. The Ladrone Isles, about twelve or fourteen in number. East of the Pelew, and south of the Ladrone Isles, are, III. The Carolinas, in number thirty. In the Western Hemisphere are, IV. The Sandwich Islands, the largest of which is Owhyhee or Hawaii, where Captain Cook was killed in February, 1779. Below the Equator, and south-east of the Sandwich Islands, are, V. The Marquesas; and below them are, VI. A group of Isles, in number about seventy, called the Society Islands, of which Otaheite or Tahiti is the principal. West of these are, VII. The Navigator's Isles; and below them are, VIII. The Friendly Isles. West of these, IX. The New Hebrides, Caledonia, New Zealand, &c., belonging to the division of Aus-

tralasia. New Zealand itself consists of the Islands of New Ulster and New Munster, divided by Cook's Straits; and still southward, the Island of New Leinster. The Northern Island is the one hitherto principally colonized, and is of rising importance. But the settlement of Canterbury, recently established in New Munster, promises to give an impetus to colonization in that Island. The remaining parts of the Globe are either unexplored, or omitted as of less importance in a summary survey like the present.

CHAPTER X.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

ALTHOUGH as much of statistics has been incorporated into the text as seemed consistent with the nature of an elementary work, the author has thought that a few tables would be acceptable by way of reference, which he has accordingly subjoined.

Extent and Population of the Globe.

	<i>British Sq. Miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
Europe (with its islands)	3,825,215	255,551,332
Asia (with its islands)	16,886,180	621,972,066
Africa	11,647,428	100,000,000
N. America	7,322,967	28,798,477
W. Indies	93,340	3,735,057
S. America	6,344,870	12,821,696
Australia	3,000,000	1,365,000
Polynesia	1,130,000	1,500,000
	50,250,000	1,025,743,628

This table must be considered only as an approximation.

The whole superficies of the globe may be estimated at	
	197,518,364 British Square Miles.
Deduct	50,250,000
Remaining	147,268,364 for seas and unknown.

In other words, the known and inhabited parts of the Globe amount to little more than a fourth of its actual surface.

A TABLE
OF THE EXTENT AND POPULATION OF THE DIFFERENT
STATES OF EUROPE.

<i>Name</i>		<i>Extent in British Sq. Miles.</i>	<i>Popula- tion.</i>	<i>Inhabitants to each Sq. Mile, omitting Fractions.</i>
British Empire.	{ England	- 50,360	14,995,138	296*
	{ Wales -	- 7,425	911,603	122
		57,785	15,906,741	275
	{ Scotland	- 29,600	2,620,184	88
	{ Ireland	- 31,631	8,175,124	256
		118,916	†26,702,049	224
France	- -	- 207,252	35,400,486	170
Holland	- -	- 13,616	3,206,804	235
Belgium	- -	- 11,313	4,258,426	376
Saxony	- -	- 6,777	1,836,433	270
Hanover	- -	- 14,846	1,773,711	119
Bavaria	- -	- 29,637	4,504,874	152
Wurtemberg	- -	- 7,658	1,743,827	227
35 Smaller German States	-	- 34,375	6,807,057	198
Switzerland	- -	- 15,230	2,365,286	155
Austria	- -	- 240,319	31,000,864	129
Lombardy and Venice	-	- 17,511	4,803,289	274
Kingdom of Sardinia	-	- 29,167	4,650,368	159
Papal States	-	- 17,494	2,898,115	165
Two Sicilies	-	- 41,906	8,423,316	201
Tuscany with Lucca	-	- 9,177	1,786,875	194
Modena	-	- 2,129	513,343	241
Parma	-	- 2,274	496,803	218
San Marino	-	- 21	7,600	361
Spain	- -	- 182,708	13,732,000	75
Portugal	- -	- 35,268	3,412,500	96
Turkey in Europe	-	- 189,920	11,000,000	57
Greece	- -	- 18,244	856,470	46
Prussia	- -	- 107,300	16,112,948	150
Russia	- -	- 2,120,397	60,708,102	28
Sweden	- -	- 170,096	3,138,884	18
Norway	- -	- 122,008	1,167,766	9
Denmark with Iceland	-	- 59,656	2,243,136	37
		3,825,215	255,551,332	66

* A country is considered as tolerably well peopled which has 100 inhabitants to each square mile. It will easily be seen, therefore, by inspecting this last column, what countries are thinly, moderately, fully or densely inhabited.

† To these must be added :—

Islands in the British sea	-	-	123,488
Army and Navy, &c.	-	-	226,544
			350,032

As the contemplation of unusually great numbers rather perplexes the mind than informs it, a calculation of the relative size of the several parts of the Globe, and its principal divisions, may not be unacceptable, reduced to a scale of a more comprehensive kind. If we take Great Britain, which contains 87,385 square miles, as 1, the portions of the Globe and the principal States of Europe, when compared with it, will be as follows : —

Europe with its islands will be rather more than 43, that is, than 43 times as large as Great Britain; Asia and its islands more than 193; Africa more than 133; North America, nearly 83; South America, $72\frac{1}{2}$; and Australia, nearly 34.

Of the principal States in Europe, Russia in Europe will be about $24\frac{1}{2}$; the Austrian Empire about $2\frac{3}{4}$; France rather more than $2\frac{1}{3}$; Turkey in Europe less than $2\frac{1}{4}$; Spain rather more than 2; Sweden rather less than 2; Norway rather more, and Prussia rather less, than $1\frac{1}{4}$.

The remaining States will all be less than Great Britain

Denmark, including Iceland, will be two thirds of Great Britain; Naples with Sicily nearly half; Portugal less than half; Ireland and Scotland, each more than one third; Bavaria about one third; Lombardy and the Papal States each one fifth; Switzerland and Hanover each one sixth; Holland one seventh; Belgium one eighth; Wales about one twelfth; Saxony about one fifteenth the size of Great Britain.

A few of the minor states of Italy and Germany are omitted, as being too inconsiderable for calculation in this table.

The student may amuse himself with a variety of calculations and comparisons from the data given in treating of the other divisions of the world in their respective chapters. The number of square miles which any country contains, divided by 87,385, which is the number of square miles in Great Britain, will give for its quotient the size of that country compared with Great Britain; and the number of

inhabitants divided by the number of square miles in any country, will give the number of inhabitants to each square mile. And again, 640, the number of acres in a square mile, divided by the number of inhabitants in a square mile, will give the number of acres which each individual might occupy for his support, supposing the lands equally divided among them. Thus it will be found that in England there are hardly $2\frac{1}{6}$ acres, in France near $3\frac{1}{4}$ acres, to each individual.

Before closing this chapter it may be worth while to notice the comparative magnitudes of a few ancient and modern states and empires which have a peculiar interest.

In ancient history,

The Peloponnese and Palestine were each about the size of the counties of York and Westmoreland.

Attica and the Kingdom of Rome at the expulsion of the Tarquins, were each about the size of Warwickshire.

Greece in its utmost extent was rather less than England alone.

The Roman Empire at its greatest extent was nearly 21 times as large as Great Britain.

The British Empire in Asia, with its dependencies, is about $11\frac{1}{4}$; in North America and the West Indies above $12\frac{1}{2}$; in Africa about $1\frac{1}{2}$; in Europe, including Ireland and the islands off the coast of France, about $1\frac{1}{2}$; on the whole, about 27 times as large as Great Britain.

The Russian Empire in Europe has been stated at 17; the Russian Empire in Asia is about 60; in all about 77 times as large as Great Britain.

The Chinese Empire is nearly 15 times the size of Great Britain.

A TABLE

SHOWING THE POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE
WHICH CONTAINED ABOVE 50,000 INHABITANTS IN 1840.*

ENGLAND.		Marseilles	170,000
† London, nearly	2,000,000	Bordeaux	109,460
Manchester with		Rouen, with its	
Salford	296,183	suburbs	100,000
Liverpool	286,487	Nantes	87,190
Birmingham	182,922	Lisle	72,000
Leeds	152,054	Toulouse	59,630
Bristol	122,296	Strasburg	56,000
Plymouth	80,059		
Sheffield	68,186	BELGIUM.	
Norwich	62,344	Brussels	134,260
Nottingham	53,091	Ghent	88,290
Portsmouth	53,032	Antwerp	75,360
Preston	50,131	Liege	62,000
		Bruges, nearly	50,000
SCOTLAND.			
† Glasgow	274,324		
† Edinburgh	138,182	HOLLAND.	
Aberdeen	63,288	Amsterdam	207,000
Dundee	62,794	Rotterdam	78,090
Paisley	60,487	The Hague	58,000
IRELAND.			
Dublin	238,531	SPAIN.	
Cork	106,055	Madrid	236,000
Belfast	75,308	Barcelona	120,000
Limerick	65,296	Seville	100,000
		Valencia	66,000
FRANCE.		Granada	60,000
Paris, nearly	1,000,000	Cadiz	58,520
Lyons	200,000		

* In the towns of the United Kingdom, the population is given from the census of 1841.

† See note, p. 60.

‡ These numbers include the suburbs. The population of Glasgow and Edinburgh cities is respectively 120,183, and 56,330. See note p. 66.

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES. 117

PORTUGAL.		AUSTRIA.	
Lisbon	250,000	Vienna	370,000
Oporto	70,000	Prague	120,000
		Pesth and Buda	110,000
		Debreczin	50,000
		Lemberg	54,960
ITALY.		PRUSSIA.	
<i>Kingdom of Sardinia.</i>			
Genoa	115,250	Berlin	290,790
Turin	114,000	Breslau	88,860
		Königsberg	68,000
<i>Austrian Italy.</i>		Cologne	66,170
Milan	185,000	Dantzic	56,250
Venice	103,000	Elberfeld and Barmen	55,740
Trieste	74,520		
Padua, nearly	50,000		
		RUSSIA.	
<i>Central Italy.</i>		St. Petersburg	469,720
Florence	97,540	Moscow	384,560
Leghorn	76,390	Warsaw (1833)	124,000
		Odessa	69,020
<i>Papal Italy.</i>		Riga	67,330
Rome	148,900	Vilna	56,000
Bologna	71,000	Kronstadt	50,000
		DENMARK.	
<i>Southern Italy, Sicily, and Malta.</i>		Copenhagen	119,290
Naples	336,300		
Palerm	135,000	SWEDEN.	
Messina, about	85,000	Stockholm	77,500
Catania	52,400		
La Valetta	60,000		
GERMANY.		TURKEY IN EUROPE.	
Hamburg	153,000	Constantinople	550,000
Frankfort	54,820	Adrianople	90,000
Munich	106,530	Bucharest	80,000
Dresden	69,500	Salonica	70,000
Leipsic	50,000	Bosna-Serai	60,000

A TABLE

SHOWING THE SUPPOSED POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES
OF ASIA, AFRICA, AND AMERICA, WHICH ARE MENTIONED IN THIS
WORK.

ASIA.			
Smyrna	100,000	Algiers	40,000
Aleppo	70,000	Tunis	120,000
Antioch	10,000	Timbuctoo	100,000
Damascus	150,000	Saccatoo	100,000
Jerusalem	20,000	Alexandria	40,000
Kutahya	50,000	Cairo	240,000
Magnesia	100,000	Cape Town	19,000
Mecca	28,000		
Medina	18,000	NORTH AMERICA.	
Bagdad	70,000	New York	312,230
Bussora	60,000	Boston	105,000
Diarbekr	40,000	Philadelphia	258,830
Shiraz	40,000	Baltimore	80,510
Téhran	40,000	Charlestown	40,280
Ispahan	200,000?	Washington	18,820
Samarcand	30,000	New Orlean	102,190
Bokhara	150,000	Mexico	150,000
Tobolsk	17,500	Potosi, with its sub-	
Irkutsk	15,000	urbs	50,000
Patna	300,000	Puebla	50,000
Surat	600,000	Guadalaxara	60,000
Lucknow	500,000		
Benares	630,000	SOUTH AMERICA.	
Trichinopoly	100,000	Buenos Ayres	100,000
Bombay	230,000	Potosi	30,000
Calcutta, with its sub-		Cuzco, about	40,000
urbs, about	380,000	Lima	60,000
Madras	400,000	Quito	70,000
Pekin	1,000,000?	Bogota	40,000
Canton	500,000	Caraccas	23,000
Nankin	400,000	St. Jago	65,000
Miako (capital of		Bahia	160,000
Japan)	600,000	Rio Janeiro	200,000
		Pernambuco	62,000
AFRICA.		WEST INDIAN ISLANDS.	
Morocco	60,000	Havannah	140,000
Fez	88,000	Kingston	35,000

CHAPTER XI.

A GENERAL VIEW OF ONE HUNDRED OF THE
PRINCIPAL RIVERS OF THE EARTH.

No.	Name.	Length.	Source and Course.	Termination and Character.
1.	Missouri.	4200	Rises in an elevated valley of the Stony Mountains, in 47° N. Lat. Course first N., then E., SE. and S.	Terminates in the Gulf of Mexico, where it forms a swampy delta 120 miles wide. American geographers consider this the main trunk of a vast system of rivers, whose basin is 1,400,000 geographical square miles. Lower part of its course subject to great inundations. Navigation impeded by sand and drift-wood.
2.	Marañon, Solimoens, Orellana, or River of the Amazons.	3600	Humboldt determines the source in Lake Lauricocha, among the Andes of Peru, about 100 miles from the shores of the Pacific. Course, first N.N.W., afterwards to the E.	Enters the Atlantic Ocean by a mouth whose clear width is 40 miles. Though not the longest, is the broadest and most majestic river in the world, having a basin of 1,412,880 square miles. Feels the tide 192 leagues from the sea. Navigation unimpeded to the Andes.
3.	Nile.	3600	Two streams aspire to be called the "true" Nile. The Abyssinian or blue Nile rises 60 miles south of Lake Tzane or Dembea, and, bending gradually to the north, is joined by the White Nile, which rises in the unknown interior of Africa, and thence	Mediterranean Sea by two chief mouths. A narrow river, watering one long valley. Receives no tributary for 1350 nautical miles. Course obstructed by Rapids in Nubia for 100 miles. Reaches its maximum of inundation in October. Banks thickly peopled. No river more honoured than this. In-

No.	Name.	Length.	Source and Course.	Termination and Character.
4.	Yangtse Kiang.	3300	flows with a course chiefly north. From the southern part of the Great Cobi Desert in Central Asia—a region prolific in mighty streams. Course S.E., E., and N.E.	fested by crocodiles and hippopotami. Enters the Tung Huan, or Eastern Sea, 150 miles below Nankin, and is 20 miles wide at its mouth. Is the largest river of the Old World. Flows through countries little known to Europeans.
5.	Yenisei.	3000	In Chinese Tartary, in the Great Altaic Chain. Course more directly to the north than the Obi.	Forms a long estuary in reaching the Arctic Ocean.
6.	Joliba, Quorra, or Niger.	3000	Believed by Laing to rise in the mountains of Loma, about 180 miles N.N.W. of Cape Mount. First ascertained by Park, to flow from W. to E. The last part of its course is to the south.	In the Gulf of Guinea, by an extensive delta, not surveyed. Its termination long a problem; first determined by two brothers of the name of Lander, who, navigating it downwards from Boussa, where Park met his fate, came to the sea by a mouth called Nun. Not commonly wider than the Thames at Westminster.
7.	Lena.	2800	Rises 70 miles north of Baikal Lake, in Siberia. Course varies, N.E. and E.; finally, near Yakutsk, turns to the north.	Enters the Arctic Ocean, with a wide channel. Remarkable for its fossil remains.
8.	Saghalien, or Amoor.	2700	In Chinese Tartary, from a branch of the Altai Mountains. General course E. and N.E.	Flows through countries little known, into a gulf opposite a large island of its own name, whence the waters communicate with the seas of Japan and Okotsk. Has a basin of 856,944 square miles.
9.	Obi.	2600	In Chinese Tartary, from the Altaic Chain of Mountains. Course through Siberia, chiefly N.W. and N.	In the sea of Obi. An estuary of the Arctic Ocean. Course very meandering. Basin 1,040,000 square miles. All the Siberian rivers are subject to great floods.
10.	Madeira, or Mamore.	2570	Mountains of Cochabamba, in Bolivia or Upper Peru. Course various. S.E. and E., afterwards N. and N.E.	Joins the River of the Amazons. Is the longest tributary river in the world. Of wide and powerful current. Blocked by isles and rapids for 350 miles of its course. Flows through unexplored regions.

No.	Name.	Length.	Source and Course.	Termination and Character.
11.	Koolong Kiang, or May Kiang.	2480	Descends from the table-land of Central Asia, from the neighbourhood of the Yangtse Kiang. Pursues, with no great deviations, a course to the S.S.E.	In the Chinese seas, below Cambodia. Has a large delta. Two principal mouths very wide. Said not to be navigable more than 950 miles from its mouths, on account of its falls. Has a communication with the Siamese Menam, said to be navigable.
12.	Mackenzie.	2440	At the west of Great Slave Lake through which it flows. Course eccentric in its earlier part, ultimately N.N. E.	Enters the Arctic Ocean by many mouths. First navigated by McKenzie, 1789. Communicates with a vast system of lakes, by its various tributaries, in a district little known.
13.	Mississippi.	2400	Rises in 47° N. Lat., about 150 miles west of Lake Superior. Course mostly to the south.	Joins the Missouri in the Illinois State. At their junction, this latter river contributes four times as much water as the other; and has consequently sometimes given name to the main trunk.
14.	Hoang-ho, or Yellow.	2300	In Central Asia, 300 miles to the east of the Yangtse Kiang. Course very eccentric, chiefly to the east.	Enters the Hoang-Hai, or Yellow Sea. The great wall of China touches this river twice.
15.	Volga.	2300	From the Heights of Valdai in the Government of Tver, in Russia. Course to all points; chiefly E., S.E., and S.	Discharges itself below Astrachan, into the Caspian Sea, through an archipelago of Islands. Its basin 482,464 square miles. Channel very tortuous; often impeded by banks and shallows. Overflows in March.
16.	Irtysch.	2300	Rises in Chinese Tartary. Flows west, into Nor-zaizan L., and then northwards through Siberia.	Joins the river Obi at Samarov. Is the greatest secondary river of the Old World.
17.	Paraña.	2200	In a chain of mountains south of Villa Rica, in the Government of Minas Geraes, in Brazil. Flows to all points, chiefly S.W. and S.	Forms, with the Uruguay, the wide and celebrated estuary called Rio de la Plata. Much impeded by islets and banks. Mouth near five miles wide. Its basin 1,146,640 square miles.
18.	St. Lawrence.	2000	May be considered to rise above Lake Superior. It forms the outlet to the five great lakes of N. Ame-	Pours an immense volume of water into the Atlantic—90 miles wide at its mouth. Navigable for ships of the line for 400

No.	Name.	Length.	Source and Course.	Termination and Character.
			rica. Course from L. Ontario N.E.	miles. This river may be considered the same with the Niagara, whose cataracts are the most remarkable in the world.
19.	Brahmapootra.	2000	Rises in Thibet, on the northern side of the Great Himalaya Mountains. Course very eccentric, mostly E. and S.	Bay of Bengal, in union with the Ganges. Its waters are holy. Is a very wide stream, with few tributaries.
20.	Sindh, or Indus.	1800	Formed by two streams which unite north of the Himalaya Mountains. One, called Leh, rises near the Brahmapootra; the other descends from the Kara Mountains. Intersects the Hindoo Koosh, and runs to the S.W.	Forms a delta of 120 miles at its entrance into the Indian Ocean. Ordinary breadth at Bunnar, one mile. Stream foul and rapid. Channel uncertain. Waters regular in their inundation, return, and quantity. Breadth of the swell, about five miles from the bank. Early part of its course not well ascertained.
21.	Rio del Norte.	1800	Rises in 40° N. Lat. near the source of the Arkansas, in the Sierra Verde. General direction S. and S.E.	Enters the Mexican Sea in the district of Santander. Not, generally speaking, a navigable stream, in consequence of its sands. Swells annually, in April and May. Climate of this river singularly keen.
22.	El Fraat, or Euphrates.	1700	Rises in the southern bases of the sacred Ararat. Course varied, W., S., and S.E.	Discharges itself into the Persian Gulf. Stream rapid and not clear. At Beer, nearly as broad as the Thames at London. Subject to overflow. No river earlier known or more famous. It is one of the rivers of Paradise.
23.	Donau, or Danube.	1700	Rises in the mountains of the Black Forest, in Baden, near the town of Villingen. Its general course is to the east.	Discharges its waters into the Black Sea, by three great mouths. Current rapid. Navigated to Ulm. In Wallachia, its navigation is greatly obstructed by rapids and sand-bars. Has a basin of 230,768 square miles, and receives more than 100 fine tributaries.
24.	Ucayali, or Paro.	1700	Rises in 18° S. Lat., near La Paz. Flows N. and N.W., through Peru.	Joins the Marañon in Columbia.
25.	St. Francisco.	1600	In the Sierra Canastra, in the Govern-	Enters the Atlantic Ocean, near Sergippe, by

No.	Name.	Length.	Source and Course.	Termination and Character.
26.	Xingu, or Ghingu.	1600	ment of Minas Geraes, in Brazil. Flows N., N.E., and E. In 15° S. Lat., in the Government of Matto Grosso, in Brazil. Flows to the N. inclining E.	one wide mouth. Confined to one broad vale, between two chains of mountains. Pours its waters into the estuary of the Amazons. Course very meandering.
27.	Orinoco.	1550	Sources in 4° N. Lat. in the Sierra Parima. Runs first S. W., then W., and bends gradually to the N. and N.E.	Pours a vast body of water into the Atlantic, by numerous outlets, of which the widest is about 6 miles. Apex of its delta 100 miles from the sea, and its extent along shore 140 miles. Humboldt ascertained its bifurcation and communication by the Cassiquiare (as wide as the Rhine) with the Rio Negro. Tide felt 85 leagues. Abounds with crocodiles and mosquitoes.
28.	Ganges.	1500	Descends in perpetual cascades from the icy summits of the Himalaya. Course circuitous S., S. E., and E.	Bay of Bengal, by numerous outlets, forming a multitude of low wooded islands. Waters are sacred. Stream wide and noble. Subject to periodical inundation. Navigation easy for more than 1300 miles.
29.	Arkansas.	1500	In the Sierra Verde of the Rocky Mountains. Course E. and S.E.	Is the most powerful tributary of the Missouri. Flows through uncivilised regions.
30.	Jihoon, Amoo, or Oxus.	1450	In the Pooshti Kur, or Northern Mons Imaus. Course chiefly N.W.	Discharges itself into the sea of Aral by two principal mouths.
31.	Tocantins.	1450	Rises in the Montes Pyreneos of Brazil. Course chiefly to the north.	Enters the Atlantic Ocean by a great estuary, called Rio Para.
32.	Negro.	1400	Source in the province of Caguan, in Columbia, not ascertained. Flows first to the E., afterwards S., and then S.E.	Enters the river Marañon by a delta of three mouths. This river receives from the Orinoco the branch called Cassiquiare, which connects, for purposes of commerce and communication, the basins of the Orinoco and Marañon.
33.	Ohio.	1380	Formed, properly, by the two rivers Mononghela and Alleghany; the first of which issues from a small lake near	Joins the Missouri near Fort Jefferson, where it is one mile wide. A broad and noble stream, of inestimable advantage to Ameri-

No.	Name.	Length.	Source and Course.	Termination and Character.
			Lake Erie. General course S. W.	can commerce. Obstructed by falls and rapids for about two miles, at Louisville. Course very sinuous.
34.	Columbia.	1300	In the great range of the Stony Mountains, nearly opposite the source of the Missouri. Flows to every point of the compass. Proper direction W.	Pacific Ocean, by a mouth five miles in width. Remarkable for its bends. Channel 960 yards over at its junction with the Lewis. Navigation obstructed by timber, and by two series of falls, or shoots. Subject to inundation.
35.	Coqueta, or Yapura.	1300	In the Andes of Payan. Course S. E. and E.	Joins the River Marañon above the Negro. Navigation obstructed by several falls.
36.	Tongouska.	1300	Rises about 100 miles west of the Lena. Course semicircular, N., N. W., and W.	Is a potent tributary to the Yenisei.
37.	Paraguay.	1300	In the Sierra Pary, in the Government of Matto Grosso in Brazil. Has a course to the south.	Joins the Paraña at Corrientes. Receives abundant tributaries on all sides, and dilates for 150 miles of its course into the resemblance of a lake.
38.	Irrawady, or Arah-wah-tee.	1200	In central Asia, near the Maykiang. Flows mostly south through the Burman empire.	In the Indian Ocean, by a great many mouths. Has few tributaries; yet is a very wide river. Its banks thickly peopled.
39.	Dneiper.	1200	In the northern part of the Russian Government of Smolensk. General direction south.	Enters the Black Sea below Kherson, in one great stream. Navigation obstructed by rapids in Ekaterinoslav.
40.	Roxo, or Red R.	1150	In the Sierra del Sacramento, in the Desert of Mexico. Flows to the E. and S. E.	Joins the Missouri in Louisiana. It separates Mexico from the United States.
41.	Araguay.	1150	In the mountains of Matto Grosso, in Brazil. Course to the north.	Unites itself with the River Tocantins. Flows through countries little known or settled.
42.	Tapajos.	1150	In the Sierra Parexis, in Brazil. Flows to the north.	Enters the Marañon at Santarem.
43.	Pilcomayo.	1150	In the Andes of Charcas, north of Potosi. Course E. and S. E.	Joins the Paraguay below the city of Assumpção.
44.	Tigris.	1140	Rises in the chain of Mount Taurus, about 85 miles north of Diar-	Joins the Euphrates at Kóorna. Course exceedingly sinuous. Famous in

No.	Name.	Length.	Source and Course.	Termination and Character.
45.	Ba Fing, or Senegal.	1140	bekr. General course S. E. Source believed to be near Teimboo, in N. Lat. 10°. Course semicircular, E., N., N. W., and W.	early history. Water sweet, though turbid. Enters the Atlantic Ocean by two principal outlets. Cataracts about mid-course. Attains its highest flood in August.
46.	Don.	1100	Rises in the province of Tula, in Russia. Flows to all points; proper direction to the south.	Discharges its waters into the Sea of Azov, by several mouths.
47.	Gariép, or Orange.	1050	Rises in the country of the Bosjemans, from sources yet unexplored. Flows across the continent to the west.	Enters the Atlantic Ocean near Cape Voltas. Has a very tortuous course. Much impeded by cataracts. Overflows in November and December. Its bed said to abound with precious stones. The countries it waters savage and unexplored.
48.	Magdalena.	1050	In the Paramo de las Papas, in the province of Neyva, in Columbia. General course north.	Enters the Caribbean Sea by many mouths. Navigation unobstructed up to Honda. Often a mile wide after its union with the Cauca. Infested with crocodiles and gnats.
49.	Loukiang, or Thalwein.	1020	Has its source in Thibet; and runs to the south.	Enters the Indian seas at Martaban. In so long a course is almost without a tributary of any consequence.
50.	Gambia.	1000	Believed to rise near the Senegal, and to have a very eccentric course. Proper direction to the west.	Terminates in the Atlantic Ocean, near Bathurst Town. Length cannot properly be ascertained.
51.	Uruguay.	1000	In the Sierra Santa Caterina, in Brazil. Course W., S. W., and S.	Terminates in the Estuary of the Plata, in conjunction with the Rio Paraña.
52.	Saptin, or Lewis.	1000	In the Big Horn, or Long's Peak, in the western territory. Flows N. W. and W.	Mixes its waters with those of the Columbia.
53.	Kama.	1000	In the Government of Viatka, in Russia. Flows first N., then E., and finally to the S.	Joins the Volga in the province of Kazan. Course sinuous. It is the largest secondary river of Europe.
54.	Godaveri.	1000	Rises in the Ghaut Mountains, about 20° N. Lat. General direction E. and S. E.	In the Bay of Bengal. Forms a delta of 60 miles. Has a tortuous channel.

No.	Name.	Length.	Source and Course.	Termination and Character.
55.	Sutlej.	1000	Issues from Lake Rawan, in Thibet. Runs N. W., beside the Himalaya Chain, which, turning, S. W., it intersects between mountains of amazing height.	Joins its water to those of the Indus, in Moultan.
56.	Menam.	970	In the south-western frontier of China. Bends gradually to the south.	Gulf of Siam, by a delta of three mouths.
57.	Colorado de Mendoza.	960	From Vol. Coquimbo, in the Chilian Andes. General course to the S. E.	Discharges itself into the South Atlantic Ocean.
58.	Sihoon, or Sir.	950	In the mountains of Kashgar. Circuitous course (inclining N. W.) through Independent Tartary.	Enters the Sea of Aral by several outlets. This sea gradually subsides.
59.	Oural.	950	From the Oural Mountains, north of Ouralsk. Proper course S., in the middle W.	Enters the Caspian Sea.
60.	Jumna.	950	In the Himalaya Mountains. Course forms the segment of a circle—S. W. to S. E.	Flows into the Ganges at Allahabad.
61.	Nerbud-dah.	900	Near Ajmeergur, in Central India. Flows to the west.	Enters the Gulf of Cam-bay.
62.	Putumayo or Ica.	900	From the Andes of Pasto. Flows E. and S. E.	Joins the river Marañon, in Brazil.
63.	Javara or Yabary.	900	In the Sierra de Conomamas in Peru. Course varies, N. W. to E.	Joins the Amazons. Banks little known.
64.	Petschora.	900	From the Oural Mountains, in the north of the Government of Perm, in Russia. Proper direction north.	Enters the Arctic Ocean, through an Archipelago of low isles. Main channel 20 miles wide.
65.	Oula or Songari.	900	In Chinese Tartary. Flows N. and N.E.	Joins the river Amoor.
66.	Kestnah.	900	In the Ghaut Mountains, 25 miles south of Poonah. Runs S.E. and E.	Enters the Bay of Bengal by two mouths. Course very winding.
67.	Heermund, or Helmind.	860	In the Kohee Baba Mountains in Caubul. General course S. W.	Discharges its waters into the Lake or Sea of Zarrah.

No.	Name.	Length.	Source and Course.	Termination and Character.
65.	Canadian.	850	From the Spanish Peak, in New Mexico. General course to the east.	Joins the river Arkansas.
66.	Jutry or Hyntahy.	850	In the neighbourhood of the Javary. Course N. and N. E.	Unites itself with the River Marañon.
70.	Buenaventura.	830	In the Sierra Timpanogos of the Rocky Mountains. Course S. W.	The Pacific Ocean south of Monterey. Forms a large lake, said to be salt.
71.	Dniester.	820	In the Austrian dominions, from the northern base of the Carpathian Mountains. Course mostly S. W.	Black Sea, below Akerman. Remarkable for a channel perpetually winding.
72.	Dwina.	800	Three rivers rising in distant quarters, and uniting in the centre of the Government of Vologda, form the Dwina. Taking the Soukhona for the true river, it rises near Vologda. Flows N. E. and N. N. W.	White Sea, forming the great northern port of Archangel.
73.	Yarkand.	800	Rises on the eastern side of the Beloo Tag, or Northern Imaus. Flows to the east.	Believed to terminate in an extensive lake, called Loknor. Some late reports mention a supposed communication with the Irtysh.
74.	Indijirka.	800	In the Stanovoy Mountains of Siberia. Course northerly.	Arctic Ocean.
75.	Aldan.	800	In the Stanovoy Mountains. Course N. and W.	Joins the Lena below Yakutsk.
76.	Olonec or Olensk.	800	In the territory of the Tongousi. Flows to the north.	Arctic Ocean.
77.	Vitim.	800	In the Altaic Chain of Mountains. Runs to the north.	Joins the Lena at Vitimsk.
78.	Issim or Ischim.	800	Has its source in Independent Tartary. Runs to the north.	Joins its waters to those of the Irtysh.
79.	Itenaz or Guapora	800	From the Sierra Parexia. Flows S. W., W., N. W., and finally N.	Joins the Mamore or Madeira. Its course is through regions little known.
80.	Cauca.	800	In the Andes of Popayan. Flows N. and N. E.	Unites itself with the Magdalena at Tinto.

No.	Name.	Length.	Source and Course.	Termination and Character.
81.	Rio Grande de Jujuy.	800	In the Chicas Mountains of Upper Peru. Course varies from E. to S. E.	Enters the Paraguay a little above its junction with the Paraña.
82.	Purus.	800	In Peru, about S. Lat. 10°. Course N. E.	The River Marañon above the Rio Negro.
83.	Apurimac.	780	Lake Villano, in the Province of Arequipa, about 45 miles from the shores of the Pacific. Flows through Peru, N., N. W., and N. E.	Joins the River Paro. This was wont to be considered the true river Amazons, but Humboldt has settled the question otherwise.
84.	Theiss.	770	Near Galatz, out of the Carpathian Mountains. Flows through Hungary, to all points; chiefly W. and S. W.	Enters the Danube below Peterwardein.
85.	Rhine.	760	Has its springs in Mount St. Gothard, in the Grisons. True direction to the N. W.	North Sea or German Ocean. Remarkable for its noble origin in the High Alps, and its mean termination in the dykes of Holland. At Schanke, its chief waters go into the Maas, by the Waal; but the channel, that retains the name, is nevertheless full, deep, and navigable to the sea. Basin 58,568 square miles.
86.	Tennessee.	750	In the Alleghany Mountains of Virginia. Course to all points, properly west.	Enters the Ohio, near its junction with the Missouri.
87.	Olekma.	750	On the confines of the Chinese Empire. Flows to the north.	Enters the River Lena, not far from Olekminsk.
88.	La Platte	730	Has its source near that of the Arkansas, in the Rocky Mountains. Flows to the east.	Runs into the River Missouri.
89.	Parnaiba	730	In the Sierra Duro in Brazil. Course to the N. E.	Enters the Atlantic Ocean by three mouths.
90.	Kansas.	710	In the Great Desert, between the rivers Platte and Arkansas. Course to the east.	Joins the Missouri.
91.	Colorado.	710	In the Rocky Mountains, in 40° N. Lat., and pursues a south-westerly course.	Discharges itself into the Gulf of California. Flows through a country destitute of timber.
92.	Elbe.	700	In the Riesengebirge in Bohemia. Flows	North Sea, below Hamburg. Seven miles over at

No.	Name.	Length.	Source and Course.	Termination and Character.
93.	Colorado.	700	first to the S., turns gradually round, and pursues a general course to the N. W. In mount Guadalupe. Flows S. E. and S.	its mouth. Very useful to German traffic. Basin estimated at 44,860 square miles. Enters the Mexican Sea in the state of Texas.
94.	Meta	700	From the eastern side of the Andes of Bogota, and flows N. and E.	Joins the Orinoco, below San Borja. Flows through vast plains, called Llanos, abounding in high grass.
95.	Parima or Branco.	700	In the Sierra Pacaraimo. Proper course south.	Joins the Rio Negro.
96.	Tobol.	700	In the Steppe or Desert of Issim. Course to the north.	Joins the Irtysch at Tobolsk.
97.	Selenga.	700	Issues from a lake in Chinese Tartary, in the Altaic Chain of Mountains. Flow E. and N. E.	Loses its waters in Lake Baikal. On the opposite side issues another river, which loses its name, Angara, on joining the Yenisei. Were the three reckoned as one river, it would equal the Yangtse Kiang.
98.	Alabama.	670	In the southern extremity of the Alleghany chain of Mountains. Flows S. W. and S.	Mexican Sea by many mouths.
99.	Wiesel, or Vistula	650	In the bases of the Jablunkan Mountains in Austrian Silesia. Course circuitous, mostly N. E. and N.	Enters the Baltic Sea by three mouths. A noble stream, of great utility to commerce.
100.	Sau or Save.	650	Rises near Weissenfels in Illyria. Course easterly, inclining south.	Empties itself into the Danube, near Belgrade. Parts the Austrian dominions from those of the Sultan.*

* I gladly avail myself of the opportunity of acknowledging my obligations, for this abstract, to the Rev. G. I. Freeman, of Pattinghame, near Wolverhampton. — S. B.

TABLE
OF
THE HEIGHTS, ETC.
OF
ONE HUNDRED OF THE CHIEF MOUNTAINS IN
THE WORLD.

No.	Name.	English Feet.	Locality.
1	Dhawalagiri - -	28,174	Himalaya, Nepaul.
2	Jawahir - -	25,750	Himalaya.
3	Chamalari - -	23,980	Himalaya, Bhotan.
4	Aconcagua - -	23,907	Andes, Chili.
5	Koondus - -	23,543	Himalaya, Nepaul.
6	Budrinath - -	23,444	Himalaya, Nepaul.
7	Chimborazo - -	21,415	Andes of Ecuador.
8	Zorata - -	21,286	Andes of Bolivia.
9	Illimani - -	21,145	Andes of Bolivia.
10	Petcha - -	21,000	Honan, China.
11	Kilmandjarq - -	20,000	Zanguebar.
12	Antisana - -	19,137	Andes of Ecuador.
13	Cotopaxi - -	18,858	Andes of Ecuador.
14	Elborouz - -	18,493	Caucasus.
15	Arequipa - -	18,373	Andes of Peru.
16	Hindo Koosh - -	18,000	Affghanistan.
17	Moonakoah - -	18,000	Hawaii, in Pacific.
18	Mount St. Elias - -	17,860	Rocky Mountains, N. Amer.
19	Popocatepl - -	17,716	Mexico.
20	Orizaba - -	17,374	Mexico.
21	Ararat - -	17,266	Armenia.
22	Cerro de Potosi - -	16,000	Andes of Bolivia.
23	Pichincha - -	15,940	Andes of Ecuador.
24	Mont Blanc - -	15,750	Alps, Savoy.
25	Monte Rosa - -	15,150	Alps, Switzerland.
26	Sierra Nevada di Sta. Marta	15,000	Colombia.
27	Geesh Mountains - -	15,000	Abyssinia.
28	Tongaragua - - -	14,974	Andes of Bolivia.
29	Cervin or Matterhorn - -	14,837	Alps, Switzerland.
30	Mount Fairweather - -	14,732	Confines of Russian America.
31	Mquinvari - -	14,500	Caucasus.
32	Loucyra - -	14,451	Alps of France.
33	Loupilla - -	14,144	Alps of France.
34	Finster Aarhorn - -	14,100	Bernese Alps.
35	Mount St. Helens - -	14,000	Columbia River, N. America.
36	Monte Viso - -	13,853	Alps, Piedmont.
37	Ophir - -	13,842	Sumatra.
38	Jungfrau - -	13,700	Bernese Alps.
39	Monch - -	13,507	Bernese Alps.

THE CHIEF MOUNTAINS IN THE WORLD. 131

No.	Name.	English Feet.	Locality.
40	Eiger - -	13,483	Bernese Alps.
41	Bighorn - -	13,430	Rocky Mountains, N. Amer.
42	Schreckhorn - -	13,377	Bernese Alps.
43	Vischerhorn - -	13,300	Bernese Alps.
44	Iseran - -	13,286	Alps, Piedmont.
45	Arjish dagh - -	13,100	Anatolia.
46	Cameroons - -	13,000	Biafra, Africa.
47	Amid Amid - -	13,000	Abyssinia.
48	Ortler Spitz - -	12,850	Tyrolese Alps.
49	Soconda - -	12,600	Honan, China.
50	Peak of Teneriffe	12,300	Canary Isles.
51	Mulhacen - -	11,650	Sierra Nevada, Spain.
52	Simplon - -	11,540	Alps, Switzerland.
53	Mount Egmont - -	11,430	New Zealand.
54	La Maladetta - -	11,424	Pyrenees.
55	Miltsin - -	11,400	Morocco.
56	Pic de Veleta - -	11,385	Sierra Nevada, Spain.
57	Pic Posets - -	11,277	Pyrenees.
58	Koriatskaia - -	11,215	Kamschatka.
59	Mont Perdu - -	11,168	Pyrenees.
60	Peña de Peñaranda	11,031	Leon, Spain.
61	Great St. Bernard	11,003	Alps, Switzerland.
62	Italitskoi - -	11,000	Altai, Asia.
63	Etna - -	10,880	Sicily.
64	Buet - -	10,100	Alps, Savoy.
65	Nieuweldt - -	10,000	Cape of Good Hope.
66	Parnesan - -	10,000	Banca, Sunda Isles.
67	Lebanon - -	9,800	Syria.
68	Pindus - -	9,750	Turkey in Europe.
69	Monte Corno - -	9,520	Abruzzo.
70	Sinai - -	9,300	Arabia.
71	Sierra Cobre - -	9,000	Cuba.
72	Peak of Lomnitz - -	8,700	Carpathian Mountains.
73	Monte Velino - -	8,397	Apennines, Naples.
74	Adam's Peak - -	8,280	Ceylon.
75	Schneehatten - -	8,120	Norway.
76	Parnassus - -	8,068	Greece.
77	Krivan - -	8,034	Carpathian Mountains.
78	Taygetus - -	7,900	Greece.
79	Ida - -	7,690	Candia.
80	Blue Mountains - -	7,486	Jamaica.
81	Mount Washington	6,650	New Hampshire, N. America.
82	Paudinskoi - -	6,550	Oural.
83	Olympus - -	6,520	Anatolia.
84	Alleghany - -	6,476	United States.
85	Righi - -	6,079	Switzerland.
86	Tanagai - -	5,400	Ural Mountains.
87	Hecla - -	5,210	Iceland.
88	Dovrefeld - -	4,875	Norway.
89	Puy de Dome - -	4,840	France.
90	Ben M'Dui - -	4,390	Aberdeenshire.
91	Ben Nevis - -	4,368	Inverness.
92	Vesuvius - -	3,932	Naples.
93	Table Mount - -	3,580	Cape of Good Hope.

No.	Name.	English Feet.	Locality.
94	Snowdon - -	3,571	Carnarvonshire.
95	Macgillicuddy Reeks -	3,400	Kerry, Ireland.
96	Skiddaw - -	3,022	Cumberland.
97	Cradle Mount - -	2,545	Brecknock.
98	Cape Horn - -	1,860	S. America.
99	Wrekin	1,320	Shropshire.
100	Valdai Mountains -	1,200	Russia.

In the foregoing table it has rather been the endeavour to give a selection of the most remarkable points in many localities, than a mere catalogue of the hundred highest summits: a thing in the present state of information impracticable, and of no great value if attained.

PART II.

GEOGRAPHIA CLASSICA ;

OR,

THE APPLICATION OF ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY

TO

THE CLASSICS.

PREFATORY NOTE.

THE attention of the Editor having been called to the want of some compendious statement of the Rise and Progress of Geographical Knowledge among the Antients, the following introduction to the Second Part of this work has been added. The materials have been taken almost entirely from the Introduction to Sickler's Antient Geography.*

* Handbuch der Alten Geographie, von Dr. F. K. L. Sickler. Cassel, 1832.

ANTIENT GEOGRAPHY.

INTRODUCTION.

IN speaking of Antient Classical Geography, the Geography of that period is to be understood which is comprised between the earliest records of Greek civilization, and the downfall of the Roman power, A. D. 476. Of this it may be found convenient to make the four following subdivisions:—

I. Mythic Geography, or that previous to the age of Herodotus, B. C. 444.

II. Historical Geography, or that from the age of Herodotus, B. C. 444, to that of Eratosthenes, B. C. 276.

III. Systematic Geography, or from Eratosthenes, B. C. 276, to Ptolemy of Pelusium, A. D. 161.

IV. Geometric Geography, from the time of Ptolemy, to the ruin of the Western Empire, or from A. D. 161, to A. D. 476.

I. Under the first of these heads we may consider the various geographical information conveyed to us by the early poets, and interspersed with much of fable. Here we must take Homer as our guide, both in the Iliad and Odyssey, from each of which much geographical information is to be gleaned, insomuch that Strabo calls him the oldest geographer, ἀρχηγέτην τῆς γεωγραφικῆς ἐμπειρίας. His view of the

world seems to have been that of land surrounded by water. The Phœnicians, who were the earliest navigators, and from whom the Greeks derived much of their knowledge, called the sea by the Hebrew-Phœnician term *Hhok*, i. e. *the frontier*, as being the boundary of their country. Hence the Greek term *Oceanus*; and this idea of ocean, as a frontier, every where surrounding the earth, is to be traced in many passages. Thus it is said to be at the bounds of earth, *πολυφόρου πείρασι γαίης* (*Il.* xiv. 200.); and is described as the *ἄντυξ πυμάτη*, the extreme circumference of the shield of Achilles (*Il.* xviii. 607.). It was thought to flow in a continual stream (hence *ῥόος*, and *πόταμος*) round the earth from its sources in the Cimmerian rock Leucas, at the entrance to Hades. Thus we read in a fragment of Orpheus:—

Κύκλον τ' ἀκαμάτου καλὶρῥόου ὠκεανοῦ
Ὅς γαίαν διήσσι πέριξ ἔχει ἀμφιέλιξας.

Hence, as embracing all known regions, it was considered the father of gods and author of all other waters, *πόντος* and *πέλαγος* being applied only to confined portions of the Mediterranean and other smaller seas.

Within the ocean the broad earth *εὐρεΐα χθών*, *ἀπείρων*, *ἀπειρεσίη γαῖα*, was spread out like a discus.

A metallic heaven, *οὐρανός*, supported on lofty pillars upon the outer shore of ocean, over-arched the earth like a vault. This opinion, as well as that of a surrounding ocean, was common to the Hebrews. Hence we not only read in Homer of the *χάλκεον οὐδός*, and *οὐρανός πολίχαλκος*, and *σιδήρειος*, and of Atlas, that—

ἔχει κίονας αὐτὸς
Μακράς, αἱ γαῖάν τε καὶ οὐρανὸν ἀμφὶς ἔχουσι.

but in Job also (xxvi. 11.), of the pillars of heaven. In this vault the various heavenly bodies moved.

Homer was well acquainted with Greece and its islands,

and the western parts of Asia Minor. He also knew Cyprus, Phœnicia, with the Sidonians, and their chief town Sidon, and Egypt as far as Thebes. He calls the Nile the river *Ægyptus*; Pharos he makes one day's sail from its mouth; from thence Crete is reached in five days. Westward from Egypt is the fertile country of Libya. Beyond the well-ascertained countries already enumerated, we read of many places, but much of fable is interspersed with the descriptions. In the north we find that Thrace, with the Cicones, was known with some certainty; and we even read of a Scythian nation, the Hippemolgi, living on milk, the justest of mankind. Of the Black Sea no mention is made, but as the Argonautic expedition is spoken of, Homer must have heard both of it and of Colchis; and although he places the island of Circe, the enchantress, in a very different locality, yet the name *Ææa* given to her confirms the opinion that the *Ææan* enchantress Medea was not unknown to him. In the east of Asia Minor were the Solymi and the Amazones. In the south-east, the remotest nation was, perhaps, the Erembi in Arabia. Southwards were the *Æthiopians*, both eastern and western, the former perhaps in India, the latter below Egypt; and the *Pigmæi*, dwarfs. Westward, but still in Africa, were the *Lotophagi*. In Europe, westward from Greece, *Thrinacria* is spoken of, but *Ætna* is not mentioned. The coasts of Sicily and Italy, and the adjacent islands, were known as the residence of the *Læstrigones*, *Cyclopes*, *Sirens*, *Circe*, and *Æolus*; not that the localities of each can be ascertained, nor was this probably the poet's intention, but enough is said to show that land was known to extend above Sicily, and that it was so little known that the poet might safely place his most fabulous monsters there.

The extreme west was occupied by the *Cimmerii* in sunless gloom at the entrance to Hades, and probably in this direction, or beyond, we must look for the *Elysian plain*, the extremity of the earth.

We next come to the age of Hesiod, whose general views accord with those of Homer. He has a great ocean stream surrounding the earth, and Atlas supporting the vault of heaven. By making the ocean a branch of the Styx, he agrees to a certain extent with Homer, who placed its source at the entrance to Hades. The Elysian plain of Homer now becomes the *islands* of the blessed. At the influx of the ocean into the Mediterranean is Erytheia, whence Hercules brought the cattle of Geryon. In Italy the Ligyes, Tyrrheni, and Latini make their appearance. The Eridanus and the Ister are mentioned, though perhaps the former was a different river from the Italian one. Scythia and the Galactophagi are also known. In the South is Æthiopia; the river Ægyptus now becomes the Nile.

The only way in which distance is spoken of hitherto is by the vague expression, "We sailed yet further," or by the mention of days' journeys, a computation still common in the East.

In the age of Æschylus the same general views are to be found. The circumfluent ocean appears as in Homer and Hesiod. Southward, a black nation, and a river Æthiops (perhaps the Niger) are found. Northward, the Black Sea is known more distinctly. Colchis, the Chalybes, Palus Mæotis, Caucasus, and the Cimmerii of the Crimea, make their appearance. Beyond these comparatively well-ascertained points, and above the Riphæan mountains, the Arimaspi, Gryphes, and Gorgons fill up the background of the picture. Pindar about this time shows us that Sicily, with Syracuse and Agrigentum, and the neighbouring coasts of Italy, were known and civilised: Ætna is now a volcano. The columns of Hercules are found at the entrance to the Mediterranean, and mention is made of the Hyperborei. It must, however, be observed, that we are not to take such passages as may be found in the poets as a complete index to the state of knowledge in their time; for, previously to the

two last-mentioned, Scylax of Caryanda* had been sent by Darius Hystaspes to ascertain the course of the Indus, and nearly cotemporary with them was Pherecydes of Lampsacus, who gave a geographical account of Persia, Æthiopia, and Libya. These, with several other writers, among whom Hecataeus is the most notable, gave their own or others' discoveries in a garb gradually approaching to the simple style of historical narration. None of their works are come down to us; we only know them from the quotations of Herodotus and Strabo, and from a few fragments. After these, Hanno the Carthaginian, about B.C. 450, wrote a periplus of Libya in Punic, known to us only by its Greek translation. His account includes about 500 miles beyond the columns of Hercules. About this time the coasts of England and Ireland were visited by Himilko the Carthaginian.

We must now touch upon the early conjectures of the philosophers. The oldest Greek school is the Ionian. The founder, Thales, was said to be a descendant of a Phœnician family, and to have travelled to the east of Asia and to Egypt. They taught that the heaven was not a dome only, but a globe, and thus surrounded the earth as a shell surrounds the egg. The earth itself was considered a cylinder, the great flat top of which was the habitable world; and it was supposed to swim like cork upon the waters. Plutarch makes Thales say that the earth was a globe; others make Pythagoras the originator of this idea, in whose school it is found. It is probable, however, that subsequent discoveries having shown the facts, a natural love of the marvellous magnified these early guesses at truth into somewhat more than was originally meant. Of the Ionian school, the most memorable after Thales is Anaximander, his pupil and friend, who, according to Strabo (I. 17.), made the first maps,

* Not to be confounded with another Scylax of Caryanda, in the time of Philip of Macedon, author of a still remaining periplus.

at least for the Greeks. He is said *ἐκδοῦναι πρῶτον γεωγραφικὸν πῖνακα*, and that *γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης περίμετρον πρῶτος ἔγραψεν*. His maps, however, in this early state of knowledge, must have been rude; though it must not be forgotten that a people so rude as the Esquimaux could sketch a line of coast with tolerable accuracy for our Arctic voyagers. Dionysius Laërtius says, that he represented the earth as *σφαιροειδῆ*. This, however, is contradicted by the assertion of Eusebius, that he called it *κυλινδροειδῆ*. Cicero tells us that he thought that it sprang from a chaos thicker than air, and thinner than the earth. Anaximenes of Miletus, his disciple, said, that it rested on compressed air, and was like a fish, perhaps that it floated in air as a fish in water.*

The other philosophical schools are less important. We should not, however, omit to mention the view of Pythagoras, that from four elements—earth, air, fire, and water, sprang *κόσμον ἐμφύχον, νοερὸν, σφαιροειδῆ, μέσσην περιέχοντα γῆν, καὶ αὐτὴν σφαιροειδῆ καὶ περιρικουμένην*.

II. We now come to the period of historical geography. When the attempt seems to be made to separate truth from fable. A great increase of geographical knowledge had gradually arisen from the planting of colonies, and from the increase of commerce and of navigation. Indeed, contemporary with, or immediately after the Trojan war, flourished the navigation of the Phœnicians, the Carians, and the Æginates in the east, and of the Tyrrheni in the west. Then arose Miletus, Samos, Phocæa, and Rhodes. After these, Corinth and the States of Greece. The Milesians not only navigated the Pontus Euxinus, but founded on its coasts, Apollonia, Tomi, Salmydessus, Phasis, Dioscurias, Heraclea, and Si-

* This notion is found in the days of Ovid —

*Arce Syracosîâ suspensus in aëre clauso
Stat globus, immensi parva figura poli.
OVID. Fast. vi. 277.*

nope. It is probable that Greeks visited Egypt as early as B.C. 750; and Greek historians make it certain that before B.C. 735, Syracuse, Hybla, and Thapsus were founded; Naxos, Sybaris, Croton, and Tarentum date their origin before B.C. 700; Locri Epi-Zephyrii, and Rhegium, were but little later. Thus more certain accounts of these places were brought to Greece, though it is not probable, especially at the early period of which we speak, that the information of the colonists themselves extended very far beyond their own localities, or that what they knew was very rapidly diffused.

Knowledge had thus been gradually extended, and a new era approached with the time of Herodotus, who was peculiarly fitted to sift the truth of such accounts as had already been received. He was born B.C. 484. The distant journeys he travelled, and his candour and power of observation, conspired to fit him eminently for his task. He had visited the whole of Libya and Cyrenaica from Carthage, all Egypt up to Elephantine, Palestine, and Phœnicia. In the East, he was acquainted with Babylon; in the North, with Colchis, and a large portion of Scythia. He had visited Dodona, and stayed long upon many of the Greek islands, and even in Greece itself, until he went to Sicily, and thence to Thurium, where he died. With respect to his general view of the earth as a body, we nowhere find that he imagined it to be a ball or globe, and he even ridiculed the prevailing opinion that it was circular, *κυκλοτερέα ὡς ἀπὸ τόρνου*. He also rejects the opinion of a stream, Oceanus, surrounding the earth. He divides the known world into three portions. Northward of the columns of Hercules, the Mediterranean, the Pontus Euxinus, the Phasis, the Caspian, and the Araxes, was Europe; Southward of this was Asia, and to the West of Asia was the peninsula of Libya (L. iv. 41, 42.). He represents Europe as fully equal in length to Asia, but far broader; of the more remote west he confesses that he

knows but little. He names the Ister as by far the greatest among European rivers. It rises near Pyrene, in the extreme west, among the Celts, flows through mid Europe, receiving on the north five, and on the south ten great rivers, and issues by five mouths into the Pontus Euxinus. He then names the Hypanis, Borysthenes, Tanais, and other streams. He considers the Eridanus from which amber came, and which now flows northwards, to be a poetic fiction. The position of the Cassiterides he does not fix, and can find no one who had seen the sea northwards, *i. e.* the German Ocean or the Baltic, though the report of its existence in that direction must have been spread abroad with increasing certainty from the direction given to the Eridanus. He names Gadeira as the furthest point westward, beyond the columns of Hercules. On the north-east, beyond the Ister, are the Agathyrsi, Neuri, Androphagi, Issedones, Scythæ, Gerrhi, Melanchlæni, Mæotes, Sauromatæ, and other nations; and in the extreme north, above the Scythians, are the Ar-gippæi, born bald, and the Gryphes, and Arimaspi, beyond the Riphæan mountains, watching and gathering gold on the dark and gloomy metalliferous mountains of the Hyperborean land. It seems possible that this account of the Gryphes and Arimaspi may be traced to the gold mines in the Oural mountains, now so important to Russia.

In Italy Herodotus was acquainted with the Umbri, Tyrrheni, Japygia, and Magna Græcia, which he calls Italia, the name Magna Græcia having arisen long afterwards among the Romans, who regarded the district planted with Greek colonies, and near to them, as more extensive than the remote country. Of Rome we hear nothing. He mentions Sicania, Saros, and Cynos, and the Adriatic Sea which was discovered by the Phocæans, as was also the country of the Tyrrheni, and Tartessus. He was well acquainted with Greece, and still more so with its islands.

In Asia, he names as chief rivers, the Araxes, Indus,

Tigris, and Euphrates. The Caspian he considers to be an oblong inland detached sea, and states its dimensions with sufficient accuracy. He had himself measured the Pontus Euxinus, Bosphorus, Hellespont, and Propontis. The first however he represents as double its real magnitude, and the others he also makes too large. Two peninsulas extend to the westward from Asia. The northern was afterwards called Asia Minor, and the southern embraced Persia, Assyria, Syria, Palestine, and Arabia. In this he finds only three tribes; in Asia Minor thirty; in Central Asia are the Persians, Medes, Saspiri, and Colchi; still eastward are the Indi, on the river Indus; the more distant East consists of deserts, where the Araxes loses itself by forty mouths in the sand.

Herodotus treats of Africa with more minuteness than either of Asia or of Europe. The Nile he says comes from the West. He was acquainted with its two cataracts, with the country above Elephantine, and with Meroë the chief town of the Æthiopians. He knew the land of the Automoli, who called themselves Asmach. On the North coast, among a multitude of nations, he names the Adyrmachidæ, who cooked their food in hot sand: the Nasamones, who lived on locusts and milk; the Psylli; the Macæ, in a land producing one hundred fold; the Gindani; the Lotophagi of Homer, who obtained their food and drink from the lotus; and the Malchyes, near the river Triton and the lake Tritonis, to which his knowledge extended. Carthage he represents as a flourishing commercial city, and says that a people came thither from beyond the columns of Hercules and bought goods with gold. In the interior he knew Ammonia, with the oracle of Theban Jove, ten days' journey from Thebes. Ten days from thence is Augila, an oasis rich in dates. Ten days farther the palm country of the Garamantes. At the same distance, still westward, are the Atarantes; and in ten days more the Atlantes and Mount Atlas. Herodotus mentions the circumnavigation of Libya by Phœnician mariners, at the command of the

Egyptian king Neco, about 150 years before his time. He also gives an account of some young men of the Nasamones visiting the southernmost countries of Libya.

To Herodotus succeeded Ctesias of Cnidus, about B. C. 400; and about forty years later, Xenophon, in his *Anabasis*, gave more trustworthy accounts of several parts of Asia until then but little known. The knowledge of the East was greatly extended by the conquests of Alexander, about B. C. 330. The best geographical account of this period is that of Nearchus, commander of his fleet, preserved to us by Arrian. In the mean time, the geography of the West had gradually been extended; and Eudoxus, the mathematician and friend of Plato, wrote a geographical work in several books, about B. C. 366. Dicæarchus of Messana, in Sicily, a pupil of Aristotle, gave a large corrected map of the world, a description of Greece, with excellent maps of that country, and a work *on surveying*.

During this period we find the idea gradually extending that the earth was a sphere. Of this Plato spoke with the least, Aristotle with the greatest, distinctness. In his work *De Cælo*, c. 14. the latter says plainly, that it is spherical σχῆμα δὲ ἔχειν σφαιροειδὲς ἀναγκαῖον. And he proves this by the eclipses of the moon, because the earth's shadow enters the disc of the moon like a black circle, and that in all positions. The same opinion was quite as firmly maintained by Dicæarchus, who also added astronomical reasons for it, and it was generally received by the Stoics. So that the doctrine of the spherical shape of the earth may now be considered as permanently established. Epicurus, indeed, and his school, still denied it, considering the earth as a disc resting upon coeval air. To the idea of a spherical form was superadded the conception of two poles, and also of an equator, and of meridian circles, divided into four quadrants of 90° each: the adoption of tropics (τροπικαὶ) 24° from the equator, and of polar circles (ἀρκτικαὶ and ἀνταρκτικαὶ) 42° from the tropics, immediately

followed: so that the whole earth could now be divided into five zones. Between the tropics was the hot and uninhabitable zone, ἀνακεκαυμένη or ἀόλητος. The two next north and south were the temperate (εὐκράτεις). The most distant were the cold ones. Distances were now also better ascertained, and definite measurements recorded.*

III. The commencement of systematic or scientific geography cannot be dated earlier than the period of the Ptolemies in Egypt. Alexandria, the new capital, was the chief seat of the arts and sciences and commerce of the world; and the nature of the country was peculiarly adapted for practical geometry. The leader of this period was Eratosthenes of Cyrene, who was born B.C. 272, educated at Athens, and was brought by Ptolemy Euergetes to Alexandria as librarian. Of his geographical work, few fragments remain; we know it only on the authority of Strabo, from whose account we learn that Eratosthenes adopted one axis, around which the concentric spheres, earth and heaven, were placed: they were separated by an equator into two equal parts. All inhabited land, which, by his account, was hardly one eighth of the globe, was in the northern part of the earth, at the extremity of which was insufferable cold, while at its southernmost limits was the most intense heat. By his calculation, the circumference of the globe was 252,000 stadia, or about 28,640 English miles, an estimate not very greatly differing from the truth, the real circumference being about 24,869 miles. He divided the equator into 360 degrees, the degree into 700 stadia. The length of the *inhabited* earth he called 78,000 stadia, or 8860 English miles; the breadth about half these

* The great measure among the Greeks was the stadium, of which there were two kinds, the Olympic of 600, the Pythian of 500 Greek feet, the Greek foot very nearly corresponding to the English. The Persians measured by the parasang of 30 Olympic stadia, or about three miles and a half: the Egyptians by the schœnus, which Herodotus calls sixty stadia, or nearly seven English miles.

numbers. With the help of a parallel drawn through Rhodes, he divided all inhabited land into the north, or Europe, and the south, or Asia; whilst the whole assumed the form of a Macedonian chlamys.* On his map, Thule is the farthest point to the north; the Cinnamon Coast is the most remote southward; in the east, the Thinæ; and in the west the Sacrum Promontorium, in Iberia, are the limits.

Hipparchus lived B.C. 150, and wrote a critique upon Eratosthenes. His chief merit consisted in his insisting upon the application of astronomy to mathematical geography. According to him, the inhabited land was somewhat shorter and broader than Eratosthenes had represented. We learn from Strabo that, although he has stated the latitude more correctly, and amended other important errors, yet he has often done injustice to his predecessor. For instance, he represents the Ister to fall both into the Adriatic and Pontus Euxinus, although the truth had been known at least as early as the time of Herodotus. Like Eratosthenes, he considered the earth to be a sphere.

We may speak with greater certainty of the geographical knowledge of Polybius of Megalopolis, in Arcadia, who lived B.C. 140. Of his forty books of history, five are come down to us entire, and many fragments of the remainder are preserved. Taking the earth to be a sphere, he divided all known and inhabited land into three parts, Europe, Asia, and Libya. Europe he represented as bounded by the columns of Hercules and the Tanais; Libya, by the columns of Hercules and the Nile; all between the Nile and the Tanais eastward he called Asia. He marks the northern boundary of the known world by a line drawn from Narbo to the mouth of the Tanais. He is uncertain whether Asia

* The Macedonian chlamys differed from that commonly in use, which was oblong, by having triangular pieces attached to each of the long sides. These were called *πτερυγες*, "*gores*."

and Libya meet southward beyond the Ocean*, or whether should it prove to surround them, there may be other unknown countries in that direction. He adopted six zones, two round the poles, two temperate, and two adjacent to, and on either side of, the equator.

Whether the geography in hexameters by Dionysius Periegetes, which contained a representation of the system of Eratosthenes, and became especially useful by the commentary of Eustathius, preceded or succeeded Strabo, opinions differ, but probably the former.

Nearer the end of this period is Strabo of Amasea, in Pontus, who was born in the reign of Augustus, and wrote at about the date of the Christian era; he died A.D. 26. Educated in the school of the Stoics, he travelled to distant countries, and visited Italy, Egypt, and Ethiopia. Little is known of his life; but of his work in seventeen books all is preserved, except a portion of the seventh, containing Thrace and Macedon. He takes the work of Eratosthenes as his foundation; but makes use also of other earlier writers, and endeavours to correct their errors. We may justly take his geography as the best authority of the ancients before the time of Ptolemy, on account of the great reading and critical skill which it displays, as well as because of the personal knowledge of its author. An Asiatic by birth, he gave especial care to Asia. It is, however, remarkable that he takes the Caspian for a gulf of the Northern Ocean, although Herodotus knew it to be an inclosed sea. (Str. ii. 314. 322, 323.) Strabo, like Aristotle, thought the earth a sphere, around which was the vault of heaven. He considered it to be proved by the natural philosophers (ii. 95.) that heaven and earth had the same centre, round which heaven revolved from east to west: the fixed stars thus described circles of the same class with the tropics, polar circles, and equator.

* He therefore rejected the account of the circumnavigation of Africa given by Herodotus.

With respect to his geographical knowledge of countries, he differs but little from his predecessor, Eratosthenes. Thus, in the north, Scythia and Celtica are the most remote; in the south, Ethiopia: the extreme point westward is the Sacrum Promontorium, the extreme eastward Thinæ. It is, however, striking, that his view of the utmost north is more limited than that of Eratosthenes; for Strabo considers Ierne as the northernmost land, whilst Eratosthenes rightly mentions Thule beyond Ierne; but whether he means Shetland, Iceland, the Feroe Isles, or even Norway, it is impossible to say.* He calls the form of the known earth that of the *chlamys*.

Roman geographers did not exist until the end of this period, when they considerably extended the knowledge of the north and west. Indeed, the campaigns against Carthage, in Spain, B.C. 218; and under Julius Cæsar in Gaul and Britain, B.C. 58; and those of Drusus, Tiberius, Domitius Ahenobarbus, Varus, Germanicus, and others in Germany, B.C. 10, and subsequently, became the sources of a wider range of geographical information respecting those countries, just as the victories of Alexander had extended the knowledge of the East. But the most considerable advance arose from the measurement of all countries of the Roman empire under Augustus, made by M. Vips. Agrippa, through the instrumentality of several geometers. This work was accompanied with maps and commentaries, which were placed in a portico near the forum for public use: and hence the later Roman geographers acquired much of their knowledge of the countries therein described. Of these Pomponius

* It may be observed that Ierne, or Hibernia, probably owes its derivation to the Phœnician *Ewiron*, or *Heiron*, the North. Thule, Bochart says, is from the Syrian *Thule* or *Tule*, darkness or shadows; and if these names be from the Phœnician, one may readily understand why, in Phœnician or earlier days, more was known about Thule than in later.

Mela, of Tingentera, in Spain, was one of the most distinguished. He was born A.D. 40, and wrote the first Roman geographical work in three books: he took Eratosthenes for his model, but made use chiefly of the geographical accounts of Herodotus, which appear to agree best with his own opinions. He dealt somewhat freely in the marvellous. He was succeeded by C. Plinius Secundus, who lived between A.D. 23 and 79; and whilst geographical information is scattered throughout his large encyclopediac work, l. ii—v. contain a compendium of this science. He, too, had a tendency to the marvellous. To these may be added the great C. Corn. Tacitus, towards the end of the first century A.D., who belongs to this place, on account of his work on Germany.

The immediate predecessor of Ptolemy was Marinus of Tyre, who appears, by the testimony of Ptolemy, to have laboured carefully, and to have made use of and rectified whatever former geographers had given. He flourished about A.D. 130, and invented a new kind of map, afterwards adopted by Ptolemy and all his successors. He made use of parallel lines to divide his maps, and drew his first meridian through the Fortunatæ Insulæ; still he retained many errors, and even added others of his own; and, by drawing the parallels and meridians by straight lines, and making the degree of latitude equal to that of longitude, he greatly distorted the true form of the countries.* He rejected the chlamys shape of the inhabited world, and is said to have received his information respecting the East from a Macedonian, Maës or Titianus who trafficked there.

* Though he made the degrees of longitude the same in all latitudes, yet he made the degree of latitude 500, and the degree of longitude only 400 stadia, a very inefficient artificial attempt to compensate for the error introduced by drawing his meridians as parallel straight lines. Their *principle* is the same with those of Agathodæmon mentioned below.

IV. It has been already stated that the countries of the Roman empire, which now extended over the greater part of the known world, had been measured in the reign of Augustus, and represented in a map; but although, in one sense, geometry may be said to have been applied to geography from that period, yet, in the higher acceptation of the word, we cannot properly date the commencement of geometrical geography before the time of Claud. Ptolemy of Pelusium. This writer studied at Alexandria, and there wrote his numerous works: there, also, he died, A. D. 161. at a good old age. He was not only the greatest geographer of his time, but also a distinguished astronomer. His work on geography, in eight books, takes that of Marinus for its basis, and continued the usual authority upon geography through about fourteen centuries, up to the revival of literature. The maps to this work were added by Agathodæmon in the fifth century, and are lost, but the principle on which they were drawn is retained in the projection of Mercator. The knowledge of geography shown by Ptolemy in this work is far more comprehensive than that of his predecessors. He is the first by whom we find the expressions latitude (*πλάτος*) and longitude (*μῆκος*) applied to the earth. In the extreme west he has the Fortunatæ Insulæ, Juernia, or Ireland, the Cassiterides, or Tin islands, and Albion, or Britain. In the north, he mentions Thule and the *island* of Scandia, with the Danish islands. Toward Asia, he describes more correctly than had hitherto been done the Cimmerian peninsula. He considers the Caspian an enclosed sea, as Herodotus had stated, and not a gulf of the Northern Ocean, as Eratosthenes and Strabo had believed. In the east is an unknown land, forming the boundary of the Sinæ south-eastward; showing the communication with these countries to have been by land across Thibet, or more probably the Birman empire, and not by sea alone. The Northern boundary of the Sinæ is Serica; their capital Thinæ, south of

which is the large commercial city of Cattigara. Westward is the Golden peninsula, Maleia or Chrysa. It appears that Ptolemy imagined the large Indian Ocean to have been almost like the Mediterranean, an enclosed sea; being of opinion, like many of his predecessors, that still further to the south there was an unknown land connecting Asia with Africa. To the utmost south in Africa he places the Mountains of the Moon, with the two promontories of Rhaptum and Prasum. He recognises the spherical shape of the earth, the circuit of which consisted of 180,000 stadia, or 20,500 miles—a calculation considerably below the truth. The length and breadth of the inhabited earth he makes about the same as his predecessors had represented. The magnitude of the earth and the size of a degree were found by seeking two fixed stars at the distance of one degree by means of the dioptra, and then finding two places upon the earth to which these stars stood in the zenith. When the distance of these two places was measured, it was found to be 500 stadia: the circumference of the earth would therefore be 500×360 , or 180,000 stadia.

To Ptolemy succeeded Pausanias. He was said to have been born at Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, about A.D. 174. He was, perhaps, rather to be called a topographer, or describer of travels, than a geographer; for his work on Greece is properly only an itinerary continued from place to place, and interwoven with many interesting details in reference to the special history of particular places, and their works of art, &c.; he had also travelled in Italy and Asia, but may, with some justice, be charged with credulity.

In this period there were among the Romans only Itineraries, which were of two kinds. The first comprised lists of the most important places; of this sort are the *Itineraria duo Antonini*; *Provinciarum Rom. Libellus*; *Indiculus Civitatum Galliarum*, and the like: these Vegetius calls *Itineraria adno-*

tata. The second kind were, in a certain degree, post-maps, upon which the countries were represented adjacent to each other in the order in which the traveller saw them on the chief and by-roads, without reference to their form or geographical position: Vegetius calls these *Itineraria picta*. In the so-called *Tabula Peutingeriana*, a copy of this kind of Itinerary has been preserved. Of these the Roman emperors made use in their campaigns.

ANTIENT WORLD.

CHAPTER I.

ORBIS VETERIBUS NOTUS.

A. G. (Antient Geography) Pl. I.

THE antient Greeks and Romans knew only the three divisions of the world — Europe, Asia, and Africa. In Europe they had little or rather no acquaintance with the countries north of Germany, now *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and *Norway*, which they called Scandinavia, and thought to consist of a number of islands. East of Germany and north of the Black Sea, was Sarmatia, now *Russia*, equally unknown to them. In Asia they knew nothing north of the Caspian, but comprehended all the country under the general name of Scythia, divided into Scythia intra Imaum and Scythia extra Imaum; that is, on either side Mount Imaus, part of a chain, the highest point in which is perhaps *Himmel* in *Thibet*. Still eastward, they had a confused notion of Serica, or the north-western part of *China*, as an undefined continuation of Scythia. India they knew as far as the Ganges. The country beyond that river was comprised under

the name of India extra Gangem, now the *Birman Empire*, and *Anam*, with the adjacent districts. They even mention a nation called Sinæ, now part of *Cochin China*. In Africa they knew little beyond lat. 10° N., and little of that perfectly, beyond the immediate coast of the Mediterranean and banks of the Nile. The gradual extension of knowledge, even to this limited amount, has been already detailed in the preceding Introduction.

Italy, with its adjacent islands, will be first described as the seat of the most extensive empire. Then will follow the other countries of Europe, beginning from the west and thus passing on to Asia and Africa.

CHAPTER II.

ITALIA ANTICUA.

A. G. Pl. I. VII. VIII. IX.

ITALY (Pl. I.) was called *Hesperia* * by the Greeks, as being west of Greece. It was called *Italia* from a prince of the name *Italus*; and, poetically, *Ausonia*, from the *Ausones*, a people found in *Latium*; *Ænotria*, from an *Arcadian* prince called *Ænotrus*, the son of *Lycaon*, who settled in *Lucania*; and *Saturnia*†, from having been the fabled residence of *Saturn*, after his expulsion from heaven by *Jupiter*. It was bounded on the north by the *Alps*; on the west by the *Mare Tyrrhenum* sive *Inferum*, or *Lower Sea*; on the east by the *Mare Hadriaticum* sive *Superum*, or *Upper Sea*, now the *Gulf of Venice*; and on the south

* Est locus, Hesperiam Graii cognomine dicunt,
Terra antiqua, potens armis atque ubere glebæ;
Ænotrii coluere viri; nunc fama minores
Italiam dixisse, ducis de nomine, gentem. *Virg. Æn. I. 534.*

† Augustus Cæsar, Divum genus, aurea condet
Sæcula qui rursus Latio, regnata per arva
Saturno quondam — *Virg. Æn. VI. 792.*

Salve, magna parens frugum, Saturnia tellus,
Magna virum — *Virg. Georg. II. 13.*

by the Mare Ionium, or *Grecian Sea*, so called because this sea washes on one side Greece itself, and on the other side the south of Italy, which, under the name of Magna Græcia, antiently contained many flourishing Greek colonies. Italy may be divided into three parts, northern, central, and southern. The first of these is called Gallia Cisalpina, or Gaul on this (*i. e.* the Roman) side the Alps; the second Italia propria; and the third Magna Græcia. Its principal states were Gallia Cisalpina, including Liguria; Venetia, including Histria and the Carni; Etruria; Umbria, Picenum, Sabini, Latium, Campania, Samnium, Apulia, Calabria, Lucania, and Bruttiorum ager.

Gallia Cisalpina (Pl. VII.) extended from the Maritime Alps and the river Varus, or *Var*, to the Athesis and the shores of the Adriatic, and was also called Gallia togata, from the use of the Roman toga. It contained Liguria, on the coast, at the bend or knee of the boot, where is Genua, now the territory and city of *Genoa*. North-west of it were the Taurini, or *Piedmontese*, whose capital, Augusta, still retains the name of *Turin*, the Salassi, the Insubres, and the Cenomani, all nations of Gallic origin. North-east of Gallia Cisalpina are the Veneti and Carni, at the top of the Sinus Hadriaticus, and on the eastern coast of the gulf is Histria or Istria, which still retains its name. The coast of the Veneti was formerly occupied by the Euganei, who were driven back by them, and settled about the head of the Lacus Benacus, or *Lago di Garda*.

Among the Ligurians the principal cities were, Nicæa now *Nice*, on the *Via Aurelia* leading into Gaul; eastward *Albium Intemelium* and *Albium Ingaunum*, and at the head of the *Sinus Ligusticus* *Genua* already mentioned; in the interior *Asta* or *Hasta*, now *Asti*, upon the *Tanarus*, and *Dertona*, a place of considerable importance, now *Tortona*.

The principal cities of *Gallia Cisalpina* are *Augusta Prætoria* among the *Salassi* in the north-western angle of the country which still retains the name *Aosta*; south-east of this is *Vercellæ*, now *Vercelli*; still eastward was *Mediolanum*, now *Milan*, among the *Insubres*, near the *Raudii Campi*, where *Marius* defeated the *Cimbri*, A.U.C. 653. B.C. 100. Below this is *Ticinum*, now *Pavia*, near the mouth of the *Ticinus*. It was formerly the residence of the *Lombard Kings*. East of *Ticinum* is *Cremona*, and still eastward is *Mantua**, on the river *Mincius*, now *Mincio*, the birth-place of *Virgil*, both of which still retain their antient names. Between them is *Bedriacum*, now *Cividala*, where *Otho* was defeated by the generals of *Vitellius*, A.D. 69. North-east of *Mantua* is *Verona*, on the river *Athesis*, or *Adige*, the birth-place of *Catullus* and *Pliny the naturalist*. West of this, on the lake *Benacus*, now *Lago di Garda*, was *Sirmio*, now *Sermione*, the residence of *Catullus*.† West of *Sirmio* is *Brixia*, now *Brescia*, and north-west of it *Bergomum*, now *Bergamo*; west of which is *Comum*, now *Como*, the birth-place of the younger *Pliny*, nephew to the naturalist. All these places are in that division of *Gallia Cisalpina* called *Gallia Transpadana*, or Gaul north of the *Po*.

In *Gallia Cispadana*, or Gaul south of the *Po*, is *Placentia*,

* *Mantua*, vœ miseræ nimium vicina *Cremonæ*. *Virg. Ecl.* IX. 28.

† *Peninsularum Sirmio insularumque*
Ocellæ.

Cat. XXIX.

now *Piacenza*, near the mouth of the Trebia, where Hannibal gained his second victory over the Romans, B.C. 218, A.U.C. 536. South-east of it is Parma, which still retains its name: still south-east Regium Lepidi, now *Reggio*; then Mutina, now *Modena* (where Decimus Brutus was besieged, after the death of Cæsar, by the forces of M. Antony, but was rescued by the last of the free Roman consuls, Pansa and Hirtius, who were both killed the same day, the year in which Ovid was born*, April 15, B.C. 43, A.U.C. 711), and Bononia, now *Bologna*. On the coast is Ravenna, celebrated for a port and arsenal made there by Augustus as a rendezvous for his fleets in the Adriatic; afterwards, for its having been the residence of the Emperors of the West, in the fifth century, when Rome was possessed by the Barbarians; and after that, for its being the seat of the Exarch, or governor appointed by the Emperors of the East, when Italy was in possession of the Lombards. It was remarkably ill supplied with water till it became the seat of government, which it was considered till the middle of the 8th century.†

Among the Veneti was Vicentia, now *Vicenza*; south-east of which was Patavium, or *Padua*, the birth-place of Livy, said to have been founded by Antenor‡; south of it was

* Editus ego sum,
Cum cecidit fato consul uterque pari. *Öv. Trist.* IV. 10.

† Sit cisterna mihi, quam vinea, malo Ravennæ,
Cum possim multo vendere pluris aquam.

* * * * *
Callidus imposuit nuper mihi caupo Ravennæ:
Cum peterem mixtum, vendidit ille merum.

Martial, III. 56 & 57.

‡ Antenor potuit, mediis elapsus Achivis,
Illyricos penetrare sinus, atque intima tutus
Regna Liburnorum et fontem superare Tivavi.

* * * * *
Hic tamen ille urbem Patavi, sedesque locavit
Teucrorum.

Virg. Æn. I. 242.

Hadria, which gives name to the Hadriatic. It was formerly an important sea-port, but is now, from the accumulation of mud brought down by the rivers, about 18 miles inland, and had become insignificant in the time of Strabo. Indeed, the whole North-western coast of the Hadriatic has considerably advanced. North-east of Patavium, was Altinum, now *Altino*, formerly a place of great trade, owing to the security afforded from storms and piracy, through its ample water communication by the many branches of the Po. Martial compares the splendour of its villas to those of Baia.* It was destroyed by Attila, when its inhabitants betook themselves to the islands of the neighbouring lagunes, and founded the city of Venice. Among the Carni are Forum Julii, now *Friuli*, and to the south Aquileia, which still retains its name, but not its consequence. On the Sinus Tergestinus, east of Aquileia, is the little river Timavus, and then Tergeste, now *Trieste*, in Carniola. South of this, at the extremity of the peninsula of Histria, was Pola, which retains its name.

The principal mountains of Northern Italy are the Alps, which in various parts of their course received various denominations. Near the Varus, or *Var*, at the Western extremity of Liguria, they were called the Alpes Maritimæ, or *Maritime Alps*. Advancing in a northern direction, they were called the Alpes Cotticæ, from Cottius a king of that district, now *Mount Genevre*.† Still north, where they begin to turn to the east, Alpes Graiæ, now *Little St. Bernard*. Then Alpes Summæ or Penninæ (from Pen, a summit), now *Great St. Bernard* and *St. Gothard*. Still eastward were the Alpes Leponticæ, which separate Italy from the Helvetii, or *Swiss*; Alpes Rhæticæ, which separate it from Rhætia and Vindelicia, now the country of the *Grisons*; and the Alpes Carnicæ, and Juliæ, which separate it from Noricum and

* Æmula Baianis Altini littora villis.

Mart. IV. 25.

† This was once thought the most probable passage of Hannibal into Italy, but recent investigation gives it in favour of the Little St. Bernard.

Pannonia, now the *Tyrol*, *Carinthia*, and *Styria*. The Apennines branch off from the Maritime Alps, and sweeping eastward run nearly through the middle of the whole of Italy, from north to south.

The rivers in Gallia Cisalpina are, the Padus or *Po*, called also Eridanus*, which rises in Mons Vesulus, now *Monte Viso*, among the Cottian Alps, and runs from west to east through the middle of the country, till it falls by many mouths into the Adriatic below Hadria. It receives upon its northern bank the Ticinus, or *Ticino*, on whose banks the Romans were defeated by Hannibal the same year with their defeat at the Trebia. It rises not far from the Rhone, among the Lepontine Alps, and flows through the Lacus Verbanus, now *Lago Maggiore*, into the Po, near Ticinum, or *Pavia*. The Mincius†, or *Mincio*, rises south-east of the country of the Genauni, mentioned by Horace as subdued by Drusus‡, flows through the lake Benacus§, or *Lago di Garda*, celebrated by Virgil, and falls into the Po below Mantua. The principal tributary of the Po from the south is the Trebia, already mentioned, which falls into the Po, in Gallia Cispadana, near Placentia. The Athesis||, or *Adige*, rises in the Rhætian Alps, and flowing by Verona, falls into the Adriatic above the Po. Considerably below Ravenna, and just above the town of Ariminum, or *Rimini*, is the celebrated stream of

* Proluit insano contorquens vortice sylvas
Fluviorum rex Eridanus. *Virg. Georg. I. 482.*

† Propter aquam, tardis ingens ubi flexibus errat
Mincius. *Virg. Georg. III. 14.*

‡ Drusus Genaunos, impavidum genus,
Dejecit. *Hor. Od. IV. 14.*

§ An mare quod supra memorem, quodque alluit infra,
Anne lacus tantos; te Lari maxime, teque
Fluctibus et fremitu assurgens, Benace, marino.
Virg. Georg. II. 158.

|| Sive Padi ripis Athesin seu propter amcnem.
Virg. Æn. IX. 680.

the Rubicon*, now called *Fiumesino*, a mountain torrent, or rather one of the three which separate Italia Propria from Gallia Cisalpina; it was crossed by Cæsar, when he advanced to make himself master of the Roman empire; and its passage was an act equivalent to a declaration of civil war, as he then entered Italy with his army.

The first province in Italia Propria was Etruria, or Tuscia, reaching to the mouth of the Tiber. The Etrurians were called Tyrrheni by the Greeks, and are supposed to have been originally a colony of Mæonians, from Lydia†, and were remarkably addicted to auguries‡, and soothsaying. In the early days of Rome they seem to have formed a republic of twelve minor states, the chief of which will be mentioned below. East of Etruria were the Umbri, a very ancient nation, who were originally settled in Etruria, on the river Umbro, but were driven across the Tiber by the Tyrrheni. Their coast along the Adriatic was

* Fonte cadit modico, parvisque impellitur undis
 Puniceus Rubicon, cum fervida conduit æstas :
 Perque imas serpit valles, et Gallica certus
 Limes ab Ausoniis disternat arva colonis.
 Tum vires præbebat hyems —
 Cæsar ut adversam superato gurgite ripam
 Attigit, Hesperiae vetitis et constitit arvis,
 Hic ait, hic, pacem temerataque jura relinquo ;
 Te, Fortuna, sequor —

Lucan. I. 212.

† Hence Horace, addressing Mæcenas, who was descended from the antient Kings of Tuscany : —

Non quia, Mæcenas, Lydorum quidquid Etruscos
 Incoluit fines, nemo generosior est te. *Hor. Sat. I. 6.*

‡ Hence Virgil : —

Inflavit cum pinguis ebur Tyrrhenus ad aras,
 Lancibus et pandis fumantia reddimus exta.

Georg. II. 193.

subsequently occupied by the Galli Senones, whose name still remains in Sena Gallica, now *Senigaglia*. Below these was Picenum, celebrated for its apples.* South of Umbria were the Sabini (Pl. VIII.), separated from Latium by the river Anio, now the *Teverone*. On the south of the Tiber and Anio was Latium; and on the south bank of the Tiber, just below their junction, is Rome. Below Latium was Campania, and at the back of Latium and Campania were the Samnites.

Etruria (Pl. VII.) was bounded upon the north by the Apennines, and on the east by the Tiber. Its principal cities were, Pisæ, near the coast, now *Pisa*; north of it, Luca, now *Lucca*; and north-west, on the coast, Luna †, near to Eryx or *Lerici* upon a beautiful gulf. Below Pisæ was the Portus Herculis Liburni, now *Livorno* or *Leghorn*; and still southward Populonium, an antient Etruscan city, but not one of the twelve. East of Pisæ is Florentia, now *Florence*, antiently a small place near the larger and more antient city of Fæsulæ, now *Fiesole*; south-east of Fæsulæ was Arretium Vetus, now *Arezzo*; below which is Cortona, which keeps its name. South of this is the Lacus Trasimenus, now called the *Lago di Perugia*, from *Perugia*, antiently Perusia, near its south-eastern extremity. These three were all belonging to the Etruscan Confederation. Near this lake was the memorable defeat of the Romans by Hannibal, B. C. 217, A. U. C. 537. South of Fæsulæ is Sena Julia, now *Siena*; west of which is Volaterræ, now *Volterra*; and south-east is Clusium, on the river Clanis. Below Clusium is Volsinii, now *Bolsena*, where Sejanus was born. These four last-named cities were also

* Hence Horace :—

Picenis cedunt pomis Tiburtia succo.

Sat. II. 4.

† Est operæ pretium Lunæ cognoscere portum.

Ennius.

included in the Etruscan confederation. South-east (Pl. VIII.) is Falerii, or Falisci, now a small village, but still called *Falari*; close to Falerii was Fescennium, memorable for the introduction of a coarse kind of dramatic exhibition. Among the Falisci was Mons Soracte, mentioned by Horace.* West of Falerii, near the coast, is Tarquinii, from whence the Tarquin family came to Rome; and Below Falerii is Veii, now *Isola*, near *La Storta*. West of Veii is Careiæ, and still west Cære, or Agylla, now *Cer-Veteri*, a colony of Pelasgi, and antiently a large and flourishing city. It is celebrated by Virgil for its grove.† Tarquinii, Veii, and Cære, were also among the chief states of the antient Etruscans. North-west of Cære, on the coast, is the port of Centum Cellæ, now *Civita Vecchia*, the chief port of modern Rome.

The principal Rivers in Etruria are, the Arnus or *Arno*, which rises in the Apennines, east of Fæsulæ, and making an angle at Arretium, flows into the sea near Pisæ. The Umbro, or *Ombrone*, which rises west of Arretium, and falls into the Mediterranean midway between the Arnus and the Tiber. The Tiber flows principally from north to south, rising in the Umbrian Apennines, and receiving the Clanis, or *Chiana*, west of Vulsinii. The principal lakes were the Lacus Thrasimenus, mentioned above. The Lacus Vulsiniensis, now *Lago di Bolsena*, south of it, and the Lacus Sabatinus still southward, now the *Lago Bracciano*.

Umbria extended from the Rubicon to the river *Æsis*, a little above Ancona on the Adriatic, and along the Tiber to Ocriculum. Among the Senones is Ariminum, now *Rimini*. Below are Pisaurum or *Pesaro*, Fanum Fortunæ, now *Fano*, and Sena Gallica, now Senigaglia. Eastward of Perugia, at the western base of the Apennines, is Nuceria, now *Nocera*; south-west of which is Mevania, celebrated for its white oxen,

* Vides ut alta stet nive candidum
Soracte ———

Hor. Od. I. 9.

† Est ingens gelidum lucus prope Cæritis amnem. *Æn. VIII. 597.*

and still southward Tuder, on the Tiber, now *Todi*. West of this is Spoletium, now *Spoletto*, where they still show the gate from which Hannibal was repulsed.

The chief rivers in Umbria were the Nar *, or *Nera*, which rises not very far from Nursia, among the Sabines, and receiving the Velinus (Pl. VIII.) near Interamna, or *Terni*, the birth-place of Tacitus the historian, and Tacitus the emperor, falls into the Tiber near Narnia and Oriculum. The Metaurus, or *Metro* (Pl. VII.), celebrated for the defeat of Asdrubal, the brother of Hannibal, by the Consuls Liv. Salinator and Claudius Nero †, A. U. C. 547, B. C. 207, rises in the Umbrian Apennines, and falls into the sea south of Pisaurum.

Below Umbria was Picenum, lying wholly between the Apennines and the Adriatic. In the north was Ancona, a Syracusan Colony, but greatly enlarged and beautified by Trajan. It still retains its name and consequence, as one of the chief ports of the Gulf of Venice. Below it was Auximum, now *Osimo*, the strongest city of Picenum, and still south, Firmum, a Roman colony founded in the first Punic war. It is still called *Fermo*. Below it was Asculum, called *Picenum*, to distinguish it from another Asculum, in Apulia. It was a strong fortress, and the first to declare against Rome in the social war, and memorable for its siege by Pompey. The lower part of Picenum was known as the Ager Prætutianus, and the extreme south, between the rivers Vomanus and Matrinus, was called the Ager Hadrianus, from another Hadria of less importance than that in Gallia Cisalpina.

In the interior, among the ranges of the Apennines, were the Sabines. Bordering upon Umbria was Nursia, now

* Audiit et Triviæ longæ lacus, audiit amnis
Sulphurea Nar albus aqua.

Virg. Æn. VII. 516.

† Quid debeas, O Roma, Neronibus,
Testis Metaurum flumen, et Asdrubal
Devictus.

Hor. Od. IV. 4.

Norcia, and south of it, on the Velinus, Reate, now *Riati*; and still south, Cures, the ancient capital, and below it Cænina, whence were the Sabine women whom Romulus carried off. On the confines of the Marsi was Carseoli, mentioned by Ovid.* The Velinus is the principal river of the Sabines. It rises near the lake Fucinus, and is precipitated into the Nar, by a magnificent cascade upon the confines of Umbria.

Returning to the western coast was Latium, extending from the Tiber to the Liris and beyond it. At its Western extremity was Ostia, so called from its being the port at the mouth of the Tiber, about 20 miles from Rome. Below it is Laurentum, and a little inland, Ardea, during the siege of which Tarquin was deposed. Below this is Antium†, now *Anzio*; and still lower Circeii, celebrated in the time of Horace and Juvenal for its oysters‡, and fabled as the residence of the enchantress Circe, now called *Monte Circello*. On an eminence is Anxur, or Tarracina, now *Terracina*.§ Here the Pomptinæ Paludes, or *Pontine Marshes*, so called from the antient town of Suessa Pometia, end. East of Anxur is Fundi|| near the Lacus Fundanus, a district surrounded by marshes, and still suffering from malaria. In these marshes Marius¶ hid himself, and was dragged out from them with a

* *Frigida Carseolis nec olivis apta ferendis*
Terra, sed ad segetes ingeniosus ager.

Or. Fast. IV. 683.

† Here was the famous Temple of Fortune, the subject of the Ode of Horace,—

O Diva, gratum quæ regis Antium.

Od. I. 35.

‡ *Ostrea Circæis, Miseno oriuntur echini.*

Hor. Sat. II. 4.

————— *Circæis nata forent, an*
Lucrinum ad saxum, Rutupinove edita fundo,
Ostrea, callebat primo dignoscere morsu.

Juvenal. Sat. IV. 140.

§ *Impositum saxis late candentibus Anxur.*

Hor. Sat. I. 5.

|| *Fundos, Aufidio Lusco prætore, libenter*
Linquimus.

Hor. Sat. I. 5.

¶ Hence Juvenal, speaking of Marius:—

Exilium et carcer, Minturnarumque paludes
Et mendicatus victa Carthagine panis.

Sat. X. 276.

rope round his neck, to the prison of Minturnæ, on the Liris. Still eastwards is Caieta, now *Gaeta*, the burial-place of the nurse of Æneas*, and Formiæ, celebrated for its wine, as was also the Cæcubus Ager adjacent to it†, and Mons Massicus, beyond the Liris, which may be considered the southern boundary of Latium.

South of Anxur are the small islands of Pontia, now *Ponza*, and Pandataria, whither Julia, the daughter of Augustus, was banished. About twelve miles south-east of Rome we have Tusculum, where was Cicero's villa, the scene of his Tusculan Disputations; it is near the modern *Frascati*. North of Tusculum is Tibur‡, now *Tivoli*; and south-east of this, Præneste§, now called *Palestrina*: both favourite retreats of Horace. South-east of Præneste is Anagnia, the capital of the Hernici; and still south-east, Arpinum, or *Arpino*, the birth-place of Marius and Cicero. Below Arpinum was Aquinum, the birth-place of Juvenal. West of Aquinum was Fregellæ, on the Liris; and south-west of it Privernum, now *Piperno*, celebrated for its wine. Other places in the immediate neighbourhood of Rome will be mentioned more conveniently in the description of that city.

The principal rivers of Latium were the Anio, or *Teverone*, which rises North of Anagnia, and passes by the delightful

* Tu quoque littoribus nostris, Æneia nutrix,
Æternam moriens famam, Caieta, dedisti. *Virg. Æn. VII. 1.*

† Cæcubum et prælo domitam Caleno
Tu bibes uvam. Mea nec Falernæ
Temperant vites, neque Formiani
Pocula colles. *Hor. Od. I. 20.*

‡ Tibur Argæo positum colono
Sit meæ sedes utinam senectæ. *Hor. Od. II. 6.*

—— Domus Albunæ resonantis,
Et præceps Anio, et Tiburni lucus, et uda
Mobilibus pomaria rivis. *Hor. Od. I. 7.*

§ Trojani belli scriptorem, maxime Lolli,
Dum tu declamas Romæ, Præneste relegi. *Hor. Epist. II. 6.*

town of Tibur, bounding it on the north-east. Above Tibur it receives the little river Digentia, on whose banks was Horace's Sabine Farm.* The Liris, or *Garigliano*†, a slow, silent river, rises near the Lake Fucinus‡, not far from the Anio, and flowing in an opposite direction, falls into the sea near Minturnæ. The small river Fibrenus, which ran by Cicero's paternal villa, falls into it not far from Arpinum.

The city of Rome itself (Pl. XXIII.) was built on seven hills; Mons Palatinus in the centre, then Capitolinus, Quirinalis, Viminalis, Esquilinus, Coelius, Aventinus; the extreme, north and south, were Quirinalis and Aventinus.§ On the Palatine hill, was the temple of the Palatine Apollo, and celebrated library of Augustus.|| This was the first inhabited part of Rome, and is sometimes put by way of eminence for the whole.¶ Here was the residence of Romulus and the Roman kings, and of Augustus and the Roman Emperors—whence Palatium has ever been applied to the residence of a monarch. Indeed, the city of Romulus comprised only the Palatine, but parts of the whole seven hills were included in the famous Agger of Servius Tullius, some portions of which are yet remaining; and subsequently a still wider district was embraced, until the wall of Aurelian comprised the widest

* Me quoties gelidis reficit Digentia rivis. *Hor. Epist. I. 18.*

† Rura quæ Liris quietâ
Mordet aquâ taciturnus amnis. *Hor. Od. I. 31.*

‡ Te nemus Angitiæ, vitrea te Fucinus unda,
Te liquidi flevire lacus. *Virg. Æn. VII. 759.*

§ Hence Horace:—

——— Cubat hic in colle Quirini,
Hic extremo in Aventino: visendus uterque;
Intervalla vides humane commoda. *Epist. II. 2.*

|| Scripta Palatinus quæcunque recepit Apollo. *Hor. Epist. I. 3.*

¶ Hence Horace:—

Si Palatinas videt æquus arces
Remque Romanam Latiumque felix. *Carm. Sæc. 65.*

circuit, and constitutes the line of the present walls of Rome. Between the Palatine and the Capitoline was the Forum Romanum, which was approached from the Palatine by the Via Sacra.* Here was the temple of Saturn, where Catiline's conspiracy was discovered, the Senate house, the Rostra, and the Milliarium Aureum, or golden milestone, from which all the Roman roads were measured. This curious monument was discovered in 1823. The Forum was a mere marsh in the time of Romulus†, and continued such, until it was drained by the famous Cloaca Maxima of Tarquinius Superbus, which is still one of the chief sewers of modern Rome. Between the Forum Romanum and the Tiber was the Forum Boarium, and arch of Janus Quadrifrons, and a little nearer the Palatine, the street called Velabrum. On the south side of the Palatine was the Circus Maximus, beyond which was Mons Aventinus. This was the burial-place of Remus: hence it was looked upon as a place of ill omen.‡ Here also was the cave of the monster Cacus, and below it the Pons Sublicius, memorable for its defence by Horatius Cocles. South-east of the Aventine were the baths of Caracalla, now one of the noblest ruins in Rome. On Mons Cœlius was the Domus Lateranorum§, the site of the church of *S. Giovanni Laterano*, where the emperor Constantine was baptized. In the valley between the Esquilie and Palatine, was the celebrated Amphitheatrum Flavium, better known as the Coliseum, built by Vespasian with the labour of the captive Jews, after the destruction of Jerusalem

* Here all triumphal processions passed. Hence Horace:—

Intactus aut Britannus ut descenderet,
Sacra catenatus via. *Epod. VII. 6.*

† Hic ubi nunc fora sunt udæ tenuere paludes,
Amne redundatis fossa madebat aquis. *Op. Fast. VI. 401.*

‡ Ut immerentis fluxit in terram Remi
Sacer nepotibus, cruor. *Hor. Epod. VII. 19.*

§ Egregias Lateranorum obsidet ædes
Tota cohors ——— *Juv. Sat. X. 18.*

by Titus. Near this place, in the street called Carinæ, were the houses of Pompey and of Cicero. On the Esquilæ were the celebrated gardens and palace of Mæcenas. Here was formerly the burial-place of the poorer citizens.* Westward were the magnificent baths of Titus. Between the Esquiline and the Viminalis, was the Suburra, between which and the entrance to the Forum was the Vicus Sceleratus, so called from the murder of Servius Tullius by his daughter.† On the Quirinalis were the baths of Diocletian, and near it the Sceleratus Campus, where the Vestals who had broken their vows were entombed alive. Beyond this, at the wall of Aurelian, was the camp of the Prætorian guards, and on the northern face of the hill, the gardens of Sallust. Beyond this was the Collis Hortulorum, now *Monte Pincio*. Between this and the Tiber was the Campus Martius, the principal situation of modern Rome. Here was the Mausoleum of Augustus, the column of Antoninus, the Pantheon, and the Circus of Domitian. Proceeding toward the Capitol, was the Insula Tiberina, with Temples of Jupiter and Æsculapius, and at the foot of the Capitol the Temple of Janus, shut in peace, but open in time of war. On the Capitol was the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus and the Tarpeian Rock. Here, too, was the Temple of Juno Moneta, where was the Roman Mint. On the opposite or Tuscan side of the Tiber was the Janiculum, where Janus is said to have reigned long before the advent of Æneas.‡ The nations in the immediate vicinity of Rome, during the earlier periods of the Roman history (Pl. VIII. XXIII.), were, the Latini below Rome, and beyond them the Rutuli; the Æqui east, and Hernici south-east of Rome; the Volsci below

* Nunc licet Esquilis habitare salubribus, atque
Aggere in aprico spatari, quâ modò tristes
Albis informem spectabant ossibus agrum. *Hor. Sat. I. 8.*

† Certa fides facti: dictus Sceleratus ab illâ
Vicus, et æternâ res ea pressa notâ. *Ov. Fast. VI. 608.*

‡ Arx mea collis erat quem cultrix nomine nostro
Nuncupat hæc ætas, Janiculumque vocat. *Ov. Fast. I. 245.*

them reaching to the coast ; and south-east of them the Aurunci, towards Campania ; the Marsi, east of the Æqui ; the Sabini, north-east of Rome, whose capital, Cures, was at a little distance from the east bank of the Tiber, opposite to Capena ; and to the north of Rome the Veientes.

The principal Roman roads were, the Via Appia, which led to Capua, and thence to Brundisium in Calabria. It is described by Horace in his 5th Satire of the 1st Book. The first stage from Rome was Aricia*, and a little beyond it on the east was Nemus, where was a temple and grove of Diana with barbarous rites, the priests duly succeeding by the murder of their predecessors. Beyond Aricia was, on the right, Ulubræ†, a decayed city in the time of Horace. From thence it proceeded by the Three Taverns and Forum Appii, and was therefore the road by which St. Paul approached Rome as described in the Acts of the Apostles. Beyond Aricia, on the East, was Velitræ, now *Velletri*, a stronghold of the Volscians ; a little to the west of the road was Lanuvium ; and about half-way between this and Rome was Bovillæ, where Clodius was killed by the partizans of Milo, Jan. 20. A. U. C. 702, B. C. 52. The Via Flaminia led from Rome to Ariminum, passing along the base of Mount Soracte, having Capena and the grove of Feronia on the right. The Aurelia went by the coast of Etruria to Liguria and Gallia, near Nice ; the Claudia branched off from the Flaminia, at the Pons Mīlvius near Rome, where the ambassadors of the Allobroges who were concerned in Catiline's conspiracy were taken, and, proceeding through the more inland part of Etruria, joined the Via Aurelia at Luca. Among the roads of inferior note, beginning on the south side of the Tiber, was the Via Os-

* Egressum magnâ me accepit Aricia Româ.

Hor. I. Sat. V. 1.

† ——— Vasa minora

Frangere pannosus vacuis Ædilis Ulubris.

Juv. Sat. X. 102.

tiensis, which led to Ostia: it crossed the little river Almo near the city gates. The Via Laurentina, and Via Ardeatina, led to Laurentum and Ardea. Between them was Lavinium, the original settlement of Æneas, and the river Numicius*, where Anna, sister of Dido, was said to have been drowned. Between the Ardeatina and the Appia, not far from Lanuvium, was Corioli. North-west of the Via Appia was the Via Latina, which had the Alban lake and city of Alba Longa on the right, Tusculum on the left, and led over Mons Albanus. On the summit of Mons Albanus was the temple of Jupiter Latiaris, where the Latin tribes used to assemble on the Ferie Latinæ, when sacrifices were offered by the Roman Consuls. The triumphant Generals used also sometimes to lead their armies in solemn procession to this temple. Mons Algidus, sacred to Diana†, one summit of which was thence called Artemisium, runs eastward from this hill; and southward was Nemus, and the lacus Nemorensis, not far from Aricia. The Via Labicana led to Præneste, passing through Labicum, and having the Lake Regillus on the right. The Prænestina, led to the same place, and passed through the desolate Gabii‡, once a considerable city, but taken through stratagem by Tarquin; it had Collatia to the left. The Tiburtina, or Valeria, crossed the Anio, and led through Tibur to the Adriatic. The Nomentana, passed over Mons Sacer (whither the people retired in the sedition under Sicinius) to Nomentum and Cures, among the Sabini. The Salaria, which passed through Fidenæ, crossed the river Allia, where the Romans were so ignominiously defeated by Brennus, B.C. 390, A.U.C. 364§, and led to

* Corniger hanc cupidus rapuisse Numicius undis
Creditor, et stagnis oculuisse suis. *Ov. Fast.* III. 647.

† Quæque Aventinum tenet Algidumque
Quindecim Diana preces virorum
Curet. *Hor. Carm. Sæc.* 69.

‡ ——— Gabiis desertior atque
Fidenis, vicus. *Hor. Epist.* I. 11.

§ Quosque secans infaustum interluit Allia nomen.
Æn. VII. 717.

Nomentum. The Cassia branched off from the Via Claudia, near Veii, and ran parallel to the little river Cremera*, memorable for the defeat of the Fabii by the Veientes, and is now the principal road over the *Campagna di Roma*, from the north to Rome. The Triumphalis crossed the Tiber by the Pons Triumphalis, at Rome, and joined the Claudia after about seven miles. The Via Portuensis ran along the Tiber to the Portus Augusti, and was separated by the river from the Via Ostiensis.

The antients used to bury by the sides of their high roads.†

Below Latium (Pl. VIII.) was Campania, now *Campagna*, and part of the kingdom of Naples. In the northern angle of Campania was Venafrum, celebrated for its olives and oil‡: it is now *Venafro*. Below this, were Suessa Auruncorum and Teanum, now *Sezza* and *Tiano*. The latter a favourite residence of the Roman nobility.§ South-east of this was Cales, and the celebrated vineyards of Falernum. Westward on the coast was Sinuessa, and inland, south of the river Volturnus, was Capua, the chief city of Campania, celebrated for the luxury of its inhabitants. A little north-west of it was Casilinum, or Capua nova, now *Capua*, on the Volturnus, which endured such famine during its siege by Hannibal, that a mouse was sold for 200 denarii, or 6*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* Below Capua was Atella, where the Roman farces, called Ludi Atellani, originated. Westward, on the coast, was Liternum, where Scipio Africanus lived in voluntary exile.

* Ut celeri passu Cremeram tetigere rapacem
Turbidus hybernis ille fluebat aquis. *Ov. Fast.* II. 205.

† Hence Juvenal, —

——— Experiar quid concedatur in illos
Quorum Flaminia tegitur cinis atque Latina. *Sat.* I. ult.

‡ Pressa Venafranæ quod bacca remisit olivæ. *Hor. Sat.* II. 4.

§ ——— Cras ferramenta Teanum
Tolletis fabri. *Hor. Epist.* I. 1.

Eastward from hence on the coast was the celebrated city of Neapolis, a Greek colony, which is now *Naples*. Neapolis was antiently called Parthenope, from the name of one of the Sirens, who was said to have lived there: it was the favourite residence of Virgil*, who is said to be buried there. Baiæ and Puteoli were on the opposite sides of a bay, a little west of Naples, and celebrated for the residence of the Roman nobility, who built here magnificent palaces.† The former of these is now called *Baja*, the latter *Pozzuolo*: between them was the celebrated Lucrine Lake.‡ It is now only a muddy pool with a conical hill in it, which rose in one night from a subaqueous volcano: near to it was Lake Avernus. Near to Puteoli were also the celebrated Phlegræi Campi, or burning plains, now the *Solfatara*, where Jupiter overcame the giants. West of Baiæ was Misenum (which received its name from the trumpeter of Æneas, whose death is recorded by Virgil§,) the station of the Roman fleet in the Lower Sea: near to it more antiently were the Cimmerii, who dwelt in caves: a little northwards was Cumæ||, the residence of the Cumæan Sibyl, the conductress of Æneas to the shades below. Opposite the

* Illo Virgilium me tempore dulcis alebat
Parthenope studiis florentem ignobilis otî.

Virg. Georg. IV. 563.

† Marisque Baiis obstrepentis urges
Summovere littora.

Hor. Od. II. 18.

‡ An memorem portus, Lucrinoque addita claustra,
Atque indignatum magnis stridoribus æquor,
Julia qua ponto longe sonat unda refuso
Tyrrhenusque fretis immittitur æstus Avernus?

Virg. Georg. II. 161.

§ — — Illi Misenum in littore sicco,
Ut venire, vident indigna morte peremptum;
Misenum Æoliden, quo non præstantior alter
Ære ciere viros Martemque accendere cantu.

Virg. Æn. VI. 162.

|| Laudo tamen vacuis quod sedem figere Cumis
Destinat, atque unum civem donare Sibyllæ.

Juv. Sat. III. 2.

promontory of Misenum are the islands of Prochyta, now *Procida*, and Pithecusa, or *Ænaria*, formerly called also *Inarime*, now *Ischia*; and on the south side of the bay called Crater, is the island of Capreæ, or *Capri*, infamous for the cruelties and debaucheries of Tiberius.* Eastward of Naples is Nola, where bells are said to have been first invented, thence called *Nolæ*, or *Campanæ*, and celebrated for the defeat of Hannibal by Marcellus, A. U. C. 538. Here also Augustus died. On the south side of the Bay of Naples was Surrentum, now *Sorrento*, celebrated for its vineyards. At the northern point of the Sinus Pæstanus is Salernum, now *Salerno*.

The principal river of Campania is the Volturnus, or *Volturno*, which rises in the Apennines, in Samnium, and falls into the sea a little above Liternum. We may also mention the Sarnus, a small stream flowing by Pompeii.

Vesuvius is the principal Mountain in Campania, though it does not appear to have been a volcano in the days of Virgil, who merely celebrates the fertility of its soil.† The first eruption of Vesuvius which we have on record, is that, A. D. 79, when the cities of Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Stabiae were overwhelmed with ashes, and the elder Pliny lost his life by approaching too near the volcano. A large portion of the two first cities have, in modern times, been excavated, and many interesting relics brought to light.

At the back of Latium and Campania was Samnium. The coast of the Adriatic below Picenum was occupied by the Vestini, Marrucini, and Frentani, Samnite tribes. The latter extended to the river Frento and the confines of Apulia. This part of Italy is now called the *Abruzzo*. Among

* Principis angustâ Caprearum in rupe sedentis. *Juv. Sat. X.* 83.

† Talem dives arat Capua et vicina Vesevo
Ora jugo.

Virg. Georg. II. 224.

the Vestini, was Amiternum, where Sallust was born. Among the Frentani, the principal place was Histonium on the coast, now *Vasto d'Ammonè*. Bordering on Latium and the Sabines were the Marsi, celebrated for their valour*, and north-east of them, the Peligni; these two Samnite tribes were reputed to possess great skill in magic.† Marrubium, the principal city of the Marsi, was situated on the east side of the Lake Fucinus, now *Lago di Celano*. Among the Peligni was Corfinium, and a little lower, Sulmo, now *Sulmona*, where Ovid was born.‡ Considerably below Sulmo, on the confines of Campania was Æsernia, now *Isernia*, and below it Allifæ§, celebrated for its pottery. South-east of Allifæ is Beneventum or *Benevento*, originally called Maleventum, but which changed its name for one of more favourable omen. Here Pyrrhus was defeated by Curius, and retired to Epirus, B.C. 274, A.U.C. 480. South-west of Beneventum is Caudium, celebrated for the ignominious defeat of the Romans by the Samnite general Pontius at the Furcæ Caudinæ, A.U.C. 433, B.C. 321. The Furcæ Caudinæ are still called *Forchia*. South of this, among the Hirpini, are Abella, now *Avellino*, Rufræ, and Batulum, places mentioned by Virgil. In the south-east corner of Samnium, among the Apennines, was the celebrated Lake and Valley of Amsanctus, a fabled entrance to the shades below. The chief rivers of the Samnites were the Sagrus, or *Sangro*, and the Aternus, now *Pescara*.

* Hæc genus acre virum, Marsos pubemque Sabellam,
Assuetumque malo Ligurem, Volcosque verutos,
Extulit. *Virg. Georg. II. 167.*

† ——— Nec vocata mens tua
Marsis redibit vocibus. *Hor. Epod. V. 75.*

Quid proderit ditasse Pelignas anus,
Velociusve miscuisse toxicum. *Hor. Epod. XVI. 8.*

‡ Sulmo mihi patria est gelidis uberrimus undis,
Millia qui novies distat ab urbe decem.

Ov. Trist. IV. 10.

§ Invertunt Allifanis vinaria tota. *Hor. Sat. II. 8.*

The remainder of Italy is called *Magna Græcia*, from the number of Grecian colonies which it contained. It is divided into the principal provinces of *Apulia*, *Messapia*, or *Japygia* (called also *Calabria*), *Lucania*, and the country of the *Bruttii*, or *Bruttiorum Ager*.

Apulia is now called *Puglia*; its coast was called *Daunia*, from *Daunus*, an antient King of *Apulia*, who was the father-in-law of *Diomedes*. *Diomedes* settled here after the Trojan war, and founded the city of *Arpi**, still so called. A little north-east, on the coast, was *Sipontum*, near the present city of *Manfredonia*. West of *Arpi*, and bordering on *Samnium*, is *Luceria*, or *Lucera*, celebrated for its wool.† Towards *Lucania* is *Venusia*, now *Venosa*, the birth-place of *Horace*‡, and near it *Bantia*§ and *Acherontia*, or *Acerenza*, and *Ferentum*, places only memorable for having been recorded by him. North-east of *Venusia* is *Canusium*, or *Canosa*, built by *Diomedes*||, and a little north-eastward of *Canusium* is *Cannæ*, the fatal scene of defeat and slaughter to the Romans, in the dreadful battle against *Hannibal*, May 21st. A. U. C. 538, B. C. 216. The country between *Apulia* and *Messapia* was antiently called *Peucetia*, the principal city of which was *Barium*¶, frequented by fishermen. South of *Barium*, stood *Egnatia* or *Gnatia*, the last stage mentioned by *Horace*

* Atque iterum in Teucros Ætolis surgit ab Arpis
Tydides. *Virg. Æn.* X. 23.

† Te lanæ prope nobilem
Tonsæ Luceriam, non citharæ, decent. *Hor. Od.* III. 15.

——— *Lucanus* an *Appulus* anceps,
Nam *Venusinus* arat finem sub utrumque colonus.
Hor. Sat. II. 1.

§ Quicunque celsæ nidum *Acherontis*,
Saltusque *Bantinos*, et arvum
Pingue tenent humilis *Ferenti*. *Hor. Od.* III. 4.

|| Qui locus a forti *Diomedes* est conditus olim. *Hor. Sat.* I. 5.

¶ *Bari* mœnia piscosi. *Hor. Sat.* I. 5.

in his journey to Brundisium. — The principal River of Apulia was the Aufidus, or *Ofanto**, a violent Apennine stream, which falls into the sea near Cannæ. In the spur of the boot was Mons Garganus†, celebrated for its oak groves, and now called *Monte St. Angelo*, and near Venusia was Mons Vultur‡, bordering on Lucania, frequented by the infant Horace.

Below Apulia is Messapia, or Japygia, containing two nations; the Calabri on the north-east, and the Salentini on the south-western side of the heel of Italy. The Calabri have given to this country the general name of Calabria. On the Adriatic is Brundisium, or *Brindisi*, the principal port for the passengers from Greece to Italy. South of it is Rudia, the birth-place of Ennius, the friend of Scipio Africanus, and father of Latin poetry§, whose bust was placed on the tomb of the Scipios; and still south, Hydruntum, now *Otranto*. The extreme promontory of the heel of Italy was called Japygium, or Salentinum Promontorium, near which was M. Matinus, celebrated for its bees.¶ Above this, on

* Sic tauriformis volvitur Aufidus,
Qui regna Dauni perfluit Appuli,
Cum sævit horrendamque cultis
Diluvium meditatatur agris.

Hor. Od. IV. 14.

† Garganum mugire putes nemus.
—— Aut Aquilonibus
Querceta Gargani laborant.

Hor. Epist. II. 8.

Hor. Od. II. 9.

‡ Me fabulosæ Vulture in Appulo
Altriciis extra limen Apuliæ,
Ludo fatigatumque somno
Fronde nova puerum palumbes
Texere.

Hor. Od. III. 4.

§ Ennius emeruit, Calabris in montibus ortus,
Contiguus poni, Scipio magne, tibi.

Ovid. De Art. Am. III. 400.

—— Ego apis Matinæ
More modoque
Grata carpentis thyma, per laborem
Plurimum, circa nemus uvidique
Tiburis ripas operosa parvus
Carmina fingo.

Hor. Od. IV. 2.

the Sinus Tarentinus, was Callipolis, now *Gallipoli*, and at the top of the heel, at the west, is Tarentum, now *Taranto*, founded by the Lacedæmonians. Half way between Tarentum and Brundisium stood Uria, founded by a colony of Cretans. The most celebrated River of Calabria is the small stream of the Galesus*, or *Galeso*.

Below Campania and Apulia is Lucania, the first city of which, under Campania, is Pæstum, now *Pesti*, on the coast, celebrated for its roses†; this city was called by the Greeks Posidonia, in honour of Neptune, who had a magnificent temple here, the ruins of which still remain. It was a very antient colony from Træzene. South of it is Helea or Velia, mentioned by Horace‡; south of which was the promontory where Palinurus, the pilot of Æneas, was murdered, and which received his name. On the coast of the Tarentine bay was Metapontum, the celebrated school of Pythagoras, who died there B.C. 497. Southward is Heraclea, of which Zeuxis was a native, and Archias, Cicero's friend, was made a citizen; and Sybaris, so celebrated for the effeminacy of its inhabitants, that a Sybarite became a term of reproach for luxurious and dissolute persons. Close to it is Thurium. In the interior was Potentia, now Potenzo.

The principal rivers in Lucania are, the Silarus, or *Silaro*, which rises in the Apennines, and being joined by the Tanager, north of Mons Alburnus, falls into the Mare Tyrrhenum. Its banks were much infested by the gad-fly §; the

* Dulce pellitis ovibus Galesi
Flumen, et regnata petam Laconi
Rura Phalanto

Hor. Od. II. 6.

† ——— Biferique rosaria Pæsti.

Virg. Georg. IV. 119.

‡ Quæ sit hyems Velis, quid cælum, Vala, Salerni.

Hor. Epist. I. 15.

§ Est lucos Silari circum, ilicibusque virentem
Plurimus Alburnum volitans, cui nomen asilo

Bradanus, or *Bradano*, the Aciris, or *Agri*, and the Sybaris, rise in the Apennines, and flow into the Gulf of Tarentum.

South of Lucania are the Bruttii. — Near the Mare Tyrrhenum, a little inland, is Consentia, now *Consenza*. — Quite in the toe of Italy, on the strait which divides it from Sicily, is Rhegium, now *Reggio*; and on the opposite coast of Italy, on the Ionian sea, is Locri Epi-Zephyrii, so called from the promontory of Zephyrium, a little below it. North of Locri is Caulon, and above it Scylaceum, now *Squillaci*, and after the shore has bent to the east, is the promontory of Lacinium *, now called *Capo della Colonna*, from a column of a celebrated temple of Juno Lacinia still remaining. A little north-west is Croto, or *Crotona*, the birth-place of the famous Olympic victor Milo, and a once flourishing city, and celebrated school of Pythagoreans. Above this is Petilia †, built by Philoctetes, after his return from the Trojan war; and above it Roscianum, now *Rosano*.

The principal Rivers of the Bruttii are, the Crathes, or *Crati*, which rises in the Apennines, and falls into the Tarentine bay near Sybaris; and the Neæthes, or *Neto*, which rises in the same vicinity, and falls into the sea near Petilia.

Romanum est, œstron Graii vertere vocantes;
Asper, acerba sonans; quo tota exterrita sylvis
Diffugiunt armenta, furit mugitibus æther
Concussus, sylvæque et sicci ripa Tanagri.

Virg. Georg. III. 146.

* Hic sinus Herculei, si vera est fama, Tarenti
Cernitur, attollit se Diva Lacinia contra,
Caulonisque arces, et navifragum Scylaceum.

Virg. Æn. III. 551.

See also a beautiful story respecting the painting of Helen, by Zeuxis, in this temple, related by Cicero, *De Invent. II. 1.*

† Parva Philoctetæ subnixæ Petelia muro.

Virg. Æn. III. 402.

CHAPTER III.

ITALIAN ISLANDS.

A. G. Plates IX. XXIII.

SICILIA was antiently called Sicania, from the Sicani, a people of Spain, who possessed the island till they were driven to its western corner by the Siculi, an Italian nation, the original inhabitants of Latium. It was also called Trinacria, from having *τρῆϊς ἄκρας*, *three celebrated promontories* (the island itself being of a triangular shape): Pelorum at the east, now *Cape Faro*, adjacent to Italy; Pachynum, now *Cape Passaro*, at the south; and Lilybæum, now *Cape Božo*, at the west. The island was sacred to Ceres*, being very fertile, and forming one of the chief granaries for the supply of Rome. It was colonized by the Greeks and Carthaginians, and came into the possession of the Romans in the second Punic war. South of Pelorum was Messana, more antiently called Zancle, from the curved form of its harbour. The Messenians, who were expelled from the Peloponnese, having taken it from its original possessors, gave it the name of their own city, and retained possession of it until their restoration. It was called also by Cicero, *civitas Mamertina*, from the Mamertine soldiers having made themselves masters of the town. It is now *Messina*.

* Terra tribus scopulis vastum procurrit in æquor
 Trinacris; a positu nomen adepta loci;
 Grata domus Cereri.

Ov. Fast. IV. 419.

Close to this, on the Sicilian shore, was Charybdis, and above it, on the Italian shore, Scylla *, the two well-known objects of terror to the antient mariners, though now much less formidable. Below Messina is Tauromenium, now *Taormino*, and below it Catana, which still retains its name, at the foot of Mount Ætna, now called *Monte Gibello*. The most remarkable poetic descriptions of the eruptions of Ætna are in Pindar, Pyth. I. 31., Æschylus, Pr. Vinc. 362., and Virgil, *Æn.* III. 571. † North of Catana was the little river Acis, for an account of which see Ovid, Met. XIII. 860., and near it the Cyclopus Scopuli, mentioned by Virgil, *Æn.* I. 201. The plains below the river Simæthus, now the *Giaretta*, were antiently called the *Læstrigoni Campi*, from the *Læstrigones*, a barbarous people, who, as well as the Cyclopes, inhabited Sicily. The wine of this region is celebrated by Horace. ‡

* Dextrum Scylla latus, lævum implacata Charybdis
Obsidet, atque imo barathri ter gurgite vastos
Sorbet in abruptum fluctus, rursusque sub auras
Erigit alternos, et sidera verberat unda.
At Scyllam cæcis cohibet spelunca latebris,
Ora exsertantem et naves in saxa trahentem.
Prima hominis facies, et pulchro pectore virgo
Pube tenus: postrema immani corpore pristis
Delphinum caudas utero commissa luporum.

Virg. Æn. III. 420.

† ——— Horrificis juxta tonat Ætna ruinis.
Interdumque atram prorumpit ad æthera nubem,
Turbine fumantem piceo et candente favilla:
Attollitque globos flammæ, et sidera lambit:
Interdum scopulos avulsaque viscera montis
Erigit eructans, liquefactaque saxa sub auras
Cum gemitu glomerat, fundoque exæstuat imo.
Fama est Enceladi semiustum fulmine corpus
Urgeri mole hac, ingentemque insuper Ætnam
Impositam, ruptis flammam exspirare caminis:
Et, fessum quoties mutat latus, intremere omnem
Murmure Trinacriam, et cælum subtexere fumo.

Virg. Æn. III. 571.

‡ Quamquam nec Calabræ mella ferunt apes,
Nec Læstrigonia Bacchus in amphora
Languescit mihi.

Hor. Od. III. 16.

On the coast were the Leontini, now *Lentini*. West of this were Megara Hyblæa, or Hybla Minor, and the Hyblæi Colles, celebrated for their bees.* Southwards was the river Anapus, and the far-famed city of Syracuse, still called *Siracusa*. (Pl. XXIII.) It was taken by Marcellus, the Roman Prætor, in the second Punic war, B. C. 212, A. U. C. 542; and was also the scene of the memorable defeat of the Athenians, so finely related by Thucydides, in his seventh book of the Peloponnesian war. The ports of Syracuse lay at the south, below the town. The lesser port was formed by the town and the north side of the little island Ortygia, in which was the fountain Arethusa, and the citadel of Dionysius; the greater port, in which was the mouth of the river Anapus, was formed by the southern side of the island and a bay reaching to the promontory called Plemmyrium, in the recess of which was a castle of the same name. That part of the town called Acradina was nearest the shore, and its southern extremity formed one side of the little port. Here was the Forum, the Amphitheatre, and the Lautomiæ or stone quarries, which were subsequently formed into vast Catacombs. The south-western side of the city, lying towards the Anapus, and separated from it by some marshy ground, was called Neapolis, built after the Athenian invasion, between which and Acradina was Tyche, so called from a temple of Fortune situated there. Above Neapolis was Epipolæ with the fortress of Euryalus. Between the Anapus and Neapolis was a grove and temple of Apollo, who was hence called Temenites. The *whole* circuit of Syracuse was 180 stadia, above 22 English miles. This description may be of service in reading Thucydides. Below Syracuse (Pl. IX.) is Helorum, the vestiges of which are called *Muri Ucci*; the adjacent country was so beautiful, as to be called the Helorian Tempe. The extreme southern point of Sicily is the promontory of Pachynum, now *Passaro*.

* Hyblæis apibus florem depasta salicti. *Virg. Ecl. I.* 155.

Ascending along the southern shore of Sicily is Camarina, antiently called Hyperia, so often celebrated by Pindar; it is still called *Camarana*: North-west is Gela, near the modern *Terra Nova*, and the Campi Geloi. The river Himera separated the Syracusan from the Carthaginian dependencies in Sicily. West of the Himera is the city of Agrigentum, or Acragas, as it is called by the Greeks, so often celebrated by Pindar, now called *Girgenti*. Still west was Selinus, a splendid Syracusan colony. From Selinus the shore bends upwards to the western promontory of Lilybæum, which is nearly opposite Carthage, and still preserves its old name in *Božo*; but the city of Lilybæum is now called *Marsala*. North of Lilybæum is Drepanum, now *Trapani*, and Mount Eryx, celebrated for its temple of Venus, hence called Erycina.* South-west of Mount Eryx are the Ægades or Ægates Insulæ, celebrated for the famous victory gained by the Romans under Lutatius Catulus over the Carthaginians, which ended the first Punic war, B. C. 242, A. U. C. 512. Proceeding along the northern coast, we find the Trojan colony of Segeste or Egeste, and still east Panormus, now the capital of Sicily, under the name of *Palermo*. East of it was the city Himera, on another and smaller river of the name afterwards called Thermæ from its warm baths, now *Termini*. Towards the eastern promontory of Pelorum was the city of Tyndaris, which preserves its name, and Mylæ, now *Milazzo*, between which place and a station called Naulochus, the fleet of Sextus Pompeius was defeated by that of the Triumvir Octavius, B. C. 36, A. U. C. 718. In the interior of the country, and nearly in its centre, was the celebrated plain of Enna, from which Proserpine was carried away by Pluto to the shades below. (See Ovid, *Met.* V. 341.) It is now called *Castro Janni*, or *Giovanni*.

Each of the promontories of Sicily had a celebrated temple.

* Sive tu mavis Erycina ridens. *Hor. Od.* I. 2.

At Pelorum was that of Neptune; at Pachynum that of Apollo; and near Lilybæum that of Venus, on Mount Eryx. The antients fabled that the giant Typhoeus was buried under Sicily, Pelorum and Pachynum being placed on each arm, Lilybæum on his feet, and Ætna on his head, and that the earthquakes and eruptions of Ætna were caused by his attempts to move.*

North of Sicily are some volcanic islands, called the *Insulæ Æoliæ*†, *Vulcaniæ*‡, et *Liparææ*, from Æolus and Vulcan, who were supposed to have their dwellings here, and Lipara, the principal island. Here were the forges of Vulcan, described by the poets, particularly by Homer and Virgil. Below Sicily were the islands of Melite, now *Malta*, and Gaulos, or *Gozo*, adjacent to it.

North-west of Sicily are the two islands of Corsica and Sardinia. (Pl. VIII.) The former lies under Liguria, and was peopled by the Ligurians, and colonized by the Carthagi-

* Vasta giganteis injecta est insula membris
Trinacris; et magnis subjectum molibus urget
Ætherias ausum sperare Typhoea sedes.
Nititur ille quidem, pugnatque resurgere sæpe;
Dextra sed Ausonio manus est subjecta Peloro:
Læva, Pachyne, tibi: Lilybæo crura premuntur:
Degravat Ætna caput: sub qua resupinus arenas
Ejectat, flammamque fero vomit ore Typhoeus.
Sæpe remoliri luctatur pondera terræ,
Oppidaque et magnos evolvere corpore montes:
Inde tremit tellus. *Ovid. Met. V. 346.*

† Nimborum in patriam, loca fœta furentibus Austris,
Æliam venit, hic vasto rex Æolus antro
Luctantes ventos tempestatesque sonoras
Imperio premit, et vinclis et carcere frænât.
Virg. Æn. I. 51.

‡ Insula Sicanium juxta latus Æliamque
Erigitur Liparen spumantibus ardua saxis:
* * * * *
Vulcani domus, et Vulcania nomine tellus.
Virg. Æn. VIII. 416.

nians, from whom it was taken by the Romans, B. C. 231, A. U. C. 523. It was celebrated for its yew trees, which gave a poisonous quality to the honey.* The Greeks called it Cynros. It had two colonies, Mariana planted by Marius, and Aleria by Sylla. Above Mariana was Mantinorum Oppidum, now *Bastia*. On the western coast was the Casalus Sinus, thought to be *Calvi*; and a little below it was, Urcinium, now *Ajaccio*, said to have been founded by Eurysaces, the son of Ajax. Below Corsica is Sardinia, called by the Greeks Ichnusa †, from its fancied resemblance to the print of a foot. It derived its name from Sardus, the son of Hercules, chief of an African colony planted there. It was taken by the Romans with Corsica. These islands are separated by a strait about 7 miles broad, called Taphros or Fossa, now the *Straits of Bonifacio*. The air of Sardinia was considered very unwholesome, and the quantity of wormwood and bitter herbs it produced, particularly a species of ranunculus, was proverbial.‡ As the features were contracted by the taste of these, the expression Sardous risus, a Sardonic smile, was used to signify a malevolent grin. The principal towns were Olbia, in the north, and near the northern extremity of the island, Tibulæ. In the south was Caralis, now *Cagliari*.

In the present century, the temporary banishment thither of Napoleon has given celebrity to the little island of Ilva, now *Elba*, lying between the extreme northern point of Corsica and Etruria. Its iron mines were celebrated by the ancients.§

* Hence Virg.

Sic mea Cynæas fugiant examina taxos. *Ecl.* IX. 30.

† The adjacent countries have been generally assimilated to some well-known form. Italy, to a boot; Sicily by the ancients, to a triangle, hence called Triquetra; by the moderns, to the less philosophic form of a shoulder of mutton; Corsica, to a heart.

‡ Immo ego Sardois videor tibi amarior herbis. *Virg. Ecl.* VII. 41.

§ ————— Ilva

Insula inexhaustis Chalybum generosa metallis. *Virg. Æn.* X. 173.

CHAPTER IV.

BRITANNIA ANTIQUA.

A. G. Plate II.

As Britain appears to have been peopled by successive migrations from the neighbouring coast of Gaul, it will be our most natural way of proceeding to begin with describing the parts nearest that country.

Opposite the coast of Gaul, and divided from it by a narrow strait, were the Cantii, or people of *Kent*, whose principal harbour was Rutupiaë, or *Richborough*, where the Romans generally landed. Even in the days of Juvenal the oysters of Richborough were imported into Italy.* Durovernum, or Daruenum, is *Canterbury*; Durobrivæ, *Rochester*. A little below Dubris or Dover was Portus Lemanis, or *Lymne*, where Cæsar is thought to have landed on his first expedition to Britain, B. C. 55, A. U. C. 699: having set out from the Portus Itius in Gaul, a little south of Calais. South-west of the Cantii were the Regni, or antient inhabitants of *Surrey*, *Sussex*, and part of *Hampshire*, whose principal city, Neomagus, or Noviomagus, is placed at *Holwood*, near Croy-

* ——— Circæis nata forent, an
Lucrinum ad saxum, Rutupinove edita fundo
Ostrea, callebat primo dignoscere morsu.

Juv. Sat. IV. 143.

don in Surrey; Regnum was *Chichester*. Nearly west of the Regni were the Belgæ, or inhabitants of *Wiltshire*, *Somersetshire*, and part of *Hampshire*. The principal station here was Venta Belgarum, or *Winchester*. Aquæ Calidæ, or Solis, is *Bath*; Ischalis, *Ilchester*; Clausentum, *Southampton*; the *Isle of Wight* was called Vectis. South-west of them were the Durotriges, or the inhabitants of *Dorsetshire*. The chief towns were Dunium, or *Maiden Castle*, and Durnovaria, now *Dorchester*. West of the Durotriges were the Damnonii, or Dumnonii, who possessed *Devonshire* and *Cornwall*. The chief towns were Isca Damnoniorum, or *Exeter*, and Uxella, or *Bridgwater*. Tamaris Ostia was the mouth of the *Tamar*, now *Plymouth Sound*. Ocrinum was the *Lizard Point*; and Bolerium the *Land's End*, or *Cape Cornwall*. Above the Belgæ were the Atrebatii, in *Berkshire* and part of *Oxfordshire*. Their principal town was Calleva, probably *Silchester*. North, above the Cantii, were the Trinobantes, or people of *Essex* and *Middlesex*. Their principal settlements were Camalodunum, or *Maldon*; Colonia, probably *Colchester*; Cæsaromagus, *Chelmsford*; and Londinium or *London*. West of the Trinobantes were the Catti, Catieuchlani or Cattevelauni, in the present counties of *Hertford*, *Bedford*, *Northampton*, and *Bucks*. Their capital was Verulamium, near *St. Alban's*. West of the Catieuchlani and Atrebatii were the Dobuni in *Oxfordshire* and *Gloucestershire*. The two principal stations were Corinium, or Durocornovium, now *Cirencester*, and Glevum, *Gloucester*. Wales was divided among two principal nations. In *South Wales* the Silures inhabited the counties of *Hereford*, *Monmouth*, *Radnor*, *Brecon* and *Glamorgan*; whose capital was Isca Silurum, now *Caerleon*, on the river Isca, or *Uske*, in *Monmouthshire*. The other principal stations were Venta Silurum or *Caer Went*, near *Chepstow*; Burrium, now *Usk*; Blestium, or *Monmouth*; Ariconium, near *Ross*; Bullæum, now *Builth*; Gobannium, or *Abergavenny*. The Demetæ were a tribe of Silures on the coast in *Cardigan-*

shire, *Pembrokeshire*, and *Carmarthenshire*. Their chief city was Maridunum, or *Carmarthen*. The great Caractacus, who was defeated by Ostorius Scapula, A. D. 51, was a prince of the Silures. In *North Wales* were the Odovices, in *Merioneth*, *Montgomery*, *Carnarvon*, *Denbigh*, and *Flint*. Their capital was Mediolanum, or *Myfod*, in *Montgomeryshire*. Among them were also Segontium, or *Carnarvon*, on the river *Seiont*, and Conovium, or *Conwy*, on the river *Conwy*. The island of *Anglesea* was called *Mona*. Returning to the eastern coast: North of the Trinobantes were the Simeni, Cenimagni, or Icenii, in *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Cambridgeshire*, and *Huntingdonshire*; whose capital was Venta Icenorum, or *Caister*, not far from *Norwich*. The famous Boadicea was queen of the Icenii, who revolted against the Romans, and was defeated by Suetonius Paulinus, A. D. 61. North-west of the Icenii were the Coritani, in the counties of *Leicester*, *Rutland*, *Lincoln*, *Nottingham*, *Derby*, and part of *Stafford*. Among the principal stations were Lindum, or *Lincoln**, Ratae, or *Leicester*, Etocetum or *Wall*, near *Lichfield*, and Manduessedum or *Manceter*. West of the Coritani were the Cornavii, who were settled in *Warwickshire*, *Worcestershire*, *Staffordshire*, *Shropshire*, and *Cheshire*. The principal stations here were Deva, or *Chester*, and Uriconium† or *Wroxeter*, near *Shrewsbury*, the antient capital of the Cornavii. The Huicci, or Jugantes, as they are called by Tacitus, were a tribe of the Cornavii settled in *Warwickshire* and *Worcestershire*. North of the Coritani were the Parisi, but a small nation, situated in that part of *Yorkshire* called *Holderness*, and subject to the Brigantes, the greatest, most powerful, and most antient of the British nations. They possessed the whole extent of Britain from sea to sea, comprising the counties of *York*, *Durham*, *Lancaster*, *Westmoreland*,

* Lindum was constituted a Roman colony, whence the termination of the modern name.

† Hence the present name of the Wrekin.

and *Cumberland*. The famous Cartismandua, with whom Caractacus took refuge, was queen of the Brigantes. The principal towns were, Eboracum, or *York*, one of the greatest in the island, and Isurium, or *Aldborough*, near Borough-bridge, which was at one time the capital of the Brigantes. Longovicum was *Lancaster*; Mancunium, *Manchester*.

The antient inhabitants of Scotland were very little known to the Romans; and it may suffice to mention the Otadeni, who were seated in the counties of *Northumberland*, *Merse*, and the *Lothians*; the Gadeni, West of the Otadeni, in *Northumberland* and *Teviotdale*; the Selgovæ, in *Eskdale*, *Annandale*, and *Nithisdale*, on the shores of the Solway Firth; still west, the Novantæ, in *Galloway*, *Carrick*, *Kyle*, and *Cunningham*, and on the north-west, above the Otadeni and Gadeni, the Damnii in *Clydesdale*, *Renfrew*, *Lenox*, and *Stirlingshire*. These five nations were sometimes comprehended under the general name of the Mæataæ. Among them was Tuessis, *Berwick-upon-Tweed*; Alaterna, *Cramond*, near Edinburgh: Lindum, *Linlithgow*; Colanica, *Lanark*.

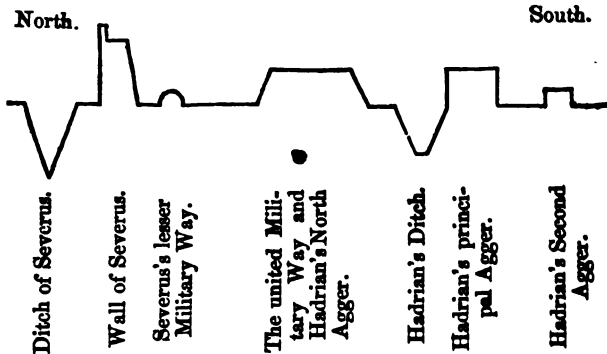
Britain was divided under the Byzantine empire into five provinces, the relative position of which it is difficult to determine. Perhaps we may place them thus: — I. Britannia Prima, comprising the south-east and probably all the south-west of Britain. II. Britannia Secunda, containing Wales. III. Flavia Cæsariensis, containing probably the parts between the Thames and the Humber on the east, and from the Lower Avon to the Ribble on the west; though some place it in the west of England. IV. Maxima Cæsariensis, containing the north of England, from the Humber and Ribble, to the Wall of Severus. And subsequently, in the time of the Emperor Valens, A. D. 364, V. Valentia, comprehending the five Scottish tribes already mentioned under the name of Mæataæ, lying between the walls of Antoninus and Severus, about to be described, which were built to prevent the incursions of the barbarous Scottish tribes into the Roman provinces. The

first of these was erected by Agricola, A. D. 79, nearly in the situation of the Rampart of Hadrian and Wall of Severus, hereafter to be mentioned. But in A. D. 81, Agricola built a line of very strong forts, advanced considerably north, from the Firth of Forth, on the east, to the Firth of Clyde, on the western coast of Scotland. These, however, appear to have been insufficient to restrain the progress of the barbarians after the departure of Agricola, A. D. 85; and in A. D. 120, the Emperor Hadrian planned and executed a much stronger and more important work. It began from Tunnocelum, or *Boulness*, on the *Æstuarium Itunæ*, or *Solway Firth*, near *Luguvallium*, or *Carlisle*, on the western coast, and was continued, almost in a direct line, to *Segedunum*, or *Cousin's House*, beyond *Pons Ælii*, or *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, on the eastern shore, being a distance of rather more than 68 English, or 74 Roman miles. It consisted of a principal agger or vallum, that is, a rampart, about 10 or 12 feet high, a ditch on the north of this vallum, 9 feet deep and 11 feet wide, an agger 20 feet on the north side of this ditch, and an agger, without a ditch, 5 feet on the south of the principal agger, and nearly of as large dimensions. This work was garrisoned by soldiers stationed at proper intervals, in forts which had formed the *first* wall of Agricola. Twenty years after this, A. D. 140, Lollius Urbicus, under the Emperor Antoninus, having reconquered the *Mæatæ*, restored the *second* wall of Agricola, which is commonly called the Vallum Antonini. This work consisted of a ditch about 12 feet wide, the principal wall or vallum, on the south brink of the ditch, whose foundations are 12 feet thick, but the height is unknown, and a military way on the south of the vallum. There were forts, or stations, at the distance of every two miles, and smaller towers in the intervals between the forts.

But the greatest work of all was that of Severus, yet to be described. It was begun A. D. 209, and finished the next year, and was only a few yards to the north of Hadrian's

Wall. This great work consisted of a ditch, the dimensions of which are not known, except that it was in all respects larger and wider than that of Hadrian, on the south brink of which stood the wall, built of solid stone, and cemented with the strongest mortar. The height of this wall was 12 feet, besides the parapet, and its breadth 8 feet, defended at intervals by fortresses of three different kinds. Those called *stationes* were very strong garrisons, the least of them capable of containing 600 men, and having a town without their walls: the number of these was not less than 18, at an average distance of 4 miles from each other, but placed with some irregularity, according to the nature of the surrounding country and the exigency of defence. Besides these, there were in the intervals of the stations 81 *castella*, at the distance of about 7 furlongs from each other. These were very strong forts, each exactly 64 feet square. Lastly, between every 2 *castella* were 4 *turres*, or turrets, 12 feet square, 324 in number, and 300 yards distant from each other. These were used as watch-towers, and, being within reach of each other, communications could be made with the utmost facility.

THE ROMAN WALL.



For convenience of relieving guards, there was a military way, made of square stones, the whole length of the wall, on

its south side, and communicating with each turret and castle; and at some distance south of this, was another larger military way, paved also with square stones, communicating from station to station. The whole body of forces employed to garrison this stupendous work was not less than 10,000 men, 1600 of whom were cavalry and 600 mariners, at the points where the ramparts communicated with the shore.

The principal Roman roads, *Viæ Stratæ*, or paved roads, hence called *Streets*, were the *Via Devana* from *Colonia*, or *Colchester*, through *Durolipons*, or *Godmanchester*, *Ratæ*, or *Leicester*, to *Deva* or *Deona*, now *Chester*. The *Watling Street*, across the country from *Dover* through *Londinium*, or *London*; *Verulamium*, *Saint Albans*; *Magiovinum*, *Fenny Stratford*; *Lactodorum*, *Towcester*; *Manduessedum*, *Manceter*; *Etocetum*, *Wall*; *Pennocrucium*, *Stretton*, near *Penkridge*; to join the *Via Devana* at *Mediolanum* or *Chesterton*, and so on to *Deva* and the north. A branch of this communicated from *Pennocrucium* with *Uriconium*, or *Wroxeter*. Its etymology is uncertain, but it is perhaps corrupted from the name of *Vitellianus* into *Vitelin* or *Watling Street*. The *Foss Way*, derived from *fossa*, a ditch, extended from *Moridunum*, or *Seaton*, through *Corinium*, or *Cirencester*, and *Ratæ*, to *Lindum*, or *Lincoln*, and thence to *York*. The *Ikenild Street*, perhaps so called from the *Iceni*, who have been already mentioned, extended from *Clausentum*, or *Southampton*, to *Calleva*, and thence to *Spinæ*, or *Speen*, and thence probably to *Venta Icenorum*. The *Ermin Street*, most probably derived from the Saxon *Herrman*, a warrior, signifying that it was a military road, probably led from *Londinium* or *London* to *Lincoln*. From these principal roads there were many minor branches.

Of the British Islands, *Vectis* was the *Isle of Wight*; the *Cassiterides* were the *Scilly Islands*, which are said to have been frequented by the Phœnicians; *Mona Taciti*, or the *Mona* described by *Tacitus*, in his life of *Agricola*, is the *Isle*

of *Anglesea*; and *Mona Cæsaris* the *Isle of Man*. *Ierne*, or *Hibernia*, was *Ireland*. The *Hebudes*, mentioned by *Pliny*, *Solinus*, and *Ptolemy*, are now, by a slight corruption, called the *Hebrides*. To these may be added *Orcades*, the *Orkneys*, opposite to the promontory *Orcas*, now *Duncansbyhead*; and the *Shetland Islands*, which, under the name of *Thule**, the ancients imagined the northern extremity of the habitable globe.

* Venient annis
Sæcula seris, quibus Oceanus
Vincula rerum laxet, et ingens
Pateat tellus, Tethysque novos
Detegat orbes, nec sit terris
Ultima Thule.

Seneca, Med.

its south side, and communicating with each turret and castle; and at some distance south of this, was another larger military way, paved also with square stones, communicating from station to station. The whole body of forces employed to garrison this stupendous work was not less than 10,000 men, 1600 of whom were cavalry and 600 mariners, at the points where the ramparts communicated with the shore.

The principal Roman roads, *Via Stratæ*, or paved roads, hence called *Streets*, were the *Via Devana* from *Colonia*, or *Colchester*, through *Durolipons*, or *Godmanchester*, *Ratæ*, or *Leicester*, to *Deva* or *Deona*, now *Chester*. The *Watling Street*, across the country from *Dover* through *Londinium*, or *London*; *Verulamium*, *Saint Albans*; *Magiovinum*, *Fenny Stratford*; *Lactodorum*, *Towcester*; *Manduessedum*, *Manceter*; *Etocetum*, *Wall*; *Pennocrucium*, *Stretton*, near *Penkridge*; to join the *Via Devana* at *Mediolanum* or *Chesterton*, and so on to *Deva* and the north. A branch of this communicated from *Pennocrucium* with *Uriconium*, or *Wroxeter*. Its etymology is uncertain, but it is perhaps corrupted from the name of *Vitellianus* into *Vitelin* or *Watling Street*. The *Foss Way*, derived from *fossa*, a ditch, extended from *Moridunum*, or *Seaton*, through *Corinium*, or *Cirencester*, and *Ratæ*, to *Lindum*, or *Lincoln*, and thence to *York*. The *Ikenild Street*, perhaps so called from the *Iceni*, who have been already mentioned, extended from *Clausentum*, or *Southampton*, to *Calleva*, and thence to *Spinæ*, or *Speen*, and thence probably to *Venta Icenorum*. The *Ermin Street*, most probably derived from the Saxon *Herrman*, a warrior, signifying that it was a military road, probably led from *Londinium* or *London* to *Lincoln*. From these principal roads there were many minor branches.

Of the British Islands, *Vectis* was the *Isle of Wight*; the *Cassiterides* were the *Scilly Islands*, which are said to have been frequented by the *Phœnicians*; *Mona Taciti*, or the *Mona* described by *Tacitus*, in his life of *Agricola*, is the *Isle*

of *Anglesea*; and *Mona Cæsaris* the *Isle of Man*. *Ierne*, or *Hibernia*, was *Ireland*. The *Hebudes*, mentioned by *Pliny*, *Solinus*, and *Ptolemy*, are now, by a slight corruption, called the *Hebrides*. To these may be added *Orcades*, the *Orkneys*, opposite to the promontory *Orcas*, now *Duncansbyhead*; and the *Shetland Islands*, which, under the name of *Thule**, the ancients imagined the northern extremity of the habitable globe.

* Venient annis
 Sæcula seris, quibus Oceanus
 Vincula rerum laxet, et ingens
 Pateat tellus, Tethysque novos
 Detegat orbes, nec sit terris
 Ultima Thule.

Seneca, Med.

sources of the *Durius*. Below the mouth of the river *Iberus*, were the *Ilercaones*, and westward of them the *Edetani* in part of *Aragon* and *Valentia*, whose northern boundary was the *Iberus*, and southern the *Sucro*, or *Xucar*. Their capital, *Cæsar Augusta*, has been corrupted into *Sarragossa*. A little above the southern boundary of the *Edetani* was *Valentia*; and above it the famous city of *Saguntum*, a colony from *Zacynthus*, whence its name, by the siege of which *Hannibal* began his first attack on the Romans, which was the commencement of the second Punic war, B. C. 219, A. U. C. 535. *Hannibal* took it after a siege of four months, and the inhabitants burnt themselves and their effects that they might not fall into his hands. It was afterwards rebuilt, and some remains of it are still to be seen, under the name *Murviædro*, a corruption of *Muri Veteres*. North-west of *Saguntum* was *Segobrida*, now *Segorbe*. West of the *Edetani* were the *Celtiberi*, mixture of Celts with antient Iberians, a great and powerful people in the remainder of *Aragon* and *Valencia*, who long resisted the Romans. Among them we may notice the city of *Bilbilis*, south-east of *Numantia*, the birth-place of the poet *Martial*. At the back of the *Celtiberi* were the *Arevaci*, having the *Durius* for their northern boundary, and below them were the *Carpetani*, in *New Castile*, occupying the centre of Spain. Their principal city was *Toletum*, now *Toledo*, and north-east of this, *Complutum*, now *Alcala*. West of *Toletum* was *Libora*, now *Talavera*, on the *Tagus*. South-east of the *Carpetani* were the *Oretani*, about *La Mancha*: east of whom, on the coast, were the *Contestani*, in the kingdom of *Murcia*. Their capital was the celebrated city of *Carthago Nova*, or *Carthagera*. The shore of this country was called the *Spartarius Campus*, from the quantity of rushes growing there. On the confines of *Bætica* were the *Bastitani*, in *Jaen* and *Murcia*.

In *Hispania Ulterior* the province of *Bætica* was so called from the River *Bætis*, or *Guadalquivir*. It is now known

by the name of *Andalusia*, a corruption of *Vandalitia*, from the Vandals, who, in the decline of the Roman Empire, were settled there. Along the southern shore were the Phœnician Bastuli, occupying part of the kingdom of *Granada*. * West of the Bastuli extending inland were the Turduli, and still west of them, the kindred nation of the Turdetani. Among the Bastuli was *Malaca*, now *Malaga*; and a little south-west of it *Munda*, celebrated for the victory of Scipio over the Carthaginians, B. C. 216, A. U. C. 538, and still more for that of Cæsar over the younger Pompey, March 17. B. C. 45, A. U. C. 709. At the Fretum Herculeum stood Calpe, or *Gibraltar*, celebrated as one of the pillars of Hercules; the other was at Abila, on the African coast. These pillars are said to have been erected by Hercules as the limits of the western world. Gibraltar is a corruption of *Gibel Tarik*, the mountain of Tarik, a Moorish general, who first led the Moors into Spain, A. D. 710. On the Atlantic side of the straits is Junonis Promontorium, the ever memorable *Cape Trafalgar*. Above it is Gades, slightly corrupted into *Cadiz*; and Tartessus, an island formed by the two mouths of the Bætis, antiently the Tartessus, one of which is now dried up. North-west of these were the Turdetani in Seville. Among them was Hispalis, now *Seville*; and not far from it, Italica, the birth-place of the Emperors Trajan and Adrian, and of Silius Italicus, the poet. Among the Turduli, was Corduba, now *Cordova*, the birth-place of both the Senecas and Lucan.

In Lusitania, the principal nation was that of the Lusitani

* Hence we may fully understand Horace, when he says —

Latius regnes avidum domando
Spiritus, quam si Libyam remotis
Gadibus jungas, et uterque Pœnus
Serviat uni.

Od. l. 2.

Alluding to the Carthaginians, or African Pœni, and the Bastuli Pœni, in whose country Gades was situated.

between the Durius and Tagus; which latter river, though called the *Tajo* by the Portuguese, still retains its name in general use. Below the Durius was Conimbriga, now *Coimbra*, on the Munda, or *Mondego*; and considerably below it, on the Tagus, was Scalabis, afterwards called *St. Irene*, and now corrupted into *Santarem*. At the mouth of the Tagus was Olisippo, fabled to have been founded by Ulysses, the name of which is now corrupted into *Lisbon*. The Vettones occupied part of the provinces of *Salamanca* and *Estremadura*. On the frontier of the Lusitani is Lancia Oppidana now *La Guarda*, near the source of the Munda; and north-east of it Lancia Transcudana, or Lancia beyond the Cuda, now *Ciudad Rodrigo*. On the frontier of the Arevaci is Salmantica, now *Salamanca*. About the middle of Lusitania, on the Tagus, was Norba Cæsarea, now *Alcantara*. Below it, on the north bank of the Anas, is Emerita Augusta, now *Merida*. On the south part of Lusitania were the Celtici, in *Alontejos*; their principal town was Pax Julia, or *Beja*: and below them the extreme southern part of Lusitania was called Cuneus, or the *wedge*, now *Algarve*, or the western part; *Garb*, in Arabic, signifying west. Its extreme promontory was called the Sacrum Promontorium, now the memorable *Cape St. Vincent*. It was called Sacrum, because the antients believed this to be the place where the Sun plunged his chariot into the sea.*

The Balears Insulæ Major et Minor are now Majorca and Minorca. They were called by the Greeks Gymnesiæ. Their inhabitants were celebrated for their skill in slinging †,

* Hence —

Audiet Herculeo stridentem gurgite solem. *Juv. XIV. 280.*

† ———— Ut cum Balearica plumbum
Funda jacit, volat illud et incandescit eundo.

Öv. Met. II. 727.

Stupea torquentem Balearis verbera fundæ.

Virg. Georg. I. 309.

as were also the Phœnicians, from whom they derived their origin. In Majorca was Palma, which still retains its name. In Minorca was Portus Magonis, so called by the Carthaginians, from Mago, one of their Generals, now slightly corrupted into *Port Mahon*. South-west of these were the Pityusæ, or *Pine Islands*, comprising Ebusus, corrupted into *Yvica*; and below it, the small Island called by Strabo and Ptolemy Ophiusa, now *Formontera*, a name which perhaps rather belongs to the little group of Colubraria off the coast near Saguntum.

CHAPTER VI.

GALLIA.

A. G. Plate IV.

GALLIA was originally divided between three great nations, the Belgæ, the Celtæ, or Galli, properly so called, and the Aquitani. The Belgæ extended along the southern shore of the lower Rhine nearly to the Sequana or *Seine*, and were intermixed with Germanic tribes. The Celtæ extended from the Sequana to the Garumna, or *Garonne*; and from the Atlantic to the Rhine, the Alps, and the Mediterranean. They were the most extensive and indigenous people, and their name is that under which the whole nation was known to the Greeks; the word Galli being the latinised native term *Gael*: that portion of the Celtæ lying along the shores of the Mediterranean was called Gallia Provincia, from having been the first province possessed by the Romans, a term which may be still traced in *Provence*. This part of Gaul was antiently called also *Gallia Braccata**, from the braccæ or breeches, worn by its inhabitants, while the remainder of the country of the Celtæ was called *Gallia Comata*, from the

* *Breac* is the Celtic word for a stripe. Hence we need not doubt that these breeches were made of *striped* materials. Hence also we may understand what is meant by the *virgati* Dahæ, having a reference to their *striped* garments. Traces of this early apparel may yet be observed in the Scotch plaid, the patterns of which are always longitudinal and transverse stripes. The Highlanders are a Gaelic (*i.e.* a Celtic) race.

long hair worn by the natives. Below the Garumna, bordering on the Pyrenees, were the Aquitani, much intermixed with the Spanish tribes. These earlier distinctions are of use as prevailing in the time of Julius Cæsar. The above great divisions, however, were subsequently altered by Augustus, B. C. 27, A. U. C. 727, who extended the province of Aquitania into Celtica, as far as the river Liger, or *Loire*. The remainder of Celtica above the Liger was called Gallia Lugdunensis, from the colony of Lugdunum; and the part towards the Rhine was added to the Belgæ, under the title of Belgica. Lastly, the south of Gaul took the name of Narbonensis.

These four great provinces, in later ages, were called the four Gauls, and were by degrees subdivided into seventeen others. Of these, Narbonensis contained five: Narbonensis Prima, Viennensis, Narbonensis Secunda, Alpes Maritimæ, Alpes Graiæ et Penninæ. We shall very briefly mention some of the principal tribes, or cities, in each of these. Narbonensis Prima was at the western bend of the Sinus Gallicus, and nearly corresponded with Languedoc. The principal tribes were the Volcæ Arecomici, towards the Rhodanus, or *Rhone*, and the Volcæ Tectosages, south-west of them. Among the former was the city of Nemausus, or *Nismes*, which still possesses some fine remains of antiquity; among the latter, Tolosa, now *Toulouse*. On the coast was Narbo, now *Narbonne*, which gave name to this division of Gaul. On the east bank of the Rhone, was Viennensis, so called from Vienna, now *Vienne**, in *Dauphiny*. In the north of this province were the Allobroges, among whom was Caluro, afterwards called Gratianopolis, now *Grenoble*; in the south the Vocontii. A little north of the mouth of the Druentia, or *Durance*, we may notice Avenio, *Avignon*, and

* Not to be confounded with Vindebona, now *Vienna*, in Germany.

below it Arelate, *Arles*, and Massilia, or *Marseilles*, a celebrated colony founded by the Phocæans * B. C. 600. In Narbonensis Secunda, the Salyes were the principal people, who were descended from the Ligurians, and stretched along the south bank of the Druentia, almost to the Alps. The capital was Aquæ Sextiæ, or *Aiz*. South-east on the coast, was Telo Martius, now *Toulon*; but the celebrated Roman port was north-east of this, at Forum Julii, now *Frejus*, the birth-place of Agricola. North-east of Narbonensis Secunda was the province of the Alpes Maritimæ, whose metropolis was Ebrodunum, or *Embrun*. The most considerable people were the Caturiges. They were situated at the foot of the Cottian Alps, or *Mount Genevre*, over which, some have thought, Hannibal passed in his way to Italy, and which were so called from a prince named Cottius, who was protected by Augustus. Above the Alpis Cottia is the Alpis Graia, or *Little St. Bernard*, probably the real scene of Hannibal's passage; and above it the Alpis Pennina, or *Great St. Bernard*. These formed the fifth province into which Gallia Narbonensis was subdivided.

Aquitania was subdivided into Prima, Secunda, and Novem Populana. The Bituriges Cubi were the principal people of Aquitania Prima; their capital, Avaricum, afterwards took the name of the people, and is still called *Bourges*. The Arverni also were very powerful in the time of Cæsar, who occupied the district still called *Auvergne*; their capital was Augustonometum, now *Clermont*, a little north of Gergovia, which so long baffled the arms of Cæsar. Below them were the Gabali, whose capital was Anderitum, or *Mende*; and the Ruteni, whose capital was Segodunum, or *Rhodes*. Their country was bounded on the east by the Mons Cebenna, whose name still remains in *Cevennes*. West of the Ruteni were

*

— Phocæorum

Velut profugit execrata civitas.

Hor. Epod. XVI. 11.

the Cadurci, whose capital was Divona, or *Cahors*; above it was Uxellodunum, besieged by Cæsar. The Lemovices, whose capital was Augustoritum, still give name to *Limoges*.

The capital of Aquitania Secunda was Burdigala or *Bordeaux*, near the mouth of the Garumna, among the Bituriges Vivisci. The Petrocorii gave name to *Perigieux*, the former name of which was Vesunna, still retained in that quarter of the city, called *La Visone*. Above the mouth of the Garumna, the Santones gave name to the province of *Santogne*, and their chief city, Mediolanum, afterwards Santones, is now *Saintes*. Uliarus, above the mouth of the Garonne, is the *Isle of Oleron*. Above the Santones, the Pictones, or Pictavi, extend to the southern bank of the Liger, or *Loire*; they still give name to their capital *Poitiers*, antiently called Limonum.

The third province of Aquitania is that which was originally comprehended under that name, but which it exchanged for that of Novem Populana, as consisting of nine principal nations, of whom the Elusates and Ausci appear to have been the chief. The Sotiates were a small tribe, above them, mentioned by Cæsar. Among the Tarbelli was Lapurdum, or *Bayonne*, and west of it Beneharnum upon one of the chief passes into Spain.

Gallia Lugdunensis was subdivided at first into two, and subsequently into four divisions, called Prima, Secunda, Tertia, and Quarta, or Senonia. It extended from the city of Lugdunum, or *Lyons*, on the Rhone, to the western Ocean, being bounded on the south by Aquitania, and on the north by Belgica. The capital of Lugdunensis Prima was Lugdunum, in the small tribe of the Ambarri, between the Arar and Rhodanus, or the *Saone* and *Rhone*. Lugdunum was the birth-place of the Emperor Claudius. The great nation of the Ædui were in this district, whose capital was called Bibracte in the time of Cæsar, Augustodunum under Augustus, and is now corrupted into *Autun*. North of it was

the famous city of Alesia, or *Alise*, the siege of which is described by Cæsar, B. G. vii. 68-89. North-east were the Lingones, who have given their name to their capital, once called Andematunum, now *Langres*.

Immediately joining these, to the north-west, were the Senones, from whom the Lugdunensis Quarta was called Senonia, and which will be more conveniently now described, than in its regular order after the second and third. Their capital, originally Agedicum, is now called from the name of the people, *Sens*. South of Agedicum was Autesium, or *Auxerre*, and still south, on the borders of the Ædui, Noviodunum, or *Nevers*. On the north bank of the Sequana was Melodunum, now *Melun*, bordering on the Parisii, and north-east of Agedicum, Augustobona, or *Troyes*, among the small tribe of the Tricasses. To the north-west of the Senones, the Carnutes have given to their capital, Autricum, the name of *Chartres*; north-east of whom, the Parisii, in like manner, still give to Lutetia the name of *Paris*. South of the Carnutes, the Aureliani still preserve their name in *Orleans*, called by Cæsar Genabum.

North-west of Lugdunensis Quarta was Lugdunensis Secunda, nearly comprised in the situation of *Normandy*. The principal nation were the Velloccasses, whose capital, Rotomagus, is now *Rouen*. Above them were the Caletes, or *Pays de Caux*, whose capital, Juliobona, is now *Lillebonne*. South of the Sequana were the Lexovii, whose capital, Noviomagus, is still *Lisieux*; south are the Auleri Eburonices, whose capital, Mediolanum, still retains the name of *Evreux*. West of the Lexovii are the Viducasses and Bajocasses, whose capitals, antiently Argenus and Augustodurum, are still *Vieux* and *Bayeux*; and the Abrincatui, whose capital, Ingena, is *Avranches*. South-eastward were the Saii, or Essui, whose capital, Saii, is *Seez*. Off this coast were the islands of Cæsarea, Sarnia, and Riduna — *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, and *Alderney*.

Among the principal people of Lugdunensis Tertia were the Turones, who have given the name of *Tours* to Cæsarodunum, their capital. North-west were the Andes, or Andecavi, whose capital, Juliomagus, has still preserved the name of *Angers*; north of whom the Arvii have preserved their capital in a place called *Cité*, antiently Vagoritum, on the little river *Erve*. And the Auleri Cenomani have given to their capital, Suindunum, the name of *Le Mans*. The Diablintes have given to Noviodunum the name of *Jablins*. The Redones are easily discoverable in *Rennes*, and the Namnetes, in *Nantz*, which two capitals were antiently called Condate and Condivincum. North-west of the Namnetes were the Veneti, whose antient capital, Dariorigum, still preserves the name of *Vennes*. Above them were the Corisopiti and the Osismii, whose capital, Vorganium, is now *Carhair*. Among the Osismii were also the Brivates Portus, *Brest*; Uxantis Insula, *Ushant*; and below it Sena, or *Sain*, corresponding in some measure to the British Mona, as being the sacred residence of the Gallic priestesses. The whole of this tract of coast between the Seine and Loire was called formerly Armorica, a term afterwards exclusively confined to *Bretagne*.

Gallia Belgica was divided into Belgica Prima and Secunda, Germania Prima or Superior, and Secunda or Inferior, and Maxima Sequanorum. In Belgica Prima the principal people were the Treveri, whose capital, Augusta, is still called *Treves*, situated on the Mosella, or *Moselle*, which flows into the Rhine. Southwards were the Mediomatrici, whose capital, Divodurum, was afterwards called Metis, and *Metz*. Still south, were the Leuci, whose capital was Tullum, or *Toul*; and to their north-west the Virodunenses, whose capital, Virodunum, is still *Verdun*. North-west of Belgica Prima was Belgica Secunda. The principal people were the Remi, who were much attached to the Romans in the time of Cæsar. The capital, Durocortorum, still preserves their name in that

of *Rheims*. Southwards the Catalauni give name to Durocatalaunum, or *Chalons*. Closely connected with the Remi were the Suessiones, whose capital, Augusta, is now *Soissons*. Northwards are the Veromandui, or *Vernandois*, whose capital, Augusta, is *St. Quentin*. West of them were the Bellovaci, a very warlike nation, well known in Cæsar's Commentaries, whose capital, Cæsaromagus, is still *Beauvois*. Northwards the Ambiani had for their capital Samarobriva, so called from the bridge on the Samarus, or *Somme*. It is now, from the name of the people, *Amiens*. Still northwards, were the Atrebates, or *Artois*, whose capital, Nemetacum, is still *Arras*, or *Atrecht*. Above these were the Morini, on the extreme northern coast.* Their capital was Taruenna, or *Terouenne*. On the coast also was Gesoriacum, or Bononia, now *Boulogne*; and above it Portus Itius, or *Witsand*, from which Cæsar embarked for the invasion of Britain. East of these were the Nervii, whose original capital was Bagacum, *Bavai*, in the middle of *Hainau*, but afterwards Camaracum, or *Cambray*, and Turnacum, or *Tournay*. Next to these was Germania Secunda, Inferior, or Lower, so called as being near the coast, lying between the Scaldis, or *Scheldt*, and the Rhenus, or *Rhine*. On the west bank of the Rhine were the Ubii, the chief people, whose capital, Colonia Agrippinensis, or *Cologne*, was so called in compliment to Agrippina, the wife of the Emperor Claudius. West of these were the Eburones, a people who were annihilated by Cæsar, in revenge for their having slaughtered a Roman legion; and their country was occupied by the Tungri, whose capital, Atuataca, is still called *Tongres*. All these nations were of Germanic origin. Between these and the Treviri was the great forest of Arduenna, or *Ardennes*, extending from the confines of the Nervii to the Rhine. Above the Eburones were the Toxandri and Menapii; and still north, the Batavi, who possessed an island

* Hence Virgil—

Extremique hominum Morini. *Æn.* VIII. 727.

between the right branch of the Rhine and the Vahalis or *Waal*, its left branch. The principal city of the Batavi was Lugdunum Batavorum, which still preserves its name in *Leyden*. Noviomagus also is easily recognized in *Nimeguen*. The Gugerni were in *Cleves* and *Gueldres*.

Germania Prima, Superior, or Upper, so called as being more inland, lay along the western bank of the Rhine, and contained three Germanic nations — the Vangiones, Nemetes, and Triboci. The capital of the Vangiones was Borbetomagus, or *Worms*; north of which were Moguntiacum, or *Mentz*, and Confluentes, or *Coblentz*: the capital of the Nemetes was Noviomagus, or *Spires*; and of the Triboci, Argentoratum, or *Strasburg*.

Maxima Sequanorum had for its principal nation the Sequani; their capital was Vesontio, or *Besançon*, on the river Dubis, now *Doubs*. Next to them were the Helvetii, part of *Switzerland*, whose principal city was Aventicum, now *Avenche*: Turicum is now *Zurich*. Above the Helvetii were the Rauraci, whose principal city was Augusta, now *Augst*, a little south-east of Basilia, or *Basle*.

CHAPTER VII.

GERMANIA.

A. G. Plate V.

THE first grand division of the German nations is into the Ingævones between the mouths of the Rhine and the Cimbric Chersonesus; the Istævones, on the west of Germany, who inhabited the countries adjacent to the Rhine; and the Hermiones, on the south, who were those adjacent to the Danube, and were considered to include the Suevic tribes. The Vindili, or *Vandals*, who were contiguous to the Baltic, were almost unknown to Tacitus, but subsequently became the scourge of Southern Europe. Rome was taken by Genseric, their king, A.D. 455. The Lygii seem to have been a considerable people, subdivided into many tribes, between the Viadrus, or *Oder*, and the Vistula, or *Wesel*. There is, however, great obscurity in the geography of the German tribes, partly through the imperfect knowledge possessed by the antient authors of the places they described, and partly through the frequent migration of tribes from place to place as they were driven out by those more powerful than themselves.

The western bank of the Rhine has already been described, as containing several German nations in the three Gallic provinces along the Rhine. On its eastern bank on the coast, among the Ingævones, are the Frisii, in part of *Holland*, *Friesland*, and *Groningen*; their country was intersected by a canal, made by Drusus, called Flevo, the waters of which, having in time increased, now form the *Zuyder Zee*, or Southern Sea, one of whose channels, the *Vlie*, still retains traces of the original name. North-east of the Frisii were the Chauci Majores and Minores, a Suevic race, distinguished by Tacitus as the most noble and just of all the German nations. The Majores were situated on the coast of *Oldenburg*, between the Amisia, or *Ems*, and the Visurgis, or *Weser*; the Minores in *Bremen*, between the Visurgis and the Albis, or *Elbe*. Towards the mouth of the Albis and the Chersonesus Cimbrica, in *Jutland*, *Sleswic*, and *Holstein*, were the Angli and Saxones, our English progenitors. The Teutones and Cimbri had their original settlements here. Below the Chauci were the Angrivarii, who gave name to *Angria*, the kingdom of the Saxon Witikind. The Chasuarii were also in this district; about *Paderborn* and *Lippe*.

South of the Frisii among the Istævones were the Bructeri, the western part of whose country was occupied by the Chamavi, till they were driven out by the Usipetes, and settled considerably further east. North-east of the Bructeri were the Marsi or Marsaci about *Munster*. On the east bank of the Rhine, south of the Usipetes, were the Sicambri, about *Cleves*, who were driven over it by the Catti, in the time of Augustus, and settled in Germania Prima, under the name of Gugerni. The Tencteri inhabited a district south of the Sicambri about *Berg*.

East of these was the great and powerful nation of the Catti, called by Cæsar the Suevi, an Hermionic tribe who were seated in *Hesse*. A fortress of the Catti, called Castellum,

still bears the name of *Cassel*, but their capital, Mattium, is *Metz* near Gudensberg. Above these, between the Visurgis and Albis, were the Cherusci, in *Luneburg*, *Brunswick*, and part of *Brandenburg*, who, under the conduct of Arminius, defeated and slew the three Roman legions commanded by Varus, A. D. 10, in the Saltus Teutobergiensis, or *Bishoprick of Paderborn*. They were afterwards defeated by Germanicus, and never recovered their former eminence. South of the Catti along the Rhine, were the Mattiaci, about *Hesse Darmstadt*, a nation in firm alliance with the Roman empire; and south of these was thought to be the original settlement of the Marcomanni*, who afterwards migrated into *Bohemia*. South-east of these was Mons Abnoba, or the *Black Forest*, in which the Danube rises; the adjoining district was called the Decumates Agri, in *Suabia*, because the inhabitants were subject to a tax of the tenth of their produce. Here the Alemanni settled, from whom Germany was called, in the middle ages, *Almagne*, and now *Allemagne* by the French. East of these, the Hermunduri, the greatest of the Hermionic tribes, were a powerful nation in *Bavaria*, and *Saxony*, attached to the Romans. East of them, on the bank of the Danube, were the Narisci, in part of *Bavaria*, where is *Regina*, now *Ratisbon*; north-east of whom, were the Boii, or Boiohemi, in *Bohemia*, whose country was seized by the Marcomanni, under their king Maroboduus, in the reign of Augustus. South-east of the Boii, or Marcomanni, were the Quadi, who occupied *Moravia*. North-east of the Marcomanni and Quadi, in *Silesia*, were the Gothini, Osi, and Buri. North-west of whom were the Marsigni and Silingi; and still north-west the Semnones, a powerful people about *Dresden*.

* It has been supposed that the Marcomanni and Alemanni were not distinct tribes, but a military contingent from various Germanic nations. It is clear, however, that the Romans considered them in the former light. See *Schlegel's Philosophy of Hist. Cæs. Bell. Gall., Statius's Silv., &c.*

Among the Lygian tribes between the Viadrus and Vistula, it may be sufficient to notice the Diduni, Naharvali, and Omani or Manimi.

It remains only to mention the Vandal tribes on the south shores of the Baltic, and in the adjacent district. On the west bank of the Albis, were the Langobardi, or *Lombards*, about *Magdeburg*, who were driven over to the east bank by Tiberius, but afterwards returned, and subsequently migrated into Italy, and founded the kingdom of Lombardy: the Varini, Viruni or Pharodeni were probably one people, and were supposed to have been in *Mecklenburg*. The name of the Rugii is still preserved in *Rugenwald*; south of the Rugii were the Burgundiones, who afterwards migrated to *France*, and possessed the province of *Burgundy*. Above these were the Helvecones, a tribe of Lygian origin; and still north the Lemovii, about *Dantzic*. East of the Vistula were the Gothones, or *Goths*.

We should not omit, in our account of Germany, to notice the immense forest called the Hercynia Sylva, the whole extent of which was unknown; but it took Cæsar nine days to cross it, and it had been travelled longitudinally sixty days journey, without coming to any boundary. It extended from the *Black Forest* in *Suabia* to the *Hartz* in Saxony*, and along the *Danube* as far as *Transylvania*, and in a north-easterly direction to the *Vistula*, and probably far beyond it into the interior of European Russia. An account of it is to be seen in the sixth book of Cæsar's Gallic wars.

That part of the *Baltic* which washes the shores of Ger-

* The Bructeri are mentioned by Claudian as adjacent to it.

——— Venit accola sylvæ
Bructerus Hercyniæ.

Cons. Honor. 451.

mania was called Sinus Codanus; and above it (Pl. I.) was Scandinavia, comprising *Sweden* and *Norway*, but very imperfectly known to the antients. They seem to have considered it as consisting of a number of islands. Of the two nations mentioned by Tacitus, the Suiones are thought to have been the inhabitants of *Sweden*, and the Sitones of *Norway*. Eastward of Germany the whole of the remainder of Europe above Dacia was comprised under the name of Sarmatia, and will be briefly described at the end of the next chapter.

CHAPTER VIII.

COUNTRIES NORTH AND NORTH-EAST OF THE
ADRIATIC.

A. G. Plates I. VI. X.

THE remainder of Europe, not yet described, consisting of countries to the east of the Adriatic, up to the Danube, and beyond it, with the exception of Greece, and its immediately adjacent country, will form the subject of the following chapter.

Immediately below the Danube (Pl. VI.), from its sources on Mons Abnoba, was Vindelicia; and south of it was Rhætia, bounded on the west by the Helvetii or *Swiss*, on the south by *Cisalpine Gaul* and the upper part of Italy, and on the east by Noricum. It more than comprised the country of the *Grisons*. The Rhæti were a colony of the Tuscans, who degenerated into the barbarism of the surrounding Gallic and Germanic tribes, and were subdued by Drusus, under the reign of Augustus, B.C. 15, A.U.C. 739. His victory is celebrated in the fine and well-known Ode of Horace, Book IV. 4.* The Vindelici and Rhæti, thus subdued, formed one province, whose subsequent divisions we need not enter into. It is hardly necessary in a treatise like the present, which is a mere *Compendium of Classical Geography*, to enumerate the names of all the barbarous tribes which formed these nations.

* Videre Rhæti bella sub Alpibus
Drusum gerentem et Vindelici.

Hor. Od. IV. 4.

We may content ourselves with observing, that in the southern angle of the Rhæti, near the lake Larius, were the Vennonnes, in the *Valtelline*; and south-east of them, above the lake Benacus, was Tridentum, or *Trent*, so well known to modern theologians, from the last Christian Council having been held there, which began A.D. 1545. And between the sources of the Athesis and Cœnus, or *Inn*, were the Brenni, whose name may still be traced in the Alpine pass, called the *Brenner*. In the south-west part of Vindelicia, the Lacus Brigantinus was so called from the nation of the Brigantii; but it is now called the *Lake of Constance*, perhaps from their neighbours the Consuanetes. In the angle of two rivers, Vindo and Licus, the *Wartech* and *Lech*, whence the name of the country, was Augusta Vindelicorum, or *Augsburg*, north-east which of upon the Danube was Regina or *Ratisbon*.

East of Vindelicia was Noricum, in part of *Bavaria*. It was celebrated for the skill of its inhabitants in forging iron, and the manufacture of weapons.* It was separated from the Vindelici by the great river Cœnus, or *Inn*. At the junction of the Inn and Danube, was Boiodorum or *Passau*; and east of it was Lauriacum, the station of a Roman fleet on the Danube, where is now a small village called *Lorch*. South-west of Boiodorum is Juvavum, or *Saltzburg*.

East of Noricum, lying along the Danube, to the mouth of the river Savus or *Save*, was Pannonia, first reduced to a Roman province by Tiberius, and subsequently divided into Superior or Western, and Inferior or Eastern Pannonia; it occupied part of *Hungary* and *Sclavonia*. In Pannonia Superior was Vindobona, now *Vienna*; but the chief city in Pannonia was Carnuntum, *Altenbourg*, a little to the east. Still eastward was Arrabo, or Arrabona, on the confluence with

* Aut ense pectus Norico recludere.

Hor. Ep. XVII. 70.

the Danube of a river of the same name. Toward the confines of Illyria, upon the Savus, was Sciscia. In Pannonia Inferior, after the first bend of the Danube southwards, is Aquincum, or Acincum, now *Buda*: and on the opposite shore of the Danube, Contra Acincum, or *Pesth*. On the *Save*, in the south-east angle of Pannonia, is the city of Sirmium, so celebrated in the latter ages of the Roman empire: the district is still called *Sirmia*. We should not omit to mention two great lakes in this country, Peiso Lacus, the *Neusiedler See*, and Volcea Palus, now the Lake *Balaton*.

South of Pannonia, bounded on the west by the Adriatic, and on the east by Mœsia, are the Illyricæ Gentes, or Illyricum, the principal divisions of which are the Iapodes, Liburnia and Dalmatia; the two former are now *Croatia*, the latter retains its name. The light Liburnian gallies constituted great part of the fleet of Augustus at the battle of Actium.* In Dalmatia was Salona, near the modern *Spalatro*, the birth-place and retreat of Diocletian; and below it Epidaurus, or *Old Ragusa*: and near it the island of Melite, thought by some to have been the scene of St. Paul's shipwreck, though there are stronger reasons for fixing upon Malta. Below Epidaurus are Scodra and Lissus, the former now called *Scutari*, the latter *Alessio*.

Mœsia (Pl. X.) is bounded on the west by Pannonia and Illyricum, on the south by Macedonia and Thrace, on the east by the Euxine, and on the north by the Danube, occupying the present provinces of *Servia* and *Bulgaria*. The south-west was called Dardania; in the centre were the Triballi, and on the shores of the Euxine were the Scythæ, with the Crobyzi below them. But under the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius it was reduced to a Roman province, under the

* Ibis Liburnis inter alta navium,
Amice, propugnacula.

Hor. Epod. I. 1.

names of *Moesia Superior*, nearer to *Pannonia*, and *Inferior*, nearer to *Thrace*. The centre of *Moesia* was called *Dacia Cis-Danubiana*, or *Dacia Aureliani*, by the emperor *Aurelian*, when he abandoned the province beyond the *Danube*, called *Dacia Trajani*, and removed part of the inhabitants. In *Moesia Superior*, *Singidunum*, at the mouth of the *Savus*, is now *Belgrade*. East of it *Viminacium* was another important city. Somewhat east of this was *Taliatis*; after which began the province of *Dacia Aureliani*. Near this place also was a ridge of rocks, forming a cataract in the *Danube*, remarkable as thought to be the spot where the *Danube* changes its name, the eastern part of it being called the *Ister* by the antients, as the western was the *Danubius*. A little east of this place was the famous *Pons Trajani*, or bridge built by the emperor *Trajan* across the *Danube*, to pass into *his* province of *Dacia*. Its ruins still remain. It was 3325 English feet in length.* Below it is *Ratiaria*, the antient metropolis of *Dacia*, and station of a fleet upon the *Danube*, and east is *Nicopolis*, built by *Trajan* to celebrate his victories over the *Dacians*, and memorable also for the defeat of the *Christian* army and flower of *French* nobility, by *Bajazet*, A.D. 1393. In the interior is *Naissus*, now *Nissa*, the birth-place of *Constantine the Great*; and south-east is *Sardica*, the metropolis of *Dacia*, and celebrated for a *Christian* council. East of the river *Ciabus* was *Moesia Inferior*. *Marcianopolis*, the capital, was so called from *Marciana*, the sister of the Emperor *Trajan*. Under the mouths of the *Danube* was the city of *Tomi*, now *Tomeswar*, or *Baba*, to which *Ovid* was banished.

North of the *Danube* was the vast province of *Dacia Trajani*, comprehending part of *Hungary*, *Transylvania*, *Wallachia*,

* The longest bridge now existing in Europe is the *Pont de Saint Esprit*, built in the twelfth century, across the *Rhone*, on 30 arches, between *Montelimar* and *Orange*, which is said to be 3197 English feet in length: that of *Prague* is 1812, *Tours* 1422, *Westminster* 1279. The *Menai* suspension bridge is 924, that at *Friburg*, 941; the tubular bridge at the *Menai*, 1524 ft.

and *Moldavia*. The chief city was Sarmizegethusa, the antient residence of the Dacian kings. It was nearly north of the Pons Trajani, and was called by Trajan after his conquest Ulpia Trajani. It is now *Gradisca*. The Iazyges Metanastæ, or migrated Iazyges, a Sarmatian tribe, separated Dacia from Pannonia. The Daci and Getæ were associated in language and territory, and the Getæ were of Scythian origin. It is not necessary to enter into a particular account of them, or of many places which might have been enumerated in this chapter, but which having a special reference only to the lower ages of the Eastern empire, are purposely omitted in a treatise which professes only to give a sketch of *classical* Geography.

The remainder of Europe, North of the Danube (Pl. I.), was called Sarmatia, and its inhabitants Sarmatæ or Sauro-matæ. They are also known as Scythæ, a name common to the northern nations, both of Europe and Asia. It is unnecessary to enter into much detail on the subject of these barbarous and almost unknown tribes. On the shores of the Baltic were the Venedi, perhaps in part of *Livonia*; above the Daci were the Bastarnæ west of the Borysthenes or *Dnieper*; and above them the Geloni*, Peucini, Agathyrsi, and Budini. On the shores of the Palus Mæotis were the original settlement of the Iazyges Metanastæ, and above them were the Roxolani; above these were the Hamaxobii, between the Borysthenes and Tanais, and above them the Borusci. On the confines of the Oural mountains were the Argippæi, Arimaspi, and Arimphæi, of whom nothing was known to the antients beyond the merest fable. The Hypanis, called also Bogus, is the *Bog*; the Tanais is corrupted into the *Don*; and the Rha, which flows into the

* Mentioned by Horace as subdued by Augustus:—

Cantemus

Intraque præscriptum Gelonos,

Exiguus equitare campis.

Hor. Od. II. ix. 22.

Caspian Sea, is the *Volga*. The borders of the Euxine, from the Ister to the Borysthenes, were called by the antients Parva Scythia, and by the moderns *Little Tartary*. Beyond the Borysthenes was the Chersonesus Taurica (which preserves its name in the city of *Cherson*), so called from the Tauri, a Scythian nation, who conquered it from its antient possessors, the Cimmerii. This was the scene of the Iphigenia in Tauris of Euripides. The narrow strait which joins the Palus Mæotis, or *Sea of Azoph*, to the Pontus Euxinus, was called the Cimmerian Bosphorus. The principal city here was Panticapæum, a Greek colony, called also Bosphorus, now *Kerche*. The extreme southern point of the Chersonesus Taurica was called Criu Metopon, or the Ram's Forehead, nearly opposite to Sinope, in Asia Minor.

CHAPTER IX.

GRÆCIA ANTICUA.

Plates X. XI. XII.

THE most general name for Greece among the natives themselves was *Hellas*, and the people were called *Hellenes*; but even this term did not comprise the inhabitants of Macedonia and Epirus. The poets, however, used, by synecdoche, to put the names of several small tribes for the whole body of the nation. The most usual term in Homer* is *Achæi* and *Danai*, and sometimes *Argivi*. They were also called *Pelasgi*, from an antient nation of that name in Thessaly: *Iones*, *Dores*, and *Æoles*, from the inhabitants of particular districts. Attica was the original seat of the Ionians, the Peloponnese the principal seat of the Dorians, and Thessaly the original country of the *Æolians*.

* The word *Hellenes* occurs only once in Homer, *Iliad* II. 648.; where it is used, not as a generic, but a specific name of the inhabitants of that part of Thessaly called *Hellas*: and, what is also remarkable, the word *Græcia* was not *legally* recognised by the Romans, who divided it into two provinces. The one called Macedonia, after the defeat of Perseus, the last king of Macedon, by Paulus Æmilius, A. U. C. 586, B. C. 168; and the other called Achaia, after the defeat of the Achæans, and the capture of Corinth by Mummius, A. U. C. 609, B. C. 145. The name of *Græcia*, however, was sufficiently familiar among the Romans in writing and conversation.

The lowest part of Greece (Pl. XII.), below the Sinus Corinthiacus and Sinus Saronicus, was called the Peloponnese, from Πέλοπος νῆσος, the Island of Pelops. It was most antiently called Ægialea, from Ægialeus, Apia from Apis, Pelasgia from Pelasgus, said to have been its more antient Kings; but took the name of Peloponnese, from Pelops, the son of Tantalus, who reigned there. It was very nearly an island, being connected with the rest of Greece only by the narrow isthmus of Corinth. The modern name of Peloponnese is *Morea*, from the mulberry-trees which grow there, having been introduced for supplying silk-worms. The first province on the eastern side, under the Sinus Saronicus, is Argolis; and below it is Laconia; on the western side, opposite to Laconia, is Messenia; above it is Elis; along the Sinus Corinthiacus is Achaia; and in the middle is Arcadia.

Argolis derives its name from Argos, situated near the river Inachus, above the Sinus Argolicus, and still called *Argo*. Its Acropolis was called Larissa. About five miles north of Argos was Mycenæ, near *Krabati*, the royal city of Agamemnon; north-west of which was Nemea, celebrated for the Nemean games, instituted in honour of Archemorus, who was killed there by a serpent, and for the victory of Hercules over the Nemean lion. North-east of Mycenæ was Cleonæ. Eastward of Argos were Midea, the birth-place of Alcmena, the mother of Hercules, and Tiryns, or Tirynthus, a favourite residence of Hercules, who is thence called Tirynthius. North-east of Tiryns is the Mons Arachnæus, on which was one of the beacons, or fire telegraphs, of Agamemnon, by which he announced the capture of Troy the same night that

it was taken.* Still east, on the coast of the Sinus Saronicus, is Epidaurus, celebrated for its worship of Æsculapius; and below it is Trœzen, or Trœzene, now *Damala*, the birth-place of Theseus, and scene of the Hippolytus of Euripides. Off the coast is the island Calauria, sacred to Neptune, where Demosthenes poisoned himself. Near the south point of Argolis is the city of Hermione, now *Castri*, giving to the adjacent bay the name of Sinus Hermionicus. At the top of the Sinus Argolicus was Nauplia, now *Napoli*, the naval station of the Argives. Southward, below Argos, near the shore was Lerna, celebrated for the destruction of the Lernean Hydra by Hercules; and toward the confines of Arcadia was Cenchreæ, mentioned by Æschylus in his Prometheus Vinctus, v. 577. Near the borders of Argolis and Laconia was Thyrea, the subject of a contest between 300 Spartans and as many Argives, wherein only two Argives and one Spartan survived. (See Herod. i. 82.)

Below Argolis was Laconia, whose capital was Lacedæmon, afterwards called Sparta, now *Palæo-Castro*, on the river Eurotas, near the more recent town of *Misitra*, at the foot of Mount Taygetus. To the north was Sellasia, a frontier town commanding the principal pass from Argolis into Laconia; and a little south of Sparta was Amyclæ, now *Sclavocorio*, built by Amyclas. Castor and Pollux were born here, and Apollo was here worshipped with peculiar solemnities. Amyclæ was called Tacitæ†, or the silent, either from the inhabitants being Pythagoreans, or from their having made a law which forbade the mention of an enemy's approach. They were afterwards the victims of their absurd statute. Amyclæ was also the burial-place of Hyacinthus, who was born at Therapne, on the other side of the Eurotas. The south-

* See Æschylus, Agam. v. 317.

† ——— Tacitis regnavit Amyclis. *Virg. Æn. X. 564.*

eastern promontory of Laconia was called Malea *, now *Cape Malio*, or *St. Angelo*: and the gulf contained between it and the south-western promontory of Tænarus, or *Cape Matapan* (one of the fabled entrances into the infernal regions †), was called the Sinus Laconicus, now the *Gulf of Colokythia*, from the antient town of Gytheum, or *Colokythia*, near the upper part of the bay. Not far from Gytheum was Helos, whose inhabitants the Lacedæmonians reduced to slavery, whence their slaves were called Helotes.

West of Laconia was Messenia, the capital of which was Messene, now *Mavromati*, inland, above the top of the Sinus Messeniacus, now the *Gulf of Kalamata*. The fortress of Ithome was near it, and served as its citadel. North-east of it, near the confines of Laconia, was Stenyclarus; on the Sinus Messeniacus was Pheræ, now *Kalamata*, and Corone. On the western coast was the Messenian Methone, now *Modon*; and above it the Messenian Pylos, now *Navarin*; off which was the Island of Sphacteria, so memorable in Thucydides for the capture of many of the noblest Lacedæmonians, Ol. 88. 3. In the north, on the confines of Elis, is the river Cyparissus, having at its mouth the city of Cyparissæ, which gives name to the adjacent Sinus Cyparissius; and inland the fortress of Ira, the last which held out against the Lacedæmonians, who ejected the Messenians, Ol. 27. 2., and held the province from them for 300 years, till Ol. 102. 3.

Above Messenia was Elis, divided into Triphylia, in the south, Pisatis in the middle, and Cœle in the North. In Triphylia we meet with the Triphylian Pylos, which disputes with the Messenian the honour of being the country of Nestor; and a little above it, Scillus, now *Sidera*, the retreat of

* Maleæque sequacibus undis.

Virg. Æn. V. 193.

† Tænarias etiam fauces, alta ostia Ditis,
Ingressus.

Virg. Georg. IV. 467.

Xenophon. Above it was the river Alpheus, or *Rofeo*, fabled to flow beneath the sea, until it mingled its waters with those of the fountain Arethusa near Syracuse. On the northern side of the Alpheus was the plain of Olympia, now the plain of *Antilalo* or *Antilalla*, terminated on the west by the little river Cladeus, and the hill Cronium, or the hill of Saturn, so often mentioned by Pindar. Near this must have been the city of Pisa, of which no vestiges are now discoverable. In this plain, the Olympic games were held in honour of Jupiter Olympius. They were of very antient foundation, and revived B. C. 776, and serve as the epoch of Grecian chronology. They were celebrated at the conclusion of every *fourth* year, or rather of every forty-ninth month, and were held for five successive days. The Roman Lustrum was a period of *five* years. Elis itself, now *Palæopoli*, was situated on the river Peneus, in the district of Cœle; it was a little north-east of *Gastonni*; south-east of this was a third Pylos, which has also strong claims to be allowed as the country of Nestor. Near it was a little stream called Geron, and a village called Gerena, whence Nestor appears to be so often styled in Homer the Gerenian. Pindar, however, calls him a King of Messene, as does also Pausanias, and there was also a town bearing the name Gerenia in that district. The port of the Eleans was Cyllene, now *Chiarenza*, a little north of the bay and promontory of Chelonates, now *Cape Tornese*.

The rest of the coast of the Peloponnesus was occupied by Achaia, lying along the southern side of the Sinus Corinthiacus, comprising also the districts of Sicyon and Corinth, called Sicyonia and Corinthia. It was antiently called *Ægialea*, from lying along the coast. Before we enter the straits of the Sinus Corinthiacus, or *Gulf of Lepanto*, is Dyme, on the coast of the Ionian Sea; and above it is Patræ, now *Patras*, near the mouth of the straits. At the entrance into them is

Rhium, and on the opposite coast Antirrhium. Proceeding eastward, along the shore, is Ægium, now *Vostizza*, where the states of Achaia used to meet; and south-west of it, on the confines of Arcadia, is Tritæa, now *Triti*. East of Ægium was Ægira, which had a port and dock-yard; and south-east of it was Pellene; east of which is the district of Sicyonia. Near the coast was Sicyon, more antiently called Ægiale, which, in the modern name of *Basilico*, still retains the memorial of having been the most antient kingdom of Greece. South of Sicyon, on the confines of Argolis, was the city of Phlius, which still preserves its name in *Staphlica*. * Proceeding towards the end of the Sinus Corinthiacus, we come to the district of Corinth, where we meet with that far-famed city, which was destroyed by Mummius, the Roman General, B. C. 145, A. U. C. 609, and rebuilt by Cæsar. It is still called *Corintho*. It was itself a little inland, but had two ports, Lechæum, on the Sinus Corinthiacus, and Cenchreæ, on the Sinus Saronicus †, and a citadel, on a lofty hill called Acrocorinthus, where flowed the fountain Pirene. The pass between the Peloponnese and the rest of Greece was called the Isthmus of Corinth, now *Hexamili*, from its being only six modern Greek, or about five British miles in breadth. Here the Isthmian games were celebrated in honour of Neptune. The Emperor Nero in vain attempted to cut through the Isthmus and join the Saronic and Corinthian Gulfs.

The province of Arcadia occupied the centre of the Peloponnesus, being surrounded by the five provinces already enumerated. This was the celebrated pastoral country of

* The addition of *Sta*, or *Stan*, is common in modern Greek names, being a corruption of *ἐς τὰ*, or *ἐς τὰν*. Thus Constantinople is called Stambol, or *ἐς τὰν πόλιν*.

† Hence Horace—

———— Bimarise Corinthi
Mœnia.

Od. I. 7.

the poets.* Near the north of Argolis was the river, lake, and town Stymphalus, now *Zaraka*, the fabled residence of those Harpies which were destroyed by Hercules. South-west was Orchomenos, now *Kalpaki*, bearing the same name with a town in Bœotia; south-west of this was Methydrium, and south-east of it Mantinea, now *Palæopoli*, where Epaminondas, the Theban General, lost his life in his victory over the Lacedæmonians, B. C. 363, OL. 104. 2. South-west of Mantinea is Mount Mænalus; to the east of which was Tegea, now called *Piali*, the birth-place of Atalanta. Pan was called Mænalius and Tegeæus, from being worshipped in these places.† In the south of Arcadia was Megalopolis, now *Sinano*, built by Epaminondas to check the inroads of the Lacedæmonians. It was peopled by colonists from near forty cities of Arcadia, and was the birth-place of Polybius the historian. Towards Messenia was Mount Lycæus ‡, another favourite residence of Pan and the Sylvan Deities. Near it was Lycosura, esteemed by the Greeks the most antient city in the world. The Arcadians, indeed, called themselves *προσελήνοι*, and boasted that they were of more antient origin than the moon.§ West of this is Phigalea, on the Neda, where was a splendid temple of Apollo, the marbles of which are now in the British Museum. North of Phigalea was Alipheræ, taken by Philip in the social war. The inhabitants of this part of Arcadia were called Parrhasii, from Parrhasius, a son of Jupiter, who built a city here, and the name is

* Pan etiam, Arcadia mecum si iudice certet,
Pan etiam, Arcadia dicat se iudice victum. *Virg. Ecl. IV. 58.*

† Ipse nemus linquens patrium saltusque Lycæi,
Pan, ovium custos, tua si tibi Mænala curæ,
Adsis O Tegeæ favens. *Virg. Georg. I. 16.*

‡ Velox amœnum sæpe Lucretilem
Mutat Lycæo Faunus. *Hor. Od. I. 17.*

§ Orta prior Lunâ, si de se creditur ipsi,
A magno tellus Arcade nomen habet. *Ov. Fast. I. 469.*

sometimes put for that of the whole nation.* Northward, on the river Alpheus, was Heræa, now *Agiani*; and still northward, Psophis, now *Tripotamia*, near Mount Pholoë, sacred to Pan, as was also Nonacris, on the confines of Achaia †, where flowed the celebrated stream, the Styx, falling from a lofty precipice.‡ Near the foot of Mons Nonacrinus was Cynethæ, whose inhabitants were almost excluded from associating with the other Greeks, from a rusticity attributed to the neglect of music. Yet in their neighbourhood, a little to the east, was the mountain Cyllene, the birth-place of Mercury, the inventor of the lyre, of eloquence, and of gymnastic exercises.§ At the foot of Mount Cyllene was the city Pheneos, now *Phonia*; and in the north-western angle, between Arcadia and Achaia, was Mons Erymanthus, the haunt of the Erymanthine boar destroyed by Hercules. The Alpheus, and its tributary, the Ladon, were the chief rivers in Arcadia.

We shall now describe the remainder of Greece, or Greece properly so called. Almost within the

* Arcadia derived its name from Arcas, the son of Jupiter, and the nymph Calisto. Juno transformed Calisto into a bear, whom, with her son Arcas, Jupiter removed into heaven, and changed into constellations called Ursa Major and Ursa Minor.—*Ov. Met.* VIII. 315. Hence the constellation Ursa is called by Ovid Parrhasis Arctos; and, as Calisto was daughter of Lycaon, it is called by Virgil,

Claramque Lycaonis Arcton.

Georg. I. 138.

+ ——— Arcadiis plurimus ille jugis.
Testis erit Pholoë, testes Stymphalides undæ,
Quique citis Ladon in mare currit aquis,
Cinctaque pinetis nemoris juga Nonacrini,
Altaque Cyllene, Parrhasiæque nives.

Ov. F. II. 273.

‡ Hence the appropriate Homeric expressions αἰπὰ βέθρα, τὸ κατεβόμενον Στυγὸς ὕδωρ.

§ Mercuri facunde, nepos Atlantis,
Qui feros cultus hominum recentum
Voce formasti catus, et decoræ
More palæstræ:

Te canam, magni Jovis et Deorum
Nuncium, curvæque lyræ parentem.

Hor. Od. I. 10.

Isthmus, is the small district of Megaris, which affected to be independent of the potent territory of Attica. To the east was Attica; and to the north-west of these, Bœotia; north-east of Bœotia and Attica (Pl. XI.) was the long, narrow island of Eubœa, separated from the Continent by the narrow sea of Euripus. West of Bœotia was Phocis; south-west of Phocis, lying along the Sinus Corinthiacus, were the Locri Ozolæ; and north-east of Phocis, lying along the Opuntius Sinus, were the Locri Epi-Cnemidii, or Locri of Mount Cnemis, and the Locri Opuntii below them. North of Phocis was Doris, a small tract, but which divided with the Ionians the characteristic features of the language and tribes of Greece. Generally speaking, the Dorian colonies were settled in the Peloponnese and Sicily, the Ionian in Asia Minor and Italy; the great Dorian state was Lacedæmon, the great Ionian state Athens. There was a marked distinction in their language and manners; the former being more broad and rustic, the latter more smooth and refined. West of the Locri Ozolæ was Ætolia; and west of Ætolia was Acarnania. North of Doris and Ætolia was Thessaly: north of Acarnania was Epirus:—

The capital of Megaris (Pl. XII.) was Megara, the birth-place of Euclid, which preserves its name, and is a little inland. Its port was Nisæa. East of Megara, on the coast, in Attica, was Eleusis, now *Lepsina*, so celebrated for the Eleusinian mysteries in honour of Ceres and Proserpine, which it was death to reveal.* They lasted 1800 years, and were abolished

* — Vetabo qui Cereris sacrum
Vulgarit arcana, sub iisdem

by the Emperor Theodosius. The statue of the Eleusinian Ceres, the work of Phidias, was removed from Eleusis by Dr. Clarke, A.D. 1801, and is now in the vestibule of the public library at Cambridge, and the temple itself has since been cleared by Sir W. Gell. Opposite Eleusis, and separated by a very narrow sea, is the island of Salamis, the birth-place of Ajax, Teucer, Solon, and Euripides, and the memorable scene of the defeat of the Persian fleet by the Athenians under the command of Themistocles, B.C. 480, Ol. 75. 1.; and below Salamis is Ægina or *Eghina*, giving name to the *Gulf of Eghina*, antiently the Sinus Saronicus. South-east of Eleusis is the illustrious city of Athens, the eye of Greece and of the civilised world. It is now called *Atini*, or *Setines*, by a corruption we have already noticed.

This renowned city (Pl. XXIII.) is situated rather inland between two rivers, the Ilissus to the east, and the Cephissus (bearing the same name with a larger Boeotian river) to the west. It was about 43 stadia, or near five miles and a half in circumference, and in Xenophon's time contained about 120,000 inhabitants. It had three ports; the eastern and earliest was called Phalerum; west of this was Munychia; and still west, the Piræus, formed by Themistocles, who connected it with the city by two walls called *μακρὰ τεύχη*. They were 60 stadia, or rather more than six and a half English miles, in length, and forty cubits, or rather more than sixty feet, high, and broad enough for two waggons to pass. They were finished by Cimon and Pericles. The Piræus became the principal port of Athens, and still continues so. It is now called *Porto Leone*. Another somewhat shorter wall, towards the east, united the harbour of Phalerum with the walls of the city. Entering by the gate of the Piræus, a straight line led to the Propylæa, or vestibules of the Acropolis, or citadel. On the summit of the citadel, an oblong hill, was the famous temple

Sit trabibus, fragilemque mecum
Solvat phaselum.

Hor. Od. III. 2.

of Minerva, called the Parthenon, and north of it, almost adjacent, the Erechtheum. At the bottom of this hill, on the south side, was the theatre of Bacchus, where the tragedians exhibited their compositions; and east of it was the Odeum Vetus, or theatre for musical competition, which was subsequently far surpassed in splendour by the Odeum Periclis and the Odeum Herodis, both of which lay further to the west. Proceeding round the hill of the Acropolis, on the north, was the Prytaneum, or place where those citizens who had rendered essential service to their country were entertained at the public expense. Opposite the north-west side of the Acropolis was the Areopagus, or ever-memorable hill of Mars, on which was established the court of the Areopagus; and opposite the Propylæa, or western end of the Acropolis, was the Pnyx, or place of public assemblies. To the south of this was the hill of the Museum, having the road from the Piræus to the Propylæa between it and the Pnyx. Between the Areopagus and the Acropolis we come to the Agora, or the Forum. It had at its southern entrance an enclosure, containing the palace of the Senate, and temple of the Mother of the Gods. On the south-eastern side of the square were the statues of the Eponymi, or ten heroes, who gave name to the tribes of Attica; and at the eastern gate were two vestibules, the western called that of the Hermæ, in which were three statues of Mercury, bearing the names of those soldiers who had distinguished themselves in the battles against the Persians, and the eastern, called the Pœcile, which was ornamented with the works of the first artists in painting and statuary. In the Forum were also the court of the chief Archon, near the statues of the Eponymi, and the camp of the Scythians employed by the government in the police of the city. North of the Areopagus was the temple of Theseus. The quarter to the south-west of the Acropolis was called Melite; that to the south-east, Limnæ; that to the north-east was called Diomeia, and to the north-west was the Ceramicus

within the walls, which embraced the Agora and Melite, and the district of Colyttus lying between them. At the north-east of the city, without the walls, was Cynosarges, the school of the Cynic philosophers, at the foot of Mount Lycabettus; and below it was the Lyceum, the school of Aristotle and the Peripatetics, separated by the river Ilissus from Mount Hymettus. South-west of the Lyceum, between the Acropolis and the Ilissus, was the Olympieion, or temple of Jupiter Olympius, originally projected by Pisistratus, but completed, or perhaps rebuilt, by the Emperor Hadrian, who exceedingly embellished and half rebuilt the city. A little east of this, across the Ilissus, was the Stadium. On the north-west was the Ceramicus without the walls, whence a road led through the gate Dipylon to the Academia. Here were the tombs of Thrasybulus, Pericles, Chabrias, and others, who had been distinguished by obtaining victories by sea or land. The Academia was watered by the Cephissus on the north-west, having the house of Plato to the east, and to the north the Hill Colonos, the scene of that beautiful tragedy of Sophocles, the *Œdipus Coloneus*. The road to Thebes passed over this hill. South-east of the Parthenon was Mons Hymettus, celebrated for its bees*; and north-east of it Mons Anchesmus, a branch of Mons Pentelicus (Pl. XII.), celebrated for its quarries of marble; a northern branch of which is Mons Brilessus; west of which is Mons Parnes; opposite to Salamis is Corydallus, and northward *Ægaleus*.

The southern promontory of Attica was called Sunium, where there was a temple of Minerva, some columns of which still remain, whence the cape is now called *Cabo Colonna*. A long island lies opposite to it called Helena, or Macris, which still preserves the name of *Macronisi*. Near Sunium was Laurium, celebrated for its silver mines. Proceeding upwards, along the north-eastern side of Attica, we come to Brauron. Here

* — Nisi Hymettia mella Falerno
Ne biberis diluta.

Hor. Sat. II. 2.

was a celebrated temple of Diana, hence called Brauronia; and the statue of Diana, brought by Orestes from Tauris, was preserved here till it was carried off by Xerxes. North of Brauron is the glorious plain of Marathon, still preserving its immortal name, where the Athenians, under the conduct of Miltiades, defeated the Persian army, Sept. 28., B. C. 490, Ol. 72. 3. Above it is Rhamnus, now *Euræocastro*, celebrated for a temple of the goddess Nemesis, thence called Rhamnusia. It was built of the marble brought into the field by the Persians, in order to erect the trophy of their anticipated victory. Quitting the coast south-west of Rhamnus is Decelia, so celebrated for having been garrisoned by the Lacedæmonians in the Peloponnesian war, Ol. 91. 3., B. C. 414. (See Thucyd. VII. 19.) Between this and Athens was Acharnæ, now *Menidi*, a borough of Attica, which has given name to a play of Aristophanes. North-east of Eleusis is Thria, giving the name of Thriasius Campus to the great plain extending towards Bœotia, north-east of which was Phyle, the fort possessed by Thrasybulus and the Athenian exiles, who expelled the thirty tyrants from Athens after the Peloponnesian war, B. C. 401, Ol. 94. 4.

Next to Attica is Bœotia (Pl. XI.), in which, above Megaris and the Sinus Corinthiacus, we may observe Mount Cithæron on the road between Thebes and Corinth, the celebrated scene of the exposure of the infant Œdipus. A little north-west of Mount Cithæron is Plataæ, now *Kokla*, the ever-memorable scene of the defeat of the Persians, under the command of Mardonius, by the Lacedæmonians, commanded by Pausanias, Sept. 22, B. C. 479, Ol. 75. 2., and of the siege and cruel destruction of its inhabitants by the Lacedæmonians in the Peloponnesian war, B. C. 427, Ol. 88. 2., so interesting an account of which is given by Thucydides in his third book. A little north-west of Plataæ is Leuctra, now *Lefka*, so memorable for the signal defeat of the Lacedæmonians, by

the Thebans, under the conduct of Epaminondas, July 8. B. C. 371, Ol. 102. 2. South-eastward, along the Athenian frontier, we find Eleutheræ, afterwards an Athenian dependency, now *Gyfto Castro*; and north of this, upon the river Asopus, Potniæ, the residence of Glaucus, the son of Sisyphus, who was torn in pieces by his own mares, which was the subject of one of the lost tragedies of Æschylus.* Following the course of the river Asopus, we come to Tanagra, now *Grimatha*, and Oropus, now *Oropo*, at its mouth. The Athenians and Thebans had many disputes for the possession of Oropus, till at last it was adjudged to the former by Philip of Macedon. The plain along the Asopus was called *Parasopias*. North-east of Tanagra was Delium, now *Dramisi*, where the Athenians were defeated by the Bœotians, B. C. 421, Ol. 89. 4. (Thucyd. IV. 96.) Northwards, at the narrowest point of the Euripus, opposite to Chalcis, in Eubœa, was Aulis, where the Greeks were detained in their expedition to Troy, till Agamemnon had appeased Diana by the sacrifice of his own daughter Iphigenia. Still northwards is Anthedon; west of which is the lake Copais, now the lake of *Topolias*, into which flows the Bœotian Cephissus, celebrated by Pindar, and larger than the Athenian river of the same name. On the east of this lake stood the small town of Copæ, whence it derived its name. Near its western extremity was Orchomenus, now *Scripou*, antiently called Minyeia, a town celebrated for its wealth, and for a temple of the Graces, mentioned by Pindar. Westwards was Chæronea, now *Kaprena*, memorable for the defeat of the Athenians by the Bœotians, B. C. 447, Ol. 83. 2.; and much more for their irretrievable defeat by Philip, Aug. 2., B. C. 338, Ol. 110. 3., which put an end to the liberties of Greece: it was also the birthplace of Plutarch. South-east of Chæronea was

*

Glauci

Potniades malis membra absumpsere quadrigæ.

Virg. Georg. III. 267.

Lebedæa, now *Livadia*, and near it the celebrated cave of Trophonius, into which those who entered were never seen to smile afterwards. From Lebedæa Bœotia has acquired the modern name of *Livadia*. South-east of this, near the lake of Copais, is Coronea, celebrated also for a defeat of the Athenians, and their allies, by Agesilaus, King of Sparta, B. C. 394, Ol. 96. 3.; eastward of which is Haliartus, now *Mikro Koura*, which was destroyed by the Romans in the first Macedonian war. South-east was Onchestus, sacred to Neptune, and south-east of it, almost in the centre of Bœotia, on the little river Ismenus, was Thebes, founded by Cadmus, and hence called Cadmean, the scene of the sufferings of Œdipus, and the birthplace of Pindar, whose house and descendants were spared when Thebes was utterly destroyed by Alexander, Ol. 111. 2., B. C. 335. It was rebuilt by Cassander more than twenty years after. On the citadel of Thebes, which retained the name of Cadmea, sprang the celebrated fountain of Dirce. South-west of Thebes, above the Sinus Corinthiacus, was Thespiæ, near the foot of Mount Helicon, the abode of Apollo and the Muses, where were the fountain of Aganippe, and the river Permessus. This was the southern extremity of the Parnassian ridge, which is a chain of considerable length, running north-west through Phocis also, as we shall see hereafter. Upon Mount Helicon was the verse-inspiring fountain of Hippocrene, said to have been formed by the hoof of Pegasus. Mount Libethrus, a branch from Helicon, went towards the lake Copais, whence the Muses are called Libethrides; a little north of Helicon was Ascra, the birthplace of Hesiod.

West of Bœotia is Phocis, bounded by the Sinus Corinthiacus on the south. At the first bend of this gulf to the north was the peninsula of Anticyra, celebrated for its hellebore, the great remedy for madness among the antients: above the head of the gulf was Ambrysus. The second bend is called

the Sinus Crissæus from the city of Crissa near its top: a little north of which is the renowned city of Delphi, now *Castri*. It was also called Pytho, from the serpent of that name killed by Apollo, in honour of whom the Pythian games were celebrated every fifth year: the port of Delphi was Cirrha. Above Delphi is Mons Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses. At its foot was the Fons Castalius, whence the Muses were called Castalides. The two summits of the mountain were sacred to Apollo and to Bacchus, and whoever slept upon it became either an inspired poet or mad.* Near the highest point, which is now called *Lakura*, from the ancient city of Lycorea, and is so high as to be seen from the Acropolis of Corinth, 60 miles distant, was the Corycian Cave, also sacred to the Muses. North-east of Delphi was Tithorea, now *Velitza*; and still north-east, the city of Elatea, now *Elephta*, at the junction of Mounts Cnemis and Ceta, the largest city in Phocis, the surprise of which by Philip produced a shock at Athens, so finely described by Demosthenes in his oration De Corona. East of Delphi, on the confines of Bœotia, was the pass of Daulis, where Laius was killed by Œdipus.

North-east and south-west of Phocis are the Locri, divided into the Locri Ozolæ, to the south-west, the Locri Opuntii, and Locri Epicnemidii, to the north-east. The Locri Ozolæ were said to be so called from the poisoned arrows of Hercules having been buried in their district by Philoctetes, from which a mephitic vapour arose. They occupy a narrow slip of land, broadest at the eastern end near Phocis, and extending along the Sinus Corinthiacus to its narrowest point. Their principal city was Amphissa, now *Salona*, north-east of

* Hence Persius —

Nec in bicipiti somniasse Parnasso
Memini ut repente sic poeta prodirem.

Pers. Prol. 2.

Crissa, whence also the Sinus Crissæus is now called the *Gulf of Salona*. Near the narrowest point or entrance of the Sinus Corinthiacus was Naupactus, a celebrated naval station, the possession of which was often contested between the Locrians and their more powerful neighbours, the Ætolians, who ultimately gained it. It is now called *Enebeck* or *Lepanto*, giving its name to the Corinthian Gulf; a little west of which, at the very narrowest point of the Gulf, where it is not above a mile wide, was Antirrhium, opposite to Rhium in Achaia. These two promontories are fortified with castles, and have been called the *Dardanelles of Lepanto*. North-east of Phocis were the Locri Opuntii, so called from their principal town Opus, situated near the northern extremity of Bœotia, on the Sinus Opuntius: and north-west of them were the Locri Epicnemidii, also a small tribe, so called from their vicinity to Mount Cnemis. Their principal town was Thronium, probably now *Longachi*; and in their extreme northern point is the famous pass of Thermopylæ, on the Sinus Maliacus, having impassable mountains on the west, with the sea and morasses to the east. It was formerly only twenty-five feet broad in its narrowest part, but from the deposits brought down by the river Sperchius, is now much wider. Here was the memorable stand made by Leonidas and his three hundred Spartans, who all perished but two, against Xerxes and the Persian host, amounting, according to those who take the utmost number, to five millions. This battle began Aug. 7. B. C. 480, O. L. 75. 1., and lasted three days, and was only lost at last by the treachery of the Thessalians, who betrayed the passes over Mount Ceta.* The Gauls also, in their fatal irruption into Greece, were enabled to pass the Athenians in the same manner.

* A traveller through Wales can hardly fail to remark the great similarity between Penmaenmawr and Thermopylæ, and between Snowden, with its forked head and sacred spring (Ffynnon-Oer), and Farnassus.

On the north-western side of Phocis is a little district called Doris, in which springs the river Cephissus. It had but four inconsiderable cities, Pindus, Erineum, Cytineum, Boïum, whence it is called Tetrapolis; but it was the mother of many Grecian states and colonies, as we have already observed.

West of Locris, Phocis, and Doris, was Ætolia, now called *Vlakkia*, from the *Valaques**, settled there by the Greek Emperors, having the Sinus Corinthiacus for its southern, the river Achelous for its western, and Thessaly for its northern boundary. The alliance formed between the Romans and Ætolians, B. C. 214, A. U. C. 540, and their subsequent desertion of the Romans for Antiochus, King of Syria, was the cause of the subjugation of Greece. On the river Evenus, now the *Fidari*, a little above the Sinus Corinthiacus†, west of the straits of Rhium, was Calydon, the country of Meleager, and the scene of the Calydonian boar-hunt, described by Ovid, Met. VIII. 260, &c.; and a little north-west of it, towards the river Achelous, was Mount Aracynthus. The banks of the Evenus were also the scene of the slaughter of the Centaur Nessus by Hercules. The chief city of Ætolia was in the interior, called Thermon. The river Achelous, now called *Aspro Potamo*, or the White River, is celebrated for a contest between the river god, in the shape of a bull, and Hercules, who tore off one of his horns, which he gave to the Goddess of Plenty for a cornucopiæ, a fable, the application of which is obvious to the draining of the neighbouring land and one branch of the river. At its mouth are a number of small islands, formed by depositions of earth and sand, called the Echinades.

* The name still remains in *Walackia*. *Vlach*, in the Illyrian tongue, signifies a herdsman.

† The Sinus Corinthiacus commenced from the mouth of the river Achelous.

West of Ætolia is Acarnania, still called *Carnia*. Near to the mouth of the Achelous is the city of Cœniadæ, and considerably north-west of it are the islands called the Teleboides, and the island of Leucadia, or *St. Maura*, formerly a peninsula called Neritos.* The extreme south-western promontory of Leucadia was called Leucate, where was a temple of Apollo, and the celebrated rock from which disappointed lovers sought either death or a cure by leaping into the sea. The poetess Sappho was one of the most celebrated adventurers of the lover's leap, on account of her fruitless passion for Phaon. North of Leucadia was Anactorium, on the Sinus Ambracius, now the *Gulf of Arta*, which, at its entrance, resembles the passage called the Sleeve, at the entrance of the Baltic. On the south side of the Straits was the city and promontory of Actium, the scene of the great battle between Antony and Augustus, which decided the fate of the Roman world, Sept. 2. B. C. 31, A. U. C. 723. Actium is still called *Azio*. The north-eastern part of Acarnania was called Amphilochia, from Amphilochnus, the son of Amphiaræus and Eriphyle†, who having slain his mother, in revenge for her having betrayed his father to the fatal Theban war, retired from his native country Argos, and built here a city of the same name, called for distinction Amphilocheium Argos: the country is still called *Filoquia*. The antient capital of Acarnania was Stratos, on the Achelous, mentioned by Thucydides. It afterwards belonged to Ætolia.

The remainder of Greece, above the countries already described, was divided into two great portions, Thessalia on the east, and Epirus on the west; though Epirus, especially towards the north, was hardly

* ——— Neritos ardua saxis.

Virg. *Æn.* III. 271.

† ——— Mæstamque Eriphylen

Crudelis nati monstrantem vulnera cernit.

Virg. *Æn.* VI. 445.

recognised as a genuine Grecian State. Thessaly, in fact, extended over all the countries below, except Acarnania, and was bounded on the south by the chain of Mount Ceta, on the west by that of Pindus, on the north by that of Olympus and the Cambunii Montes, and on the east by the Ægean Sea. It contained several tribes or districts. On the confines of Ætolia and Phocis, above Doris, are the Ænians; north-eastward, towards the coast, was Phthiotis; still north-east Pelasgiotis, and along the coast Magnesia; in the north was Hestiaeotis or Perrhæbia; in the north-western angle, the Æthices; below these, along the western side, was Dolopia; in the centre, Thessaliotis.

The Sinus Maliacus is now the *Gulf of Zeiton*, so called from the town of *Zeiton*, antiently perhaps Trachis, or Trachinia, called also Trachinia Heraclea, the scene of one of the tragedies of Sophocles on the death of Hercules, who burnt himself on a funeral pile raised on the neighbouring Mount Ceta. Above this, the river Sperchius flows into the Maliac Gulf: the beauty of its banks is celebrated by Virgil.* Near this river was the city Hypata, or *Neopatra*, celebrated for the skill of its inhabitants in magic, in which the Thessalians were proverbially thought to excel.† Near the mouth of the Sperchius is another Anticyra, equally famous for its hellebore, and above it Lamia, where Antipater was besieged by the Athenians after the death of Alexander, B. C. 323,

* ——— O ubi campi
Sperchiusque et virginibus bacchata Lacœnis
Taygeta.

Virg. Georg. II. 436.

† Quæ saga, quis te solvere Thessalis
Magus venenis, quis poterit Deus?

Hor. Od. I. 27.

Ol. 114. 2, but at last escaped, and compelled the Athenians to beg a peace, and give up Demosthenes, who poisoned himself to avoid falling into his hands. At the entrance into the Sinus Pagasæus, or Pelasgicus, now the *Gulf of Volo*, we find Aphetæ, now *Fetio*, from which the ship Argo is said to have taken her departure for Colchis. Proceeding along the coast is the river Amphrysus, on whose banks Apollo is said to have fed the herds of Admetus king of Pheræ.* Pheræ itself was between the river and the south end of the Lake Boëbeis, now *Lake Karlas*. North of the Gulf was Thebæ Phthioticæ, called afterwards Philippopolis, or Philippi. North-east of this were Pagasæ, or *Volo*, which gives name to the Gulf, and Demetrias, built by Demetrius Poliorcetes: close to it is Iolcos, now *Goritza*, near the small stream of the Anaurus, in which Jason lost his sandal, and so fulfilled the oracle which threatened Pelias with the loss of his kingdom. It lay in the district of Magnesia, whence the Argo is called Magnesian by Ovid.† On the Ægean side of the Chersonese, formed by the gulf and the Ægean, is the city of Magnesia, eastward of which was the promontory of Sepias, now *St. Demetrius*, where the fleet of Xerxes suffered greatly from shipwreck. From this promontory all along the coast to the north of Thessaly stretch the ranges of mountains, Pelion, Ossa, and Olympus.‡ Between the two

* Cynthus Admeti vaccas pavisse Pheræas

Fertur, et in parva delituisse casa.

Ov. Art. Am. II. 238.

Te quoque, magna Pales, et te memorande canemus

Pastor ab Amphryso.

Virg. Georg. III. 1.

† Cur unquam Colchi Magnetida vidimus Argo.

Ov. Med. Jas. 9.

‡ Here we may remark the excess of critical refinement in those commentators who compare Homer's ladder of the giants with Virgil's, and give the preference to the more judicious arrangement of the former. For, say they, Homer places Olympus at the bottom, Ossa on Olympus, and Pelion on Ossa; Virgil uses the contrary order—

Ter sunt conati imponere Pelio Ossam

Scilicet, atque Ossæ frondosum involvere Olympum :

Georg. I. 281.

last flows the Peneus, or *Salempria*, through the celebrated vale of Tempe, the beauty of which was proverbial among the antients. It is about five miles long, but in general very narrow; in many places not above an acre and a half in breadth. Ælian. Var. Hist. iii. 1. West of Tempe, the Titaresius flows into the Peneus, without mingling with it, a fact noticed by Homer and other writers; and south-west, but on the river Peneus, is Larissa, the principal city of Thessaly, which retains its name. In the north of Thessaly was Azorus, and south-west of it Oxynia, and below it Tricca, now *Tricala*, on the Lethæus, a tributary of the Peneus, and still further south Gomphi, now *Stagous*. To the east, about the middle of Thessalia, on the river Enipeus, are the plain and city of Pharsalia, the memorable scene of the decisive battle between Cæsar and Pompey, May 12. B. C. 48, A. U. C. 706, in which Cæsar obtained the empire of the Roman world. Below it is Hellas, preserving the name which was afterwards common to all Greece: and south-west of this a city called Thaumacia, from the beauty of its situation, now *Thaumaco*.

West of Thessalia was Epirus, now part of *Albania*, comprising, on the confines of Thessaly, Athamania, between the Pindus and Aracthus; north-west of this Molossia, above the Sinus Ambracius, Thesprotia, and above it Chaonia, between the Thyamis and the Ceraunii Montes.

Above the Sinus Ambracius, or *Gulf of Arta*, was Ambracia, the royal city of Pyrrhus and his descendants. Opposite the

which makes a pyramid resting on its point, Pelion being the least, and Olympus the greatest of these mountains. The fact is, Homer enumerates them in their direction from the north, or highest, to the south, or lowest point: Virgil, an Italian, who would naturally visit the southern point first in his journey thither from Athens, enumerates them in the order in which they would present themselves to his view.

promontory of Actium, on this gulf, was Nicopolis, a city built by Augustus on the site of his camp, in honour of his decisive victory. North-west, in Thesprotia, was the lake called Palus Acherusia, into which two rivers flowed, the Cocytus and Acheron. Near here was Ephyra, antiently called Cichyrus, and above it Sybota, memorable for a naval battle between the Corinthians and Corcyreans, which gave occasion to the Peloponnesian war, and still north-west the river Thyamis, where Cicero's friend, Atticus, had a country seat called Amaltheum. North-west of this was Buthrotum, now *Butrinto*, and above it Panormus, now *Panormo*: a little above Panormus is Palæste, where Julius Cæsar landed with his forces previous to the battle of Pharsalia. Above this is Oricum and the Acro-Ceraunian Mountains *, so called from their abrupt summits being often struck by lightning. They were remarkable for attracting storms, and dreaded by mariners on this account. In the interior of Epirus were the celebrated grove and oracular or vocal oaks of Dodona, sacred to Jupiter. They were on Mons Tomarus, south of the Pambotis Palus in Molossis.

Extending over Thessaly and Epirus, from the Ægean to the Ionian Sea, was Macedonia (Pl. X.), in its utmost limits as a Roman province; but the western part of Macedonia, above Chaonia, was, more strictly speaking, part of Illyricum, now *Albania*. The pure Greeks affected to disclaim the Macedonians and part of the Epirots; and Demosthenes always discriminates, in very pointed terms, between the Macedonian upstart Philip and the Greeks, especially

* — Ille flagranti

Aut Atho, aut Rhodopen, aut alta Ceraunia telo
Disjicit.

Virg. Georg. I. 331.

Infames scopulos Acro-Ceraunia.

Hor. Od. I. 3.

the Athenians, who claimed their descent from remotest antiquity, and wore golden grasshoppers in their hair, to mark their aboriginal extraction. The splendid victories of Philip and Alexander subdued somewhat of this haughty spirit among their southern neighbours. Macedon was bounded on the south by Thessalia, on the east by Thracia, from which it was separated by the Nestus, on the north by Mœsia and Dardania, and on the west by Illyricum. It was possessed by several tribes, whose situations are not very accurately known.

In its north was Pæonia, having Pelagonia to the south-west. South of which was Lyncestis, with the Eordæi and Æmathia to the east of it. Still south was Orestis, and on the Thessalian frontier Elymiotis and Pieria. North-east of Æmathia was Mygdonia, and in the peninsula between the Thermaic and Strymonic gulfs Chalcidice. North of this were the Bisaltæ; north-east of them were Sintica, the Odomanti and the Mædi. The coast east of the Strymon was occupied by the Edones and Sapæi, who worshipped Diana with peculiar rites.* These were Thracian nations, the Strymon having been considered the boundary of Macedonia before the time of Philip.

Immediately above Thessalia, on the Sinus Thermaicus, now the *Gulf of Saloniki*, was Dium, now *Stan-dia*, in the district of Pieria, in which were also Pimplea and Libethrus, having the same name with a ridge of Mount Helicon. This district was sacred to the Muses, who were hence called Pierides, Pimpleides †, and Libethrides ‡: Orpheus was buried

* *Exta canum vidi Triviæ libare Sapæos,
Et quicunque tuas accolit, Hæme, nives.*

Ov. Fast. I.

† *Pimplei dulcis.*

Hor. Od. I. 26.

‡ *Nymphæ, noster amor, Libethrides.*

Virg. Ecl. VII. 21.

near this place. Above it was Pydna, now *Kitros*, frequently mentioned by Demosthenes, and memorable as being the place where Olympias, the mother of Alexander, was besieged and put to death by Cassander, and where the decisive battle was fought between the Romans, under Paulus Æmilius, and Perseus, the last King of Macedon, B.C. 168, A. U. C. 586, after which Macedonia was made a Roman province. Above Pydna was Methone, now *Leuterochori*, also memorable in the contentions between Philip and the Athenians, and the scene of his first victory over them, B.C. 360, Ol. 105. 1. A little north-west of the top of the Sinus Thermaicus is Pella*, the royal city of Macedon; its ruins are still called *Palatiza*, or the Little Palace. It was situated near a lake, through which the Lydias flows, west of the Axios, or *Vardar*, the greatest of the Macedonian rivers, which falls into the Sinus Thermaicus. South-west of Pella was Berœa, now *Cara Veria*, a city which merited the eulogium of St. Paul for the docility and ingenuous disposition of its inhabitants (see Acts, xvii. 10. &c.); and north-west of Pella was Æge, or Edessa, the antient royal city, now called *Vodina*. Still north-west was Stobi, and west of Stobi, in the country of the Dassaretæ, was Lychnidus, now *St. Naum*. At the north-eastern extremity of the Sinus Thermaicus was the city of Therma, which gave name to it, afterwards called Thessalonica, and now *Saloniki*, a city well known from the preaching and epistles of St. Paul. The district between the Sinus Thermaicus and Strymonicus, we have already said was called Chalcidice. The lower part of it formed three peninsulæ. The first, contained between the Sinus Thermaicus and a smaller gulf called the Sinus Toronæus, now the *Gulf of Cassandria*, was called Phlegra or Pallene. At its entrance was the city of Potidæa, so celebrated

* Hence Alexander is called the Pellæan youth :

Unus Pellæo juveni non sufficit orbis.

Juv. Sat. X. 168.

And as Pella was in Æmathia, the most distinguished province of Macedonia, Æmathia is also frequently put for the whole country.

in the orations of Demosthenes; it was founded by the Corinthians, taken by the Athenians, and taken from them by Philip, and by him given to the Olynthians. It was afterwards called Cassandria, from Cassander, which name it still bears. At the top of the Sinus Toronæus, a little north-east of Potidæa, was Olynthus, now *Hagios Mamas*, the scene of so many contests between Philip and the Athenians: the cause of its inhabitants was pleaded in the Olynthian orations of Demosthenes. A little north-east of Olynthus is Chalcis, giving name to the district. The next gulf was called the Sinus Singiticus, or *Gulf of Monte Santo*, and the peninsula contained between it and the Sinus Toronæus was called Sithonia. On the western side of this peninsula was Torone, or *Toron*, which gave name to the Sinus Toronæus; and on the eastern was Singus, or *Sigga*, giving name to the Sinus Singiticus. In the third and last peninsula, called Acte, between the Sinus Singiticus and Strymonicus, or *Gulf of Contessa*, was the celebrated mountain Athos, now called *Monte Santo*, from the number of religious houses there. The southern promontory of Athos was called Nymphæum, the eastern Acro-Athos. A narrow tongue of land which connects the north-west of Athos with the continent, near the cities of Acanthus and Sana, was the spot so memorable for having been dug through by Xerxes, to afford a passage for his fleet, and save it from doubling the dangerous promontory of Acro-Athos. Above this, on the Sinus Strymonicus, is Stagyræ, now *Stauros*, the birth-place of Aristotle, who is hence called the Stagyrite, near to which was the tomb of Euripides. The river Strymon flows into the northern extremity of the Sinus Strymonicus. On this river, near the place where it divides into two branches, stood Amphipolis, another of the causes of contention between Philip and the Athenians, as also between the Athenians and Spartans, for it was an Athenian colony. It was also called Ennea Hodoi, or the nine ways, because Phyllis, who had

been deserted by Demophoon, made nine journeys here to watch for his return; and it was predicted that the Athenians should suffer here as many defeats. It is now called *Jenekevi*. North-west of Amphipolis was Heraclea, and east of it Neapolis, mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles. Above Neapolis was Philippi, the celebrated scene of the defeat of Brutus and Cassius by Antony and Augustus, B. C. 42, A. U. C. 712. The poet Horace was a tribune in the vanquished army *, but found afterwards a more congenial employment in the service of the Muses. The city is also well known in the travels and epistles of St. Paul. Near the western side of the Nestus was Scapta-hyla, or, as Lucretius calls it, Scaptacula †, where Thucydides, who had some gold and silver mines there in right of his wife, retired, after his banishment from Athens, to write his History of the Peloponnesian War: it is still called *Skepsilar*. The western coast of Macedonia, above Epirus, we have already said, was properly Illyricum. Immediately above Epirus was Apollonia, now *Polina*, on the river Aous, now *Poro* or *Vojutza*; and north of it Epidamnus, afterwards called Dyrrachium, which was greatly frequented by the Romans, as being nearly opposite to Brundisium, in Italy. We may call the latter the Dover, and the former the Calais, of antiquity. The rest of the eastern shore of the Adriatic was occupied by the Illyricæ gentes, or Illyricum, already described.

East of Macedonia was Thracia, now, together with

* Quod mihi pareret legio Romana tribuno. *Hor. Sat. I. 6. 58.*

Unde simul primum me dimisere Philippi
Decisis humilem pennis, inopemque paterni
Et laris et fundi, paupertas impulit audax
Ut versus facerem. ———

Hor. Epist. II. 2. 49.

——— Philippos et celerem fugam

Sensi, relicta non bene parmula.

Hor. Od. II. 7. 9.

† Quales expirat Scaptacula subtus odores.

Lucret. VI. 810.

the upper part of Macedon, called *Roumelia*, which, though a barbarous country in the interior, had many Greek colonies on the coast. But the geography of Thrace, before it became the seat of empire under Constantine, as well as of Macedonia, is by no means accurately ascertained. It was separated from Macedonia on the west by the Nestus, which flows between the ridge of Mount Pangæus and Mount Rhodope*, from Mœsia by Mount Hæmus on the north; on the east was the Euxine, and on the south was the Ægean Sea.

The principal nations of Thrace were the Bessi, a very savage people, in the north-west. The coast of the Ægean was occupied by the small tribes of the Bistones and Ciconii. In the centre were the Odrysæ, in the south-east the Corpilli and Pæti, and in the north-east the Astæ and Thyni. To the east of the river Nestus, or Mestus, was Abdera, the birth-place of Democritus. But the inhabitants were generally considered a dull and stupid people.† Eastward are Maronea, Messembria, Sarrum, or Serrhium, and Ænos, now, respectively, *Marogna*, *Miseira*, *Saros*, and *Eno*. Ænos is at the eastern mouth of the river Hebrus, now the *Maritza*. The river Melas runs into the gulf called Melanis Sinus, at the top of which was the city of Cardia, destroyed by Lysimachus when he founded the city of Lysimachia, a little north of it: it was afterwards called Hexamilium, now *Hexamili*. The peninsula contained between the Melanis Sinus and the Hellespontus was called the Chersonesus

* ——— Flerunt Rhodopeiæ arces,
Altaque Pangæa, et Rhesi Mavortia tellus,
Atque Getæ, atque Hebrus, et Actias Orithyia.

Virg. Georg. IV. 461.

† Abderitanæ pectora plebis habes.

Mart. X. Ep. 25.

Thracius, of which we have frequent mention in Demosthenes. The Hellespontus, so called from Helle, the sister of Phryxus, who was drowned there, is now the *Strait of the Dardanelles*. The town of Sestos was on its western or European shore, nearly opposite to Abydos, on the eastern or Asiatic; this was the place where Xerxes built his famous bridge of boats, and where Leander was drowned in swimming from Abydos in the night to visit his mistress Hero, who was priestess of Venus here. It is now called *Akbachi*, and is the first place that was seized by the Turks in passing from Asia to Europe. Above it is the fatal little stream of *Ægos Potamos*, where the Athenian fleet was totally defeated by Lysander, Dec. 13. B. C. 405, Ol. 93. 4, which put an end to the Peloponnesian war. Still north is Callipolis, now *Gallipoli*. At the north part of the Hellespont the sea widens again, and was antiently called the Propontis, because it was *before* the Pontus Euxinus, or *Black Sea*; it is now called the *White Sea*, or *Sea of Marmora*, from the little island of Proconnesus, now *Marmora*, which it contains. At its north-western angle was Bisanthe, or Rhœdestus, now *Rodosto*. About one third along the northern coast was Perinthus, afterwards Heraclea, now corrupted into *Erekli*, near to which a wall, called Macron Tichos, was built across to the Euxine by the Emperor Anastasius. East of it was Selymbria, now *Selibria*; and at its north-eastern extremity, called from its beauty Chrysoceras, or the Horn of Gold, was the renowned city of Byzantium, fixed on by Constantine the Great as the seat of the Roman Empire, A. D. 330, and from him called Constantinople, a name which it has always preserved, though, by a familiar corruption already noticed, it is called, by the Turks, *Estamboul*.* That part of the city which was the antient Byzantium is now the seraglio. The Turkish sultan, Mahomet the Second, took Constantinople, May 28. A. D. 1453, and it has ever since been the seat of the Turkish empire. On this

* Ἐς τὰν πόλιν

occasion many of the captive Greek inhabitants fled into Italy and the west; and this event, with the invention of printing, which was nearly contemporary, may be considered as conducive, under Providence, to the restoration of learning and pure religion in the world. A very narrow strait, antiently called the Thracian Bosphorus, now the *Channel of Constantinople*, connects the Propontis with the Pontus Euxinus, or *Black Sea*, which it enters near some well-known rocks, antiently called the *Cyaneæ*, or *Symplegades**, which, from their appearing more or less open or confined, according to the course of the vessel, were said by the poets to open and shut upon the ships which entered, and crush them to pieces; the *Argo* had a narrow escape, as we are told by Apollonius Rhodius, with the loss of her rudder. Proceeding along the coast of the Euxine we find *Halmydessus*, or *Salmydessus*, a place celebrated for its shipwrecks: it is still called *Midjeh*. Inland is *Bizya*, the residence of Tereus, the husband of Procne. Above it is the promontory of Thynias, whence came the Thyni, who settled afterwards in Asia, and gave name to Bithynia. Above it was Apollonia, afterwards Sozopolis, now *Sizeboli*; above it, at the north-eastern extremity of Thrace, was *Hæmi-extrema*, now *Emineh-borun*. Almost at the north-western extremity of Thrace was Philippopolis, so called from Philip, the father of Alexander, which preserves its name. In the centre was Adrianopolis, or *Adrianople*, near the confluence of the three rivers, the Hebrus, Tonsus, and Harpessus or Ardiscus, by whose waters Orestes was purified from the pollution of his mother's blood, whence the place was formerly called Orestias.†

* Compressos utinam Symplegades elisissent.

Ovid. Epist. Med. Jas. 119.

† Lamprid. in *Elagab*.

CHAPTER X.

GRECIAN ISLANDS.

A. G. Plates XI. XII. XIII. XIV.

THESE we shall describe, beginning from the north of the Ægean Sea, or Archipelago, along the coast of Greece; proceeding thence to the coast of Asia Minor. South-west of the mouth of the Hebrus (Pl. XIII.) was the island of Samothrace, or *Samothraki*. It received its name from having been peopled by a colony of Samians, and was antiently called Dardania. It was remarkable for the sanctity of its asylum, and the mysterious worship of the deities called the Cabiri. Its reputation even continued to the time of Juvenal.* Below it was Imbrus, or *Imbro*, where also the same deities were worshipped. North-west of Samothrace, and a little below the mouth of the river Nestus, was Thasos, now *Thapso*, remarkable for its fertility, its wines, and its marble quarries. South-east of Thasos, and about midway in the Ægean Sea, between the coast of Greece and Asia Minor, was the island of Lemnos, fabled to have received Vulcan when he fell from heaven, who is therefore called the Lemnian god. It is now called *Stalimine*, according to a corruption which we have frequently noticed. Lemnos was infamous for the massacre committed by the Lemnian women on their husbands and all

* ——— Jures licet et Samothracum
Et nostrorum aras.

Juv. Sat. III. 144.

the male inhabitants of the island, a full account of which is given by Valerius Flaccus, in the second book of his Argonautic expedition. Its principal town was Myrina, now *Palæocastro*, in whose forum was the famous statue of the ox, made by Myron; the back of which, at the winter solstice, was overshadowed by Mount Athos, though 87 miles distant. South-west of Lemnos was Neæ, and still south-west the small island of Peparethus, or *Piperi*; and south-west of it Halonnesus, or *Dromo*. Westward of which, off the coast of Magnesia, were the islands of Scopelos and Sciathos, which keep their names. South of these, below the Maliacus Sinus, was the large island of Eubœa, lying along the coast of Locris, Bœotia, and Attica. The channel separating Eubœa from the continent becomes very narrow opposite to Aulis, and was called Euripus, whence the city of Chalcis on its eastern side derives its modern name of *Egripo*, or, by a still further corruption, *Negropont*, a term also given to the whole island. The city next in importance to Chalcis was Eretria, now *Gravilinais*, a little below it. At the south extremity of Eubœa are two celebrated promontories, the southern, called Geræstus, not far from which was Carystus, now *Castel Rosso*, remarkable for its fine marble quarries; the other, on the eastern, or Ægean side, called Caphareus*, memorable for the shipwreck of the Grecian fleet on their return from Troy. At the northern extremity of Eubœa was Histiaea, or Oreus, now *Orio*. This part of the coast of Eubœa was called the Artemisium littus. East of this part of Eubœa was the island of Scyros, or *Skyro*, where Achilles was brought up in the court of Lycomedes, disguised as a female, to avoid being sent to the Trojan war. Below Eubœa, inclining towards the east, we find a cluster of islands, called the Cyclades. The island nearest to Eubœa is Andros, or *Andro*; and below

* ——— Scit triste Minervæ

Sidus, et Euboicæ cautes, ultorque Caphareus.

Virg. Æn. XI. 260.

it Tenos, or *Tino*, which is separated from it only by a narrow channel. To the west is the little island Gyarus*, or *Joura*, where the Roman exiles were sent; and a little south-west of Tenos is Syros, or *Syra*. West of Tenos, off the promontory of Sunium, is Ceos, or *Zia*, the birth-place of Simonides, the first writer of elegies. South-east of which is Cythnus, now *Thermia*; and below it Seriphus, now *Serpho*. South-east of Seriphus is Siphnus, or *Siphanto*; and south-west of Siphnus are Cimolus, now *Argentiera*, and Melos, or *Milo*, memorable for the sufferings of its inhabitants when besieged by the Athenians, whence a Melian famine became a proverb. East of Melos are the inconsiderable islands of Pholegandros, Sicinos, and Ios, now *Polecandro*, *Sikino*, and *Nio*. Below Ios is Thera, or *Santorin*, whose inhabitants colonised Cyrene, in Africa; east of which is Anaphe, or *Nauphio*; and north-east of it Astypalæa †, or *Stampalia*. North-west of Astypalæa is Amorgus, now *Amorgo*; north-west of which is Naxos ‡, now *Naxia*, with Donusa below it; and adjoining it to the west were Paros, and Olearos, or Antiparos, now *Paro* and *Antiparo* — the celebrated region of the finest white marble. § Paros was the birth-place of Phidias and Praxiteles. Above it was Delos, formerly called Asteria and Ortygia, the latter name being derived from the number of quails frequenting it. It was believed to have been formerly carried about by the waves, but when Apollo and

* *Æstuat infelix angusto limite mundi
Ut Gyaræ clausus scopulis parvaque Seripho.*

Juvenal. Sat. X. 169.

† *Cinctaque piscosis Astypalæa vadis.*

Ov. Art. II. 82.

‡ *Bacchatamque jugis Naxon, viridemque Donusam,
Olearon niveamque Paron, sparsasque per æquor
Cycladas, et crebris legimus freta consita terris.*

Virg. Æn. III. 125.

§ *Splendentis Pario marmore purius.*

Hor. Od. I. 19. 6.

Diana were born there to have become fixed* ; and was held so sacred, that all sick persons were transported to the neighbouring island of Rhenea, lest it should be polluted by their death. In Delos was Mons Cynthus; whence the epithets Cynthus, and Cynthia, applied respectively to Apollo and Diana. To the north-east was the island of Myconus, or *Myconi*. Thus the Cyclades were spread in a semicircular form round Delos as a centre, whence they derive their name.

Below the Cyclades was the great island of Crete, now *Candia*, renowned among the antients as having been the birth-place of Jupiter. The western extremity of Crete was a promontory called Griu Metopon, or the ram's forehead, now *Crio*; its eastern was called Samonium, now *Salmon*; its northern was formed by a part of Mons Dictymnæus, and is now *Spada*. About the centre of Crete was Mount Ida†, where Jupiter was nursed, whence came the worship of Cybele, and the priests called the Curetes, or Idæi Dactyli. On the northern coast, towards the western end of the island, was Cydonia, now *Khania*. The Cretans were celebrated archers, and the Cydonians‡ were the most esteemed among them. Near the northern coast, to the eastward of Mount Ida, was Gnossus, the kingdom of Minos, so celebrated for his justice as to have been made one of the judges in the infernal regions: with this place, we shall of course, associate

* Sacra mari colitur medio gratissima tellus
Nereidum matri et Neptuno Ægæo;
Quam pius Arcitenens oras et littora circum
Errantem, Mycone celsa Gyaroque revinxit,
Immotamque coli dedit, et contemnere ventos. *Virg. Æn. III. 73.*

† Creta maris magni medio jacet insula ponto,
Mons Idæus ubi, et gentis cunabula nostræ
* * *
Hinc mater cultrix Cybele, Corybantiaque æra,
Idæumque nemus. *Virg. Æn. III. 104.*

‡ Primusve Teucer tela Cydonio
Direxit arcu. *Hor. Od. IV. 9. 17.*

the names of Ariadne, Theseus, Dædalus, the Labyrinth, and Minotaur. East of it was Lyctos, near *Lassite*; east of which, on the coast, was Minoa. Dicte* was a mountain at the eastern extremity, sometimes giving name to the whole island. In a cave of this mountain Jupiter is said to have been fed by the bees with honey.† Along the south shore, at the narrowest part of the island, Hiera pytna, is now *Gira Petra*; west of which is Gortyna, now *Hagios Theka*, near to which are some ruins resembling a subterraneous labyrinth. South of this are the Kaloi Limenes, or *Fair Havens*; and, a little westward, the island of Claudia, mentioned by St. Luke, Acts, xxvii. 16. Off the north coast of Crete is Dia, now *Standia*. North-west of Crete, and off the promontory of Malea, is the island of Cythera, now *Cerigo*, sacred to Venus, who was said to have risen from the sea in its neighbourhood, and is hence called Cytherea.

Off the coast of Elis, on the western side of Greece (Pl. XII.), is Zacynthus, now *Zante*; south of which are the islands of the Strophades‡, now *Strivali*, so called because Calais and Zethus here turned back from pursuing the harpies. Above Zacynthus, almost opposite the Sinus Corinthiacus, is Cephallenia, now *Cefalonia*; on the eastern coast of which the city of Same still retains its name. The island of Ithaca (Pl. XI.) lies to the north-east of it, and is now called *Theaki*. Above these, off the coast of Thesprotia, lies the island of Corcyra, now *Corfu*. It was originally colo-

* ——— Dictæa negat tibi Jupiter arva.

Virg. Æn. III. 171.

† ——— Pro qua mercede, canoros
Curetum sonitus Corybantiaque æra secutæ,
Dictæo regem superum pavere sub antro.

Virg. Georg. IV. 150.

‡ ——— Strophades Graio stant nomine dictæ
Insulæ Ionio in magno : quas dira Celæno,
Harpyiæque colunt aliæ.

Virg. Æn. III. 211.

nized by the Corinthians, and is memorable for having given occasion to the Peloponnesian war, and for a dreadful sedition which prevailed there during part of that war, which is finely described by Thucydides, in his third book. This island was called Phæacia by Homer, who describes the gardens and orchards of its king Alcinous.

We shall now proceed to describe the Grecian islands adjoining the coast of Asia.* A little below the Hellespont (Pl. XIII.), off the coast of Troas, is a small island which keeps its name, Tenedos†, the fatal station to which the Grecian fleet retired for concealment while awaiting the result of the stratagem for the capture of Troy. Below it, off the coast of Æolia, is Lesbos, now called *Mitelin*, from Mitylene, its antient capital, on its eastern coast. It was the birth-place of Sappho and Alcæus. Above Mitylene, in the north extremity of Lesbos, was Methymna, now *Molivo*. Below Lesbos, off the coast of Ionia, was Chios, or *Scio*, a reputed birth-place of Homer, and where his school is still shown‡; the Chian and Lesbian wines§ were antiently, and

* Asia itself has not yet been described; but it is thought more convenient to enumerate these islands in this place: and the section itself may be reserved, at the option of the teacher, for the conclusion of the chapter on Asia Minor.

† Est in conspectu Tenedos notissima fama
Insula, dives opum Priami dum regna manebant,
Nunc tantum sinus, et statio malefida carinis.
Huc se diversi, secreto in littore condunt,
Nos abiisse rati, et vento petiisse Mycenæ. *Virg. Æn. II. 21.*

‡ The places which contended for the birth-place of Homer are enumerated in those well known lines —

Septem urbes certant de stirpe insignis Homeri,
Smyrna, Rhodos, Colophon, Salamis, Chios, Argos, Athenæ.

Of these Chios and Smyrna have the best claim. I am not one of those who doubt his *existence*. The uniformity of plan and diction convinces me that the *Iliad*, with possibly some exceptions, is the work of one man. The *Odyssey* is *perhaps* attributable to a different hand, and to a somewhat later, but very early age.

§ Capaciores affer huc, puer, scyphos,
Et Chia vina aut Lesbia. *Hor. Epod. IX. 33.*

still are, in high repute. West of it is Psyra, now *Ipsara*. Below Chios, off the southern extremity of Ionia, is Samos, the birth-place of Pythagoras, which keeps its name. Juno * was worshipped here with peculiar honours. A little west of Samos, was Icaria, now *Nicaria*. Below these, off the coast of Caria, are a number of scattered isles, called from that circumstance the Sporades. Below Icaria is Patmos, to which St. John was banished. Below it is Leros, which also keeps its name, and Calymna, now *Calmina*. Below this was Cos, a larger island, off the coast of Doris, now *Stanco*, the birth-place of Apelles and Hippocrates. Below it, Nisyros and Telos, are now *Nisiri*, and *Piscopia*; and under Doris, where the shore of Asia Minor turns to the east, is Rhodus, or *Rhodes*. Its principal city was Rhodus, built, Ol. 93. 1., on the union of the three antient cities of Lindus, Ialysus, and Camirus. It was 80 stadia, or about 10 miles in circumference. Here was the celebrated Colossus of the Sun, the legs of which are commonly, but falsely, supposed to have stood on each side of the harbour, and admitted between them ships in full sail. It was the work of Chares, the pupil of Lysippus, erected about 300 B.C., and thrown down by an earthquake about 120 years after; in which state it continued till it was sold by the Saracens, after their conquest of Rhodes, A.D. 672, to a Jew, who broke it up, and loaded 900 camels with the brass. About midway between Rhodes and Crete, the island of Carpathus, now *Scarpanto*, gave name to the Carpathian Sea. In the eastern part of the Mediterranean, off the coast of Cilicia (Pl. XIV.), was the island of Cyprus, sacred to Venus. Its principal city was Salamis, towards the east, founded by Teucer †, when banished by Telamon from

* Quam Juno fertur terris magis omnibus unam
Posthabita coluisse Samo,—
Virgil, speaking of Carthage.

Æn. I. 15

† ——— Teucer Salamina patremque
Cum fugeret tamen uda Lyæo

the island of Salamis in the Sinus Saronicus: it was overwhelmed by the sea; afterwards rebuilt in the fourth century, under the name of Constantia, and is still called *Constanza*. A little below it, is the present capital of Cyprus, called *Famagosta*, from the antient promontory of Ammochostos, or the sand-hill. South-west of this was Citium, now *Cito*, the birth-place of the great stoic philosopher Zeno. South-west of which was Amathus; whence Venus, who was worshipped there, was called Amathusia. West of this was Curium, now *Piscopia*; and in the western extremity was the much famed city of Venus, Paphos, now *Limmeson Antica*. On the northern coast, Soli is now *Solia*, Lapethus is now *Lapeto*, and Chytrus *Cyttria*; Idalium* is thought to have been about the centre of the eastern part of the island.

The Grecian Seas (Pl. XIII.) were distinguished by various names: the southern part of the Hadriatic, washing the western coast of Greece, was called Mare Ionium†; the sea between Crete and Africa was called Libycum‡ Pelagus; above Crete, Mare Creticum§; between Crete and Rhodes, Carpathium Pelagus||; near the island of Icaria, Icarium

Tempora populea fertur vinxisse corona,
 Sic tristes affatus amicos:
 Quo nos cunque feret melior fortuna parente,
 Ibimus, O socii comitesque,
 Nil desperandum, Teucro duce et auspice Teucro,
 Certus enim promisit Apollo,
 Ambiguam tellure nova Salamina futuram. *Hor. Od. I. 7. 21.*

* Est Paphos Idaliumque tibi, sunt alta Cythera. *Virg. Æn. X. 86.*

† Nosse quot Ionii veniant ad littora fluctus. *Virg. Georg. II. 108.*

‡ Delphinum similes qui per maria humida nando
 Carpathium Libycumque secant. *Virg. Æn. V. 595.*

§ Tradam protervis in mare Creticum
 Portare ventis. *Hor. Od. I. 26. 2.*

|| Quicunque Bithyna lacessit
 Carpathium pelagus carina. *Hor. Od. I. 35. 7.*

Mare *; between Attica and the Cyclades, Myrtoum Mare †; all the rest of the Archipelago was called by the general name of the Mare Ægæum. The modern term of Archipelago is of rather doubtful and somewhat curious derivation. It is doubted whether Egio Pelago or Agio Pelago be the original modern term; the former a corruption of the word Ægæum, and the latter derived from the sanctity of the monasteries on Mount Athos and in the islands. From one or the other of these, mariners are thought to have adopted the corruption of Archipelago, which, having itself a manifest similarity to another Greek root, has been generally supposed to be derived from it. Even the most illustrious of geographers, D'Anville, falls into the vulgar error.

- | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|
| * | Luctantem Icariis fluctibus Africum
Mercator metuens. | <i>Hor. Od. I. 1. 15</i> |
| † | ——— Ut trabe Cypria
Myrtoum pavidus nauta secet mare. | <i>Hor. Od. I. 1. 13</i> |

CHAPTER XI.

ASIA.

Plate I.

ASIA was the portion of the globe first inhabited by man. The knowledge of the ancient Greeks and Romans of those portions of it which were eastward of the Indus, and northward of the Caspian, and Mons Imaus, was very imperfect.

Between the Euxine and the Mediterranean (Pl. I.) was Asia Minor, below it Syria, with Phœnicia and Palestine upon the coast. Below these was Arabia, between the Arabian and the Persian gulfs. At the top of the Persian gulf was Babylonia and Chaldæa. Between the Euphrates and Tigris, Mesopotamia, and above Mesopotamia, Armenia; and still north, at the foot of the Caucasus, between the Black and Caspian Seas, Colchis, Iberia, and Albania. East of Mesopotamia, was Assyria; still east, below the Caspian, Media; and eastward of this, Persis, Parthia, Aria, Bactria, and other countries hereafter to be described, reaching nearly to the Indus. Beyond these was India, divided into India intra Gangem, and India extra Gangem; south-east of which were the Sinæ;

but these countries were very little known to the Romans, and scarcely any of those beyond the Indus were known to the Greeks. North-east of the Caspian was Scythia intra Imaum, comprising the Massagetæ, Sacæ, and other wandering tribes; and eastward of these, Scythia extra Imaum, in Thibet; north of these was Serica, on the confines of China and Mongul Tartary.

CHAPTER XII.

ASIA MINOR.

Plate XIV.

THE country which we call Asia Minor (a term not in use among the Antients, who called it simply Asia,) is now called Anatolia, or rather *Anadoli*, from *ἀνατολή*, the East. It comprises the provinces between the Euxine and Mediterranean Seas. Along the shore of the Pontus Euxinus, adjoining the Propontis, is Bithynia; next to which is Paphlagonia; and east of it, Pontus, reaching to the river Acampsis, where the shore of the Pontus Euxinus begins to turn to the north. Below the eastern part of Bithynia and Paphlagonia is Galatia. South of the Propontis is Mysia; below it Lydia; and below Lydia Caria. These three provinces lie along the eastern shores of the Ægean, and their coasts are chiefly occupied by Grecian colonies. Below the Hellespont, the coast of Mysia is called Troas, the celebrated scene of the Iliad of Homer. The south coast of Mysia and a little of the north of Lydia is called Æolis or Æolia. The remaining coast of Lydia is called Ionia. There were also some Ionian cities on the coast of Caria; and the south-west coast of Caria was called Doris.

East of Caria was Lycia; and east of Lycia, Pamphylia; with Pisidia to the north, the north-eastern part of which included Isauria. East of Pamphilia was Cilicia. In the centre, east of Lydia, was the large province of Phrygia, the eastern part of which was subsequently separated from it, under the name of Lycaonia; east of Lycaonia was Cappadocia, with Armenia Minor to the north-east.

Bithynia was originally called Bebrycia: two Thracian nations, the Thyni and Bithyni, who settled there, gave it the name of Bithynia. It is separated from Mysia by the Rhyn-dacus on the west, and from Paphlagonia by the Parthenius or *Bartan* on the east; on the north it is bounded by the Pontus Euxinus, and on the south by Phrygia and Galatia. On the western frontier, the great mountain of Olympus, now *Toumandji Dagħ*, gave the name of Olympea to the surrounding territory. At the foot of Olympus was the city of Prusa, or Brusa, now *Byrsa*, which gave the title of Prusias to the kings of Bithynia. One of this name was the betrayer of Hannibal to the Romans, who poisoned himself to avoid falling into their hands, B. C. 183, A. U. C. 571. Above Prusa was Cius, giving name to the Cianus Sinus. The next city we shall mention is Nicæa, now *Isnik*, on the banks of the lake Ascanias, north-east of Prusa. Here was the famous General Council held under Constantine the Great, when the Nicene Creed was drawn up, A. D. 325. North of Nicæa is Nicomedia, now called *Isnikmid*; and west of it, towards the Bosphorus, is Libyssa, now *Gebise*, which derived its name from containing the tomb of the great African general, Hannibal. At the point where the Propontis begins to contract was Chalcedon, called the City of the Blind, in derision for its founders having overlooked the more delightful and advantageous situation of Byzantium, on the opposite side of the Straits. It is now

Kadikœi. Opposite to Byzantium, or Constantinople, was Chrysopolis, now *Scutari*. On the Bosphorus was a celebrated temple of Jupiter Urius, the dispenser of favourable winds ; it is now called *Ioron*. The Thyni, a Thracian nation, were settled on this part of the shore of the Euxine, extending from the Bosphorus to the river Sangarius, or Sagaris, now the *Sakaria*. On the east of the Sangarius, were the Mariandyni, in the north-eastern part of whose district was the powerful city of Heraclea Pontica, now *Erekli* ; a small peninsular promontory almost adjacent, is called Acherusia, now *Cape Baba*, and it is said that Hercules dragged Cerberus from hell through a cavern in this promontory. North-east of the Mariandyni are the Caucones, adjoining Paphlagonia.

Paphlagonia extends from the river Parthenius, or *Bartan*, to the great river Halys, now called *Kizil-Ermak*, or the red river.* In the north were the Heneti, who are said to have passed over into Italy after the Trojan war, where they established themselves under the name of Veneti. The principal cities were on the coast of the Euxine Amastris†, now *Amastreh*, and Cyturus, now *Kitros*, north-east of which was the Promontory of Carambis, now *Cape Karampi*. At some distance east of this is the Promontory of Syrias or Lepte, and just where the shore has bent downwards, is Sinope, which we have noticed as opposite to Criu Metopon in the Tauric Chersonese : it was a celebrated Grecian colony, founded by the Milesians, and the birth-place of the philosopher Diogenes : it was the capital of Pontus in the reign of the great Mithridates, and is still called *Sinub*. In the interior, on the confines of Galatia, Gangra, now *Kankiari*,

* The river Halys was the boundary of the dominions of Crœsus, King of Lydia, to whom the celebrated oracle was given, Κροῖσος "Ἄλυν διαβάς μεγάλην ἀρχὴν κατὰλυσαι, a line which might well have been applied to Napoleon when he crossed the Vistula.

† Amastris Pontica et Cytore buxifer.

Catull. IV. 13.

was the residence of Cicero's friend Deiotarus, one of the tetrarchs or princes of Galatia, in whose favour we have an oration of Cicero to the senate. This city, however, was often considered as one of the principal in Paphlagonia

Under the eastern part of Bithynia and Paphlagonia is Galatia. A colony detached from the great Gaulish emigration, under Brennus, B.C. 270, crossed the Hellespont, and settled themselves in the north of Phrygia and Cappadocia, where, mingling with some Grecian colonies, they caused the country to obtain the name of Gallo-Græcia, or Galatia; and, what is singular, they continued to speak the Celtic language even in the days of St. Jerome, 600 years after their emigration. Near the confines of Bithynia was Gordium, originally in Phrygia, where Alexander cut to pieces the Gordian knot, respecting which there was an antient tradition that the person who could untie it should possess the empire of Asia. North-east of Gordium was Dadastana, a strong fortress; and below Gordium, on the river Sangarius, near Phrygia, and originally belonging to it, was the city of Pessinus, and Mount Dindymus, where Cybele was worshipped, hence called Dindymene*, whose image was brought from this place to Rome, with a remarkable miracle attending it†, in the second Punic war. North-east of this was Ancyra, now *Angora*, from whence the celebrated shawls and hosiery made of goats' hair were originally brought. Near this place Bajazet was conquered and made prisoner by Timour the Great, A.D. 1402. It is not necessary to enter into the detail of the other cities in Galatia; but we may

* Non Dindymene, non adytis quatit
Mentem sacerdotum incola Pythius,
Non Liber æque.

Hor. Od. I. 16. 5.

† Claudia, a vestal, had been accused of incontinence, and the goddess was prevailed upon by her prayers to vouchsafe her testimony to her innocence, by enabling her to remove by her girdle the ship which had grounded in the Tiber. *Ovid. Fast. IV. 315.*

observe, in proof of the Gaulish origin of the people, that the northern part of them were called the Tectosages.

East of Paphlagonia and Galatia is Pontus, extending along the coast of the Euxine, from the mouth of the Halys to the Acampsis. It was originally part of Cappadocia, and was formed first into a Satrapy, and then into an independent kingdom, about B.C. 300. Leaving the mouth of the Halys, the first important city we shall notice is Amisus, now *Samsun*, a Greek colony, aggrandised by Mithridates. The sea here forms a gulf called Amisenus Sinus, into which the river Iris flows, called now *Jekil-Ermak*, or the green river. Inland, near the junction of the Lycus with the Iris, was Magnopolis, built by Pompey the Great; higher up the course of the Iris was Amasea, now *Amasieh*, the most considerable of the cities of Pontus, and the birth-place of the great Mithridates and Strabo the geographer; and south-east of it was Zele, where Cæsar overcame Pharnaces, son of Mithridates, with such rapidity, that he wrote his account of his victory to the senate in those three famous words, “Veni, vidi, vici.” East of Zele was the city of Comana, near *Tocat*, and called Pontica, to distinguish it from another of the same name in Cappadocia: both were celebrated for their temples, and college of priests, consecrated to Bellona, who was however worshipped by those oriental nations rather as the goddess of Love than of War. North-east of this is Neo-Cæsarea, now *Niksar*. Advancing towards the sea, we find the river Thermodon, or *Terme*, which runs through the plains of Themiscyra, the antient residence of those warlike females the Amazons.* East of this was Polemonium, now *Vatija*, built by Polemon, who was established in the kingdom by Marc Antony: east of this is the promontory of Jasonium, so called from Jason,

*

—— Cum flumina Thermodontis
Pulsant, et pictis bellantur Amazones armis.

Virg. Æn. XI. 659.

who touched here in the Argonautic expedition, and still east was Cerasus, now *Keresoun*, from which Lucullus introduced the first cherries into Italy in the Mithridatic war. Considerably east of it, was Trapezus, or *Trebizond*, so famous antiently as the first Greek colony which received the 10,000 Greeks in their immortal retreat under Xenophon, and subsequently as the seat of Grecian Emperors, so well known in romance, and so little read of in history. South-east of Trapezus, above the banks of the river Ophis, was Teches, or Tesqua, now *Tekeh*, a branch of Mount Paryadres, the mountain from which the troops of Xenophon had their first view of the sea, the account of which is so finely described by him in the latter part of the fourth book of the *Anabasis*. The south-eastern part of Pontus was occupied by the tribes of the Chalybes, or, as Strabo calls them, the Chaldæi, who are said to have invented iron weapons.

Returning to the coast of the *Ægean* (Pl. XIII.), the first province is Mysia, bounded by Bithynia on the east, the Propontis on the north, the *Ægean* on the west, and Lydia on the south. The Rhyndacus, often mistaken by modern travellers for the Granicus, separates it from Bithynia. Proceeding from thence westward, along the shore of Propontis, we come to the island of Cyzicus, now a peninsula, here was antiently a very flourishing city of like name, which it still retains. A little west of it is the river Granicus, the famous scene of the first great battle between Alexander and the armies of Darius, May 22., B. C. 334, Ol. 111. 3., where 30,000 Macedonians are said to have defeated 600,000 Persians; it is now a torrent called *Ousvola*. The city of Lampsacus, now *Lamsaki*, is on the Hellespont. It was famous for the worship of Priapus, hence called the Hellespontian, or Lampsacan God.* Alexander resolved to destroy this city on account

* Hellespontiaci servet tutela Priapi.

Virg. Georg. IV. 111.

of the vices of its inhabitants, but it was saved by the philosopher Anaximenes, who, knowing that Alexander had sworn to deny his request, begged him to destroy it. A little below is Percote, which was given by Artaxerxes to Themistocles, to furnish his table with meat, as Magnesia was appointed to supply him with bread, and Lampsacus with wine. Below it is Abydos, which we have already mentioned as nearly opposite to Sestos, but a little more to the south. South of it, towards the mouth of the Hellespont, is the sacred plain of Troy, immortalized by the first and greatest of poets. The coast of Mysia, between the Hellespont and the Promontory of Lectum, has received the name of Troas, from Troy, and, in its northern part, Dardania, from the city of Dardanus, at the entrance of the Hellespont, which, though now destroyed, still gives to the Hellespont the name of the *Dardanelles*. Modern travellers very much differ in their accounts of this celebrated plain, and in the position they assign to the antient city of Troja, or Ilium. Sir W. Gell, in his accurate and interesting survey of the Troad, accompanied with many beautiful and faithful coloured engravings, thinks he has discovered some vestiges of this most famous city near the village of *Bounarbachî*; but the fact probably is, that though some great and strong outlines, such as Ida, and the promontories of Rhætæum and Sigæum, may remain, the lapse of 3000 years may have caused so great a change in the general face of the country, as to have obliterated every vestige of the antient city, and even several of those minor features, which may be said to have outlived even nature herself in the immortal poem of Homer. Troy was more than once rebuilt under the names of Troja and Ilium, generally in a situation nearer the sea than the antient city is supposed to have occupied. It stood between two rivers, the Scamander, or Xanthus, and the Simois, which formed a junction before they entered the Hellespont. The Simois rose in Mount Ida, a very lofty range of mountains

east of Troy. The sources of the Scamander were hot and cold springs near Troy. The summit of Ida was called Gargarus. The north-eastern promontory of the shore, at the entrance of the Hellespont, was called Rhætæum, where was the tomb of Ajax, and the south-western Sigæum, where was that of Achilles; between these the Grecian camp and ships were stationed. South of the island of Tenedos was Chrysa, or Sminthium, where was the temple of the Sminthian Apollo, and the residence of his priest Chryses, the father of Chryseis. Below it is the promontory of Lectum, now called *Cape Baba*. South-east of it is Assus, now *Behrem*, east of which was Antandrus, now *Antandro*. Inland, north-east of Antandrus, was Scepsis, memorable as being the place where the original writings and library of Aristotle were discovered, as we are told by Strabo, much injured by having been buried carelessly in a damp place by the descendants of Neleus, the scholar of Theophrastus, to whom Aristotle had left them, in order to preserve them from being seized by Eumenes, king of Pergamus, for his library; they were at length dug up and sold to Apellicon of Teos, for a large sum. North-east of Scepsis, approaching the Propontis, was the city of Zeleia, mentioned in Homer, and south-west of it the Hypoplacian Thebes, the birth-place of Andromache, which was occupied by a Cilician colony in the time of the Trojan war; a little below, the shore begins to turn to the south. The remainder of the coast of Mysia, and part of Lydia to the river Hermus, whose sands were mingled with gold*, was called Æolia, or Æolis, being occupied, after the fall of Troy, by Æolian Greeks. Here is Adramyttium, or *Adramitti*, an Athenian colony, mentioned in the Acts, ch. xxvii. 2. Inland, south-east of Adramyttium, was Lyrnessus, the original country of Briseis, south of which was Pergamus, now *Bergamo*, on the Caicus, the capital of a kingdom which the Romans considerably enlarged in favour of Eumenes, after they had defeated

* ——— Auro turbidus Hermus.

Virg. Georg. II. 137.

Antiochus, king of Syria, and which was left to the Roman people by Attalus, the last king, B. C. 133, A. U. C. 621. Here was the famous library founded by Eumenes in opposition to that of Ptolemy at Alexandria, who, from motives of jealousy, forbade the exportation of Egyptian papyrus, in consequence of which Eumenes invented parchment, called hence Pergamena. This library, having contained 200,000 volumes, was transported to Alexandria by Antony and Cleopatra. Pergamus is one of the churches mentioned in the Revelation of St. John, ch. ii. 11. Here also the great physician Galen was born. Its port Elæa is now *Ialea*. West of Pergamus, on the coast, were Atarneus and Pitane, and between them was the promontory of Cana, or *Coloni*, near which were the little islands called Arginusæ, where the Lacedæmonian fleet was completely defeated by the Athenians, B. C. 406, Ol. 93. 3., who afterwards ungratefully put their victorious generals to death.

Below the river Caicus was Lydia, called antiently Mæonia, having Mysia on the north, Phrygia on the east, Caria on the south, and the *Ægean* on the west. The coast of Lydia, nearly to the Hermus, or *Khodus*, was called *Æolis*; below the Hermus, having been occupied by Grecian colonies about B. C. 900, it obtained the name of *Ionian*, the cities of which we shall first describe, before we give an account of the interior, or Persian part of it. Below the Caicus was Cyme, or Cumæ, the most powerful of the *Æolian* colonies, now affording but a few vestiges at a place called *Nemourt*: a colony from hence founded the city of Cumæ, on the coast of Campania in Italy, the residence of the Cumæan Sibyl. Below it is Phocæa*, now *Fockia*, an *Ionian* colony, whose

* Sed juremus in hæc ; simul imis saxa renarint

Vadis levata, ne redire sit nefas :

Nulla sit hac potior sententia, Phocæorum

Velut profugit execrata civitas. *Hor. Epod. XVI. 25, 26. 17, 18.*

I have reversed the order of the lines in Horace, for the convenience of shortening the quotation.

inhabitants deserted it, to avoid being subject to the power of Cyrus; and having sworn never to return till a mass of iron, which they sank, should rise to the surface, founded the city of Marseilles, in Gaul, about 540 B.C. Below Phocæa was the celebrated city of Smyrna, now called *İsmur*, one of the reputed birth-places of Homer, and a flourishing city of Anatolia. The little river Meles, which flows by Smyrna, has given to Homer the name of Melesigenes, he having been said to have been born on its banks; he is also called Mæonius*, from having been born in Lydia. Smyrna stands at the eastern extremity of a Gulf called the Smyrnæus Sinus, which forms a peninsula, near the entrance of which is Clazomenæ, now *Vourla*, the birth-place of the philosopher Anaxagoras. West of Clazomenæ, on the Ægean coast, opposite to the island of Chios, is Erythræ, the residence of one of the Sibyls. At the southern entrance of this peninsula was Teos, now *Bodrun*, the birth-place of Anacreon, hence called the Teian bard; and below it Lebedus, which was ruined by Lysimachus, and continued so in the days of Horace.† Just below it was Claros, celebrated for its temple of Apollo, who is thence called the Clarian God.‡ Below it was Colophon, another of the cities which contended for the birth of Homer; it was the native city of Mimnermus and Nicander. The Colophonian cavalry generally turned the scale on the side on which they fought; hence *Colophonem addere* became a proverb for putting an end or finish to a business; and in the early period of the art of printing, the account which the printer gave of the place and date of the edition, being the last thing printed at the end of the book,

* Non, si priores Mæonius tenet
Sedes Homerus.

Hor. Od. IV. 9. 5.

† Scis Lebedus quid sit, Gabiis desertior atque
Fidenis vicus.

Hor. Epist. I. 11. 6.

‡ Pagina judicium docti subitura movetur
Principis, at Clario missa legenda Deo.

Or. Fast. I. 15.

was called the Colophon. Below Colophon, on the banks of the Cayster, was the renowned city of Ephesus, celebrated for its temple of Diana, one of the wonders of the antient world. It is now a mass of ruins, under the name of *Aiasolok*, a corruption of Agio-Tzeologus, the modern Greek epithet for St. John, the founder of the church here. It is almost unnecessary to add, that this city is memorable in the writings and travels of St. Paul, and is the first of the churches mentioned by St. John in the Revelation, ch. ii. 1. Ephesus was the birth-place of Heraclitus, the weeping philosopher; and of Apelles and Parrhasius, the painters. The Cayster flowed through a marsh called the Asian marsh, much frequented by water fowl*, and mentioned by Homer and Virgil; this river is now called the *Kutchik-Minder*, or little Mæander. Below Ephesus was Magnesia, now *Inek-Bazar*, on the Mæander, to be distinguished from another city of the same name near Mount Sipylus, in the inland parts of Lydia. Here Themistocles died, B.C. 449, Ol. 82. 4. West of it, and opposite the island of Samos, is Mount Mycale, so celebrated for the defeat and destruction of the Persian fleet by the Greeks Sept. 22., B.C. 479, Ol. 75. 2., on the very same day that their land army, under Mardonius, was defeated at Platea. At the foot of this mountain, was Priene, now *Sansun*, the birth-place of Bias, one of the seven contemporary sages of Greece. The river Mæander, so celebrated for its windings, is the boundary of Lydia and Caria. We shall now quit the Ionian coast of Lydia, and take a short view of the interior, or Persian part. Beginning at the north, nearly east of Cumæ, is Thyatira, one of the churches mentioned in the Revelation of St. John, ch. ii. 18., now *Ak-hissar*; south-west of which is Magnesia Sipyli, or Magnesia at the foot of Mount Sipylus, to distinguish it from the other Magnesia ad

Jam varias pelagi volucres, et quæ Asia circum
Dulcibus in stagnis rimantur prata Caystri.

Virg. Georg. I. 383.

Mæandrum, now *Guzel Hissar*. Here the Romans defeated Antiochus A. U. C. 564, B. C. 190. It is now *Magnisi*. Mount Sipylus was the residence of Niobe, hence called Sipyleian * ; it is on the southern side of the Hermus. Nearly east of it was Sardis, the capital of Lydia, and royal residence of Cræsus†, the last and proverbially rich king of Lydia, who was taken by Cyrus the Elder, B. C. 548, Ol. 58. 1. From hence also Cyrus the Younger set forth on the march against his brother Artaxerxes, which ended in the retreat of the 10,000 Greeks who formed part of his forces. Sardis was at the foot of Mount Tmolus, now *Buz-dag*, or the cold mountain, and watered by the river Pactolus, whose sands, like those of the Hermus, were mingled with gold. It is one of the Churches mentioned in the Revelation of St. John, ch. iii. 1., and is now a small village, called *Sart*. South-east of Sardis, towards Phrygia, was Philadelphia, now *Allah Shehr*, another of the Seven Churches, mentioned Rev. iii. 7., which, together with Sardis and ten more of the principal cities of Asia, was overwhelmed by an earthquake in the reign of the Emperor Tiberius, A. D. 17. A great tract of this and the adjoining country of Phrygia was called Catakekaumene, or the burnt country, in consequence of the frequent earthquakes and subterranean fires. Near the confines of Caria, a little north-east of the Mæandrian Magnesia, was Tralles, antiently a strong city, but now only a small place called *Sultan-hissar*.

Caria is separated from Lydia by the Mæander, and is

* Nec tantum Niobe bis sex ad busta superba
Solicito lachrymas depluit e Sipylo. *Propert. II. 20. 7*

† Quid tibi visa Chios, Bullati, notaque Lesbos ?
Quid concinna Samos ? quid Cræsi regia Sardis ?
Smyrna quid, et Colophon ? majora minorane fama ?
Hor. Epist. I. 11. 1

bounded on the west by the Ægean, on the south by the Mediterranean, and on the east by Phrygia and Lycia. The inhabitants of Caria were proverbially considered as barbarous and despicable among the Greeks, and the name of Carian was synonymous with that of slave. The name of Ionia was continued to the northern part of the coast of Caria, and here we find the city of Miletus, once a great and flourishing state, which sent out many colonies, and had a leading influence in the Ionian affairs: it is now called *Palatia*, and is somewhat inland, the sands brought down by the river Latmus, having choked up its harbour. It was taken by Alexander after a vigorous resistance, and rebuilt by him. Thales, one of the wisest of the seven contemporary Grecian sages, was a native of this place, as were also Anaximenes, Hecataeus, Timotheus, the celebrated musician, and several other great men. This was the last of the Ionian cities, but Grecian colonies still occupied the western coast. Below Miletus was Iassus, now *Assam Kalasi*: and below this was Bargylia, giving name to the Bargyliacus Sinus. In a peninsula between this and the Ceramic gulf, was Myndus, now *Myndes*; and opposite to it, on the Ceramic gulf, was the celebrated city of Halicarnassus, now *Bodron*, a Grecian colony, once the residence of the Kings of Caria. Here was the splendid tomb, built by Artemisia, Queen of Caria, for her husband Mausolus, which was one of the wonders of the antient world, and has given to all magnificent sepulchres the name of *mausoleums*. It was the birth-place of Herodotus, the father of history, of Dionysius Halicarnassensis, and many other great men, and is memorable also for the long siege it maintained against Alexander, under the skilful command of Memnon, the general of Darius. The peninsula between the Sinus Ceramicus (so called from the city of Ceramus, or *Keramo*) and Sinus Doridis, was called Doris, being peopled by Dorian colonies. Here was the city of

Cnidos, sacred to Venus*, near a promontory called Triopium, now *Cape Crio*. In the interior of Caria, Alabanda, now *Arab-hissar*, was a principal city, situated towards the Mæander. To the south-east of this was Stratonicea, or *Eski Shehr*, so called from Stratonice, the wife of Antiochus Soter; and on the confines of Phrygia was Aphrodisias, now *Gheira*.

Lycia was bounded by Caria on the west, by Phrygia on the north, by Pisidia and Pamphylia on the east, and by the Mediterranean on the south, and indeed, in great measure, on the west and east. At the head of the western gulf was Telmissus, now *Macri*, the inhabitants of which were reputed skilful magicians; the gulf has taken, both in antient and modern times, the name of the city, but was also called Glaucus, from the celebrated Lycian hero of that name in Homer. Mount Cragus†, sacred to Diana, runs along this gulf: the fabulous monster Chimera, said to have been subdued by Bellerophon, was a volcano in this ridge, which he cultivated. South of it was the river and city of Xanthus, now *Eksenide*‡, and a little below it Patara, now *Patera*, remarkable for having been thought the residence of Apollo during one half the year.§ East of Patara is Myra, which

* ——— Quæ Cnidon
Fulgentesque tenet Cycladas, et Paphon
Junctis visit oloribus. *Hor. Od. III. 28. 13.*

† Vos lætam fluviis et nemorum coma,
Quæcunque aut gelido prominet Algido,
Nigris aut Erymanthi
Sylvis, aut viridis Cragi. *Hor. Od. I. 21. 5.*

‡ Xanthus is memorable for the obstinacy of the defence which its inhabitants made against Brutus. Having set their city on fire, they rushed into the flames with such resolution, that although he offered a reward for every Xanthian that was brought to him alive, he could save only 150, and those much against their will.

§ Hence Horace —
Delius et Patareus Apollo. *Hor. Od. III. 4. 64.*

retains its name; its ruins are magnificent; east of which were the Lycian mountain and city of Olympus, near the Promontorium Sacrum, or Chelidonium, now *Cape Kelidoni*, and the Chelidoniæ Insulæ; this promontory is the commencement of the great ridge of Mount Taurus. Above it is Phaselis, now *Tekrova*, where is a passage along the sea, so contracted by a steep ridge of Mount Taurus, called Clinax, that the army of Alexander, which passed it in the winter, were in the utmost danger, being compelled to wade a whole day up to the waist in water. It should be remembered, both in reference to this passage and to the battle of Thermopylæ, that there is scarcely any perceptible tide in the Mediterranean.

East of Lycia are Pamphylia and Pisidia, two countries whose respective limits we cannot ascertain, farther than by observing that Pamphylia lay on the coast, and Pisidia more inland. The first place of importance in Pamphylia is Attalia, or *Satalia*, and a little east of it Perga, both of which were visited by St. Paul. (Acts, xiv. 25.) Perga is now *Karahissar*, or the black castle, a little inland, on the river Cestrus. South-east of it was Aspendus, on the river Eurymedon, at the mouth of which Cimon destroyed the fleet and army of the Persians; south of Aspendus is Sida, near the river Melas, and south-east of Sida Coracesium, now *Alaya*, where Pompey destroyed the formidable Isaurian and Cilician pirates, B.C. 67, A.U.C. 687. In the north-western angle, which meets the confines of Lycia and Phrygia, were the Solymi, against whom Bellerophon was sent, with the hope of his being killed in combat. Their city was Termessus, in the indeterminate frontier of Pamphylia and Pisidia. North-east of it in Pisidia,

Phœbe, qui Xantho lavis amne crines. *Hor. Od. IV. 6. 26.*

—Qualis ubi hybernâ Lyciam Xanthique fluenta
Deserit, ac Delon maternam invisit Apollo.

Virg. Æn. IV. 143.

was Cremna, a strong Roman colony, now called *Kebrinaz*: and south-east of it was Selga, the greatest city of Pisidia, of Lacedæmonian origin: east of which was Homonada, a strong fortress on the confines of Isauria.

In the north-east of Pisidia was Isauria, whose inhabitants were a fierce and rapacious people, conquered by Publius Servilius, the Roman general, in the time of the Mithridatic war, who thence obtained the surname of Isauricus.

Cilicia is bounded by Pamphylia and Pisidia on the west, by Cappadocia on the north, by Syria on the east, and by the Mediterranean on the south. It was divided into two parts; the western, adjoining Pamphylia and Pisidia, was extremely mountainous and rugged, hence called Cilicia Trachea, or the rugged Cilicia, which was subsequently considered as a continuation of Isauria; and Cilicia Campestris, or the level Cilicia. In Cilicia Trachea, the first place east of Pamphylia, on the coast, is Selinus, now *Selinte*, where the Emperor Trajan died, A. D. 117. South-east of it, Anemurium, on a promontory opposite Cyprus, is still called *Anemur*, or *Anemurieh*. North-east of it is Seleucia (called Trachea, to distinguish it from other cities of that name), on the river Calycadnus, now *Ghuik-sou*: it was antiently the principal city of Cilicia Trachea, and maintains its rank under the name of *Selefkeh*.

In Cilicia Campestris the first place that presents itself is Corycus, now *Curco*, a place greatly celebrated amongst the antients for its saffron*, and for a cave inhabited by the monstrous Titan Typhon. North-east of it is Soli, an antient but decayed town in the time of Pompey, who established there the Cilician pirates, whom he admitted to a capitulation,

* Ut cum scena croco Cilici perfusa recens est.

Lucret. II. 421.

Corycioque croco sparsum stetit.

Hor. Sat. II. 4. 68.

and gave it the name of Pompeiopolis; it stands on the river *Lamus*, whence the adjacent territory was called *Lamotis*, now *Lamuzo*. It was the birth-place of Chrysippus, the stoic philosopher, Philemon, the comic poet, and Aratus, the mathematician. The corruption of the Greek language by intermixture with the barbarous natives gave the name of *solecism* to a gross error in grammar. North-eastward is *Anchiale*, said to have been built, as well as Tarsus, in one day, by Sardanapalus *, the last and most effeminate of Assyrian kings, who burnt himself, with his palace, B. C. 820. On the river *Cydnus* was the city of Tarsus, the birth-place of St. Paul, and so much celebrated for the learning and refinements of its inhabitants, as to be rival of Athens and Alexandria. It was here that Alexander nearly lost his life, by bathing when hot in the cold stream of the *Cydnus*, and here that Cleopatra paid her celebrated visit to Antony, in all the pomp and pageantry of eastern luxury, herself attired like Venus, and her attendants like Cupids, in a galley covered with gold, whose sails were of purple, the oars of silver, and cordage of silk, a fine description of which may be seen in Shakspeare's play of Antony and Cleopatra, Act II. Scene 2. It is still called *Tarsous*, but is subject to Adana, a city somewhat to the east, which still preserves its name, on the *Sarus*, or *Seihoun*. Above Tarsus is the famous pass of Mount Taurus, called the *Pylæ Ciliciæ*, or gates of Cilicia, on the frontier of Cappadocia. East of Adana is the city of Mopsus, or Mopsuestia, now *Messis*, below which was Mallus with an oracle of Amphiaraus. North-east of Mopsus is Anazarbus, or *Anzarbe*, of considerable importance under the eastern emperors. South-east of it is Issus, now *Aiasse*, the ever-memorable scene of the victory of Alexander over Darius,

*

—— Et potiores

Herculis ærumnas ducat, sævosque labores,
Et venere et cœnis et plumis Sardanapali.

Juv. Sat. X. 360.

Oct. B. C. 333, Ol. 111. 4., and afterwards of another most important victory obtained by the Roman emperor Severus over his rival Niger, A. D. 194. The river Pinarus, which runs through the plain of Issus into the Issian Gulf, is now called the *Deli Sou*. At the point where the Mediterranean bends southward were the Pylæ Syriæ, a very difficult and strong pass, on the frontiers of Syria and Cilicia, between Mount Amanus and the sea. We must not forget that Cicero was proconsul of Cilicia, and was vain enough to hope for the honours of a Roman triumph in consequence of some successes obtained by himself and his lieutenant over the neighbouring barbarous tribes, and the capture of their chief city, Pindenissus.

We are now to describe the remaining inland provinces of Asia Minor. Phrygia received the appellation of Major, to distinguish it from a part of Mysia, near the Hellespont, which was occupied by some Phrygians after the Trojan war, and from them called Phrygia Minor.* It is bounded on the north by Bithynia; on the west by Mysia, Lydia, and Caria; on the south by Lycia, Pisidia, and Isauria; and on the east by Galatia and Lycaonia. In the north, adjoining Bithynia, on the river Thymbrus, is the city Dorylæum, now *Eskishehr*. Southward is Cotyæum, now *Kutaieh*, and south-east was Synnada, whose marble was much prized by the Romans. South-east of this was Ipsus, where the battle was fought between the surviving generals of Alexander, Antigonus and his son Demetrius on the one side, and Lysimachus, Seleucus, Ptolemy, and Cassander on the other; Antigonus was defeated and died of his wounds, B. C. 301, Ol. 119. 4. Below Ipsus was Pelta, mentioned by Xenophon in his *Anabasis*, now *Ukshah*. On the southern confines of Lydia was Laodicea,

* Hence it appears that the term Phrygians is applied improperly, or by anticipation, to the Trojans in Virgil.

now *Ladik*, one of the seven churches mentioned in the book of Revelation, and east of it Colossæ, now *Chonos*, memorable for the epistle of St. Paul to its church. In the angle, between Caria and Lycia, is Cibyra *, a considerable trading city, now *Buraz*; to the north-east, is Themisonium, or *Teseni*, and above it Apamea Cibotus, a very flourishing city, at the junction of the Marsyas with the Mæander, built by Antiochus Soter, who removed the inhabitants of the city of Celænæ thither. Celænæ was adjacent, but higher up the course of the river Marsyas, on whose banks the musician of that name is said to have been flayed alive by Apollo: his skin was shown at Celænæ. It was the seat of the government of Cyrus the Younger, who had a park for wild beasts here. North-east of Celænæ was Antiochia ad Pisidiam; and above it Thymbrium, now *Tschaktelu*, mentioned in the *Anabasis*; and to the south-east Tyriæum, now *Kanun Hanah*.

The remaining eastern part of Phrygia was called Lycaonia, and was said to have been colonised by Arcadians under Lycaon; in which was Loadicea Combusta, or *Ladikie*; south-east of it was Iconium, now *Konieh*, below which, toward the confines of Cilicia, were Lystra and Derbe. These three places are mentioned by St. Luke (Acts, ch. xiii. and xiv.) The latter derives its name from *Darb*, a gate; and was perhaps so called from being near one of the passes of Mount Taurus. In the north of Lycaonia was a lake called Tatta Palus, now *Tuzla*, or the Salt.

Cappadocia was bounded on the west by Lycaonia, on the north by Pontus, on the east by the Euphrates, and on the south by Cilicia. The Cappadocians are remarkable for

* ——— Cave ne portus occupet alter,
Ne Cibyratica, ne Bithyna negotia perdas.

Hor. Epist. I. 6. 33.

having refused liberty when offered them, preferring to live under their kings, who seem to have had a number of slaves on the royal domains, somewhat like our feudal barons.* Cappadocia was divided into a number of districts, which it is hardly necessary to enumerate. Not far from the confines of Lycaonia and Galatia was Nyssa or *Nous-shehr*, the birth-place of Gregory, one of the fathers of the church, who died A. D. 396. South of Nyssa was Archelais, a Roman colony, founded under the Emperor Claudius, now *Akserai*. East of it was Nazianzus, the birth-place of another Gregory, who died A. D. 389. South-east of it, in a district called Tyanitis, was Tyana, now *Kilissa Hissar*, the birth-place of the celebrated impostor Apollonius Tyaneus, who lived about A. D. 90, and whose life and miracles are re-recorded by Philostratus. South-west of Tyana was Cibistra, now *Kara Hissar*. Nearly in the centre of Cappadocia is Mazaca, the capital, called Cæsarea in the time of Tiberius, with the addition of ad Argæum, to signify its position at the foot of the very lofty Mons Argæus, from which both the Euxine and Mediterranean seas might be discovered; it is now called *Kaisarieh*, and the mountain Argæus is *Arjish-Dag*: the river Melas, now *Kara-Sou* or the Black Water, rises in it and flows into the Euphrates, and so into the Persian Gulf; and one source of the Halys rises not far from it, which flows into the Black Sea. East of this was Comana Aurea in Cataonia, celebrated for its temple of Bellona, reputed the richest and most sacred in the east: it was plundered by Antony. South of Comana, on the confines of Cilicia, was Cucusus, or *Cocsan*, a remarkable gloomy and retired place, among the mountains of Taurus, to which the great St. Chrysostom was banished; and east of this Cas-

* Hence Horace —

Mancipiis locuples eget æris Cappadocum rex.

Hor. Epist. II. 6. 49.

tabala. The north-eastern part of Cappadocia, on the western bank of the Euphrates, was called Armenia Minor. Near the confluence of the Melas with the Euphrates was Melitene, now *Malatia*, the antient capital of Armenia Minor. Towards the confines of Pontus is Sebaste, now *Sivas*, more antiently called Cabira; it was taken from Mithridates by Pompey; and east of it was an almost impregnable fortress called Novus, now *Hesen-Now*, where Mithridates kept his principal treasures. At the foot of Mount Paryadres is Nicopolis, or Tephrice, now *Devriki*, built by Pompey, after he had forced Mithridates across the Euphrates: and in the extreme north-eastern angle, on the confines of Pontus and Armenia Major, was Satala, now *Arzingan*. The people of Cappadocia were one of the three bad *Kappas*, or names beginning with the letter K, or C; the Cretans and Cilicians being the other two. This was afterwards applied to the three Cornelii, Sylla, Cinna and Lentulus.

CHAPTER XIII.

ORIENS.

PART I. — SYRIA; CONTAINING PHœNICIA AND PALÆSTINA.

Plates XVI. XVII. XVIII.

THE remainder of Asia will be described under the general title of Oriens, or the East.

Below Cilicia, on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean, is Syria (Pl. XVI.), but the southern part of the coast is called Phœnicia, and below it Palæstina, or the Holy Land: to the description of these countries the present chapter will be confined.

We may consider Syria including the coasts of Phœnicia and Palæstina, as bounded by Cilicia and the Taurus on the north, by the Euphrates and Arabia on the east, by Arabia on the south, and by the Mediterranean on the west. Immediately on the Cilician confines were the Pylæ Ciliciæ, a pass between the mountains and the sea, mentioned in the *Anabasis*, and a little below it was Alexandria, now *Alexandretta*, or *Scanderona*. This city was called Myriandrus in the time of Xenophon, but was rebuilt by Alexander, who gave it his own name. South, but somewhat inland, is the

famous city of Antiochia, or Antioch, now almost depopulated, and called *Antakia*. It was built by Seleucus Nicator, the son of Antiochus, who called it after his father's name. Seleucus was one of the most powerful of Alexander's generals, who obtained Syria for his share in the dismemberment of the Macedonian empire, and the kings of Syria, his descendants, were called Seleucidæ. We learn from the Acts of the Apostles, ch. xi. 26., that "the disciples were called Christians first in Antioch," and after the prevalence of Christianity it received the appellation of Theopolis, or the divine city. It was built on the river Orontes, or *El Aesi*, the only important river in Syria, if we except its eastern boundary, the Euphrates. About five miles below it was a delightful grove and fountains, called Daphne, celebrated for the worship of Venus, and the licentiousness of its visitors: it is now called *Beit el Ma*, or the House of Water. Near the mouth of the Orontes was Seleucia, founded by Seleucus Nicator, now *Savedia*, and south of it was Mons Casius, said to be so high that the sun-rising might be seen from the summit long before dawn at the bottom of the mountain. South of this, and nearly opposite the eastern extremity of the island of Cyprus, was Laodicea, called Maritima, to distinguish it from Laodicea ad Libanum in the same neighbourhood. It is now *Ladikieh*. Considerably south of Antioch, and a little north of the small river Marsyas, which flows into a lake on the Orontes, was Apamea, now *Famieh*; an important city, founded by Seleucus Nicator, who kept five hundred war elephants there: and south-east of it is Epiphaneia, or *Hamath*. South of Epiphaneia is the city of Emesa, or *Hems*, where was a famous temple of Elagabalus, or the sun, the priest of which, a youth of fourteen, was made emperor by the licentious Roman soldiers, A.D. 218, and disgraced himself and the purple, during a reign of almost four years, by the most horrid cruelties and unheard-of licentiousness. Considerably south-west of Emesa, is Heliopolis, or *Balbec*, where are still to be

seen the ruins of a most magnificent temple of the sun. It is in a valley between two parallel ridges of mountains, Libanus and Anti-Libanus. This valley was called Aulon, or the hollow, by the Greeks, and all this part of Syria was called Coele-Syria, or the Hollow Syria. South-east of Heliopolis was Damascus, or *Demesk*; one of the most celebrated cities of Asia, both in sacred and profane geography. It was beautifully situated in a valley, still called *Gouteh Demesk*, or the Orchard of Damascus, and watered by a river called by the Greeks Bardine, or Chrysorrhoeas, the Golden Stream, now *Baradi*.

We shall next describe the interior of Syria to its eastern boundary, the Euphrates. The northern extremity of Syria, on the declivity of Mount Taurus and Amanus, was called Comagene: its principal city was Samosata, now *Semisat*, on the Euphrates, the birth-place of Lucian. Somewhat south-west of it is Pindenissus, now *Behesni*, which was besieged and taken by Cicero, when proconsul of Cilicia, after a siege of twenty-five days, A.U.C. 702, B.C. 52. Below Pindenissus, and nearly east of Alexandria, was Cyrrhus, now *Corus*; and below it a city antiently called Chalybon, but by the Macedonians of Alexander Bercea. It is now well known as *Haleb* or *Aleppo*; still south was Chalcis, now *Old Haleb*. These three cities gave the name of Cyrrhestica, Chalybonitis, and Chalcidice to the surrounding districts. North-east of Bercea was Batnæ, now *Adaneh*, the delightful situation of which rivalled the Antiochian Daphne. Below Batnæ is the river Daradax, flowing into a marsh. North-east of Batnæ, is Hierapolis, so called from its being the seat of worship of the Syrian goddess Atergatis; by the Syrians it was called Bambyce, or Mabog, now *Menbigz*. Returning to the Euphrates, below Samosata is Zeugma, one of the principal passages over that river. Considerably to the south-east of it are the celebrated fords of the Euphrates at

the city of Thapsacus, now *El Der*. This ford was passed by Cyrus, in his expedition against Artaxerxes, immortalised by Xenophon, B.C. 401, Ol. 94. 4. : and afterwards by Darius, after his defeat by Alexander at Issus, B.C. 333, Ol. 111. 4. ; and nearly three years later by Alexander, in pursuit of Darius, previously to his final and decisive victory of Arbela. South-west of Thapsacus is Resapha, which preserves its name, and considerably south-east on the Euphrates is Oruros, or *Gorur*, which was fixed by Pompey as the boundary of the Roman Empire when he reduced Syria to a Roman province. To the west, about midway between Oruros and Emesa, in the vast desert which connects Syria with Arabia, is Palmyra, or Tadamora (the city of palm trees), founded by Solomon, and still called *Tadmor* in the wilderness. It was a most powerful city under its celebrated Queen Zenobia, the wife of Odenatus. She opposed the Emperor Aurelian, in the plains of Syria, at the head of 700,000 men, and had nearly defeated him, but was overthrown and carried captive to Italy, A.D. 273, where she had large possessions assigned to her near Tibur. She was no less an accomplished than brave princess, and had for her secretary the celebrated Longinus, the author of the well-known treatise on the Sublime.

That part of Syria which occupied the coast of the Mediterranean, with the exception of the northern district, was called Phœnicia, and is most justly memorable for having made the earliest progress in civilisation and the arts. Navigation was invented and greatly cultivated by the Phœnicians, who are thought to have visited the Scilly Islands at a period unknown to history. The Greeks ascribe the origin of letters to Cadmus, a Phœnician; and we know from the sacred books that Tyrian, that is Phœnician, artists, presided over the most glorious building recorded in Scripture, the Temple of Solomon. Nearly at the northern extremity of Phœnicia is Aradus, now *Ravad*; below it is Tripolis, now

Taraboli, or *Tripoli*; below which is the little river Adonis, now *Nahr Ibrahim*, the streams of which, at the anniversary of the death of Adonis, which was in the rainy season, were tinged red with the ochrous particles from the mountains of Libanus, and were fabled to flow with his blood.* Below it is Berytus, now *Beyrout*; below it Sidon, so renowned in sacred and profane history, now *Sayda*; and a little below it, Zarephath or Sarepta, the scene of one of Elijah's miracles; and still lower, the city of Tyrus, now *Tyre* or *Sur*, so greatly celebrated by sacred and profane writers. Tyrus (Pl. XVII.) was a colony of Sidonians, founded before the records of history, and consisted of two cities, one on an island, and the other, called Palætyros, on the shore; the two were about nineteen miles in circumference, but Tyrus alone was not more than four. It was taken, notwithstanding a most obstinate resistance, after a siege of seven months, attended with innumerable difficulties, by Alexander, August 20, B. C. 332, OL. 112. 1., who thus fulfilled the many predictions of its destruction delivered by the prophets in the Scriptures: it is now in ruins.

Palæstina, or *Palestine*, derived that name from the Philistæi; but as it was the promised inheritance of the seed of Abraham, and the scene of the birth, sufferings, and death of our Redeemer, we are accustomed to designate it by the more religious appellation of *The Holy Land*. It is bounded on the north by Phœnicia and Cœle-Syria, on the east by Arabia Deserta, on the south by Arabia Petræa, and on the west

* The story is told by Milton:

——— Thammuz next came behind,
Whose annual wound in Lebanon allured
The Syrian damsels to lament his fate
In amorous ditties all a summer's day,
While smooth Adonis from his native rock
Ran purple to the sea, supposed with blood
Of Thammuz yearly wounded.

Par. Lost, Book I.

by the Mediterranean, called in the Bible *the Great Sea*. The country was occupied previously to the time of Joshua by seven principal nations, of whom the Hivites were in the north, about the base of Lebanon and Hermon; the Perizzites below Mount Carmel, but above Samaria; the Jebusites about Jerusalem; the Hittites below them, around Hebron; the Amorites on both sides of the Jordan, at the head of the Salt or Dead Sea; and the Girgashites about the south-east end of the sea of Chinnereth or *Lake of Tiberias*. The word Canaanite seems not only to have been a generic term, including the above six tribes, but to have implied also a distinct people, north-eastward of Mount Carmel. In addition to these nations, the coast of the Mediterranean southward was occupied by the Philistines: the interior of the country, near the south of the Dead Sea, by the Edomites or children of Esau. East of the Dead Sea were the Moabites, reaching to the Arnon, whose chief city was Ar or Rabbath Moab. From Aroer and the river Arnon to Mount Gilead was the kingdom of Sihon, king of the Ammonites, whose capital was Heshbon. East of this were the Ammonites, whose chief town was Rabbath Ammon. East of the sea of Chinnereth was Bashan, the kingdom of Og, the principal places of which were Edrei, Ashtaroth, and Golan. When the Israelites came up from Egypt the seven nations first mentioned were gradually swept away. The victories of David entirely broke the power of the Philistines, and, for the time, crushed the Moabites, and Ammonites also. He even effectually repelled all inroads of the Syrians, so that the country became in full possession of the twelve tribes. We shall describe next the situation of these, and then mention some of the places most notable in early Jewish history, before we proceed to consider the country at the commencement of the Christian era.

In the north, along the coast, was I. Asher; east of which, but west of Jordan, was II. Napthali, near the waters of Merom afterwards called the lake Samachonitis, and above

the sea of Chinnereth. Below Naphtali was, III., Zebulun, reaching from the sea of Chinnereth to Mount Carmel. South of this, at the efflux of the Jordan, was, IV., Issachar, and below Issachar, V., the half tribe of Manasseh. Still southward was, VI., the important tribe of Ephraim, below which was, VII., Benjamin, between the Jordan and Jerusalem; and, VIII., Dan, between Jerusalem and the Mediterranean Sea. Still southward was, IX., the great tribe of Judah, from the Dead Sea to the Mediterranean, the south-western corner of which was occupied by, X., Simeon. On the east of Jordan was the half tribe of Manasseh, in the north, near Mount Hermon, or Sirion, and the sea of Tiberias: below it, XI., Gad, about Mount Gilead; and on the east of the Dead Sea, XII., Reuben, the most southerly of all.

Amongst the principal places we may mention Laish or Dan, taken from the Sidonians by a colony of the Danites, the northern limit of the land of Israel. South-west of this was Hazor, the royal city of Jabin, and below it Harosheth, the abode of Sisera, his captain, who was overthrown by Deborah and Barak. South of this, a little above the sea of Chinnereth, probably was Bethulia, the scene of the Apocryphal history of Judith and Holofernes; but its site is not ascertained. South-west of the lake was Mount Tabor, famous in the history of Deborah, and west of it, Meroz, cursed in her song of triumph; and across the river Kishon Megiddo and Taanach, the scenes of her victory. Megiddo was also memorable for the overthrow of Josiah by Pharaoh Necho, King of Egypt. The Kishon flows into the sea a little north of Mount Carmel, and was further celebrated for the slaughter of the priests of Baal by Elijah, as Mount Carmel was for the overthrow of their idolatrous worship, so finely described in 1 Kings, xviii. Between the Kishon and the Jordan was Jezreel, in a fine open plain. Here was the palace of Ahab, with the adjacent vineyard of Naboth. Here, too, was the scene of the slaughter of Jehoram and Ahaziah by Jehu, and of the death of Jezebel. A little

above it was Shunem, memorable in the history of Elisha, and Endor, between Mount Tabor and the Lesser Hermon, where Saul consulted with the sorceress shortly before his death. Below Mount Hermon, the plain of Jezreel runs up into a valley, at the extremity of which is Gilboa, at the foot of a mount of the same name. Here took place the final overthrow and death of Saul and his three sons, whose limbs were fastened by the Philistines to the walls of the neighbouring city of Bethshan. South-west of Gilboa was Samaria, the royal city of the kings of Israel after the time of Omri, as Shechem, a little southward, was previously. Shechem was also the residence at one period of the patriarch Jacob, whose well was there, and the burial-place of his son Joseph. It was between Mounts Ebal and Gerizim, from the former of which the cursings, and from the latter the blessings of the law were read to the assembled tribes, on their taking possession of the promised land. Below this was Shiloh, where the tabernacle was set up, and remained from the time of Joshua to that of Samuel. East of Shiloh is the brook of Cherith, where Elijah was concealed and fed by ravens; and south of Shiloh Ephraim. Below Ephraim was Bethel, the southern limit of the kingdom of Israel, as distinguished from that of Judah. Here, and at Dan, Jeroboam set up the idolatrous worship of the golden calves, with the view of preventing the Israelites from too frequently resorting to Jerusalem. South-east of Bethel was Ai, near to which was once the encampment of Abraham. The city was subsequently taken by Joshua, who previously suffered a defeat from its inhabitants, through God's judgment on the sacrilege of Achan. South-east of Ai is Jericho, whose walls fell down before the people of Israel. It was rebuilt by Hiel in the days of Ahab, and became a place of importance. Near it was the fountain of Elisha. Nearer the Jordan was Gilgal, the first encampment of the Israelites, and west of Jericho was Gibeah, the residence of Saul. West of Gibeah

was Gibeon, whose inhabitants, by false representations, made a peace with Joshua; and above it Ramah, the residence of Samuel. Still west was Beth-horon, the scene of the overthrow of the five kings by hailstones, in the days of Joshua. South-west of Gibeon was Kirjath-jearim, where the ark remained after its restoration by the Philistines in the days of Samuel until the time of David. The city of Jerusalem itself was on the confines of Judah and Benjamin. It is mentioned as Salem, of which Melchizedek was king in the days of Abraham, and was called also Jebus from the Jebusites, who held it until the seventh year of the reign of David. It will be more convenient to describe the city when we come to mention it at a later period of its history. Below Jerusalem was Bethlehem, the city of David; and below it Hebron, the burial-place of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and the royal city of David until Jerusalem was taken. In this neighbourhood were Ziph, Carmel, Maon and Keilah, memorable in the account of the flight of David from Saul, and on the coast of the Dead Sea, the cliff Ziz and Engedi. Westward from Hebron were Libnah, Lachish, and Eglon, destroyed in the first campaign of Joshua. Among the Philistines were Ekron, Ashdod, Gath, Ascalon, and Gaza, the chief cities of their five princes. Above Gaza is the brook Eshcol, whence the spies brought grapes of extraordinary luxuriance to the tribes in the wilderness. South-eastward is Gerar, and still south-east Beersheba, the encampment of Isaac, and the southern extremity of the land, whence "from Dan even to Beersheba" is put for the whole land of Israel.

On the east of Jordan, it will be sufficient to mention Mizpeh of Gilead, where Laban overtook Jacob on his return from Paran. South-west of this was Mahanaim, where Jacob saw a vision of angels. Mount Gilead itself was famous for its forests and balsams, as well as for

the richness of its pastures. On the north-eastern side of the mountain was Ramoth Gilead, a frequent subject of contention between the Israelites and Syrians. Nearly at the head of the Dead Sea was Mount Nebo, the chief summit of Mount Abarim, whence Moses beheld the land of promise, and where he died. It need scarcely be added that the Dead Sea covers the plain of Sodom and Gomorrah, which were perhaps near its southern end. The northern part of the lake suddenly passes from the depth of two or three fathoms to that of near 1300 feet. It is of intense saltiness, and is 1200 feet below the level of the Mediterranean.

At the commencement of the Christian era the upper part of Palestine (Pl. XVIII.), west of the Jordan, was occupied by Galilee, divided into Upper Galilee, or Galilee of the Gentiles, adjacent to Cœle-Syria, and Lower Galilee, which was chiefly inhabited by Jews. Below Galilee was Samaria, and in the South Judæa. On the western side of the Jordan, in the north, was the tetrarchy of Abilene, in the neighbourhood of Damascus, with Abila, its capital. Below it were the tetrarchies of Ituræa and Trachonitis. The strongly fortified city of Gaulon gave the name of Gaulonitis to the antient Golan, and east of it Batanæa preserves traces of the old name Bashan. East of Batanæa was Auranitis, about Mons Alsadamus, the antient Mount Hauran. Its chief city was Bostra, Bozra, or Bezer in the Wilderness, subsequently the capital of a province formed under the name of Arabia. Below these was Peræa, perhaps derived from *πέραν*, as being *beyond* the Jordan. It extended to the river Arnon.

Near the sources of the Jordan was Paneas, about four miles eastward of the site of Laish. It was called also Cæsarea Philippi, from Herod's son Philip, whose name was added to distinguish it from another Cæsarea, to be mentioned below. The sea of Chinnereth now becomes the lake of Tiberias, or the sea of Galilee. A little above its northern end was

Jotapata, a strong fortress, where the Jewish historian Josephus was besieged by Vespasian: it has been considered identical with Bethulia. Upon the coast was Ptolemais, which derived its name from the Ptolemies, kings of Egypt, but was antiently called Aco, and is memorable, under the name of *Acre*, for the exploits of Richard I. in the time of the Crusades; and, more recently, for the defeat of Napoleon by Sir Sydney Smith. East of this was Cana of Galilee, the scene of our Lord's first miracle; and below it Sepphoris, a strong fortress, afterwards called Dio Cæsarea, now *Sefoureh*. Returning to the sea of Tiberias were Capernaum, Chorazin, and Bethsaida, along its north-western margin, the scenes of the frequent teaching and miracles of our Lord; and below them Magdala. Still south was Tiberias, so named by Herod Antipas, in honour of Tiberius Cæsar; it is now *Tabarieh*. South-westward was Nazareth, the scene of our Saviour's youth; and south-eastward of this Mount Tabor, or Itabyrius, supposed by some to have been the scene of the Transfiguration. Still south-eastward Bethshan of the Old Testament becomes Scythopolis, the chief of the cities of Decapolis, or the ten cities, which, not being inhabited by Jews, formed a confederation for mutual protection against the Asmonean princes of Judæa. West of this the name of Jezreel was preserved in Esdraelon: still west the head quarters of a Roman legion gave the name of Legio to Megiddo. Upon the coast was Cæsarea, the principal city of Samaria in the time of the Roman dominion. It was the residence of the governors Festus and Felix, and was antiently called Turris Stratonis, but was made a magnificent city and port by Herod, who called it Cæsarea, in honour of Augustus. South-eastward was Samaria. This city was taken and utterly destroyed by John Hyrcanus in his contentions with Antiochus, B. C. 109., but it was rebuilt and fortified by Herod, who called it Sebaste, in honour of Augustus. The city of Shechem, below it, was now called Sichem or Sychar, and afterwards took the name of Neapolis or *Nablous*. Here our

Lord's conversation with the woman of Samaria took place; and at the foot of Mount Gerizim was the temple of the Samaritans. South-westward was Antipatris, mentioned Acts, xxiii.; and south-west of it Joppa, memorable for the miracle and vision of St. Peter, and known in profane history or fable as the spot where Andromeda is said to have been chained to a rock to be devoured by a sea monster, from which she was rescued by Perseus. East of Joppa was Sharon, and south of Sharon Lydda, now *Lod*, called by the Greeks Diospolis; and still south Arimathea, now *Ramleh*. East of Arimathea was Emmaus or Nicopolis, recorded in sacred history as the place to which the two disciples were going to whom our Saviour showed himself after his resurrection, and in profane as that where Vespasian defeated the revolted Jews.

East of this was the sacred city of Jerusalem, or Hierosolyma: it was built on several hills (Pl. XVIII. E), the principal and southernmost of which was Mount Zion, or the city of David: here was the palace of Herod. A valley northward separated this from Acra, the second or lower city; on the south-east of which was Mount Moriah, the site of the temple of Solomon. North of Mount Moriah was Bethesda, where was the pool at which the cripple was healed by our Saviour, as related in the fifth chapter of St. John's gospel. West of it was Antonia, a strong fortress built by Herod, and named by him in honour of Mark Antony: it was from hence that St. Paul was rescued when the Jews would have killed him in the courts of the temple. Zion itself was strongly fortified; Mount Moriah and the lower city were included in a second wall, and a third, built by Herod Agrippa, embraced the suburb of Bezetha. Without the walls, on the east side, the brook Cedron ran through the valley of Jehoshaphat, and separated the city from the Mount of Olives, where was the garden of Gethsemane, the frequent resort of our Lord and his disciples. The brook Cedron, at the south of Jerusalem, is joined by a tributary streamlet

from the pool of Siloam, and by another from the valley and pools of Gihon. This was the side of the city approached by Sennacherib before his army was miraculously destroyed. Here was the valley of Hinnom and Tophet, infamous for the sacrifice of children to Moloch in the days of the idolatrous kings.

East of Jerusalem, beyond the Mount of Olives, was Bethany, where Lazarus was raised from the dead; and north-eastward was Jericho, called also Hierichus, celebrated for its palm trees, as was all Judæa and Idumæa.* It was separated from Jerusalem by a tract of rugged country, still infested by robbers. South-east of this was probably the situation of Bethabara, where John baptized. About six miles south of Jerusalem is Bethlehem, the birth-place of our Redeemer. South-eastwards from hence is the wilderness and hill country of Judæa; and the south-western part of the land, toward Idumea, was called by St. Jerome and Eusebius Daromas.

On the east of Jordan, above the sea of Galilee, was another Bethsaida, called Julias, in honour of the daughter of Augustus, and not to be confounded with that already mentioned on the western shore of the lake. At its southern extremity was Hippos, one of the cities of the Decapolis, and near it, on the Hieromax, or *Yermak*, was Gamala; and higher up the stream Capitolias. The Hieromax was signalised by the fatal defeat of the Christian forces by the Saracens, under Abu Obeidah, A. D. 636. Southward, toward the Jordan, was Abila, and west of it Gadara, or Gergesa, with the district of the Gadarenes, or Gergesenes, where our Lord healed him that was possessed with a devil and dwelt among the tombs. The three last named cities belonged to the Decapolis, as also did Dium, Gerasa, and Pella, southwards.

* *Primus Idumæas referam tibi, Mantua, palmas.*

Virg. Georg. III. 12.

Præferat Herodis palmetis pinguibus.

Hor. Epist. II. 2. 184.

Gerasa is now *Jerash*, and contains many fine monuments of antiquity. West of this is the strong fortress of Amathus, or *Assalt*, commanding the plain of Aulon, or *El-Gour*, along the banks of the Jordan. South of the Jabbok was Philadelphia, upon the site of Rabbath Ammon; and near the head of the Dead Sea was Machærus, a fortress destroyed by Gabinius, but rebuilt and strengthened by Herod. It was here, according to Josephus, that John the Baptist was beheaded.

Other places of interest in this country, where almost every spot bears some sacred record, must necessarily be omitted; and, indeed, the whole subject is in a great measure foreign to a sketch of antient *classical* geography, but is of such importance that it could not be altogether passed by.

CHAPTER XIV.

ORIENS.

PART II. — CONTAINING THE REMAINDER OF ASIA.

A. G. Pl. I. XV. XVI. XIX. XXII.

A MORE succinct description may suffice in a work like this for the remainder of Asia.

Arabia (Pl. I.) is divided into Arabia Petræa, Arabia Felix, and Arabia Deserta. Arabia Petræa extends from the south of the Holy Land along the two gulfs which form the extremity of the Sinus Arabicus, being bordered by Egypt on the west, and Arabia Deserta on the east. That part of it which borders on Judæa was called Idumæa, or Edom, and was possessed by the posterity of Esau. The Arabians in general recognise for their ancestors Joctan, the son of Eber, and Ishmael, the son of Abraham by his concubine Hagar. In Arabia Petræa (Pl. XXII.) were Mounts Sinai and Horeb, between the two gulfs, but nearer the eastern gulf, which branches from the extremity of the Red Sea, and which was called *Ælanites*, from the city *Ælana*, or *Ailath*, at its northern point. The other gulf was called the Sinus Heroopoliticus, or the *Gulf of Suez*, from the city of that name built at a point to which the gulf formerly extended, but which is now far inland. The Nabathæi were a nation of Arabia Petræa, deriving their name from Ne-

baioth, the son of Ishmael. Here was Madian, the country of Jethro, the father-in-law of Moses. Below Arabia Petræa (Pl. I.) the remainder of the peninsula is comprised under the name of Arabia Felix, extending to the Sinus Persicus, or *Persian Gulf*. Towards Diræ, or the *Straits of Babel Mandeb*, were the Sabæi, in *Yemen*; east of which is the *Thurifera regio*. The best frankincense being white, in Arabic *Liban*, Libanos also became a Greek name for it, corrupted among the modern merchants into Olibanum. An island, south of this region, called Dioscoridis Insula, is now *Socotora*, whence the best aloes are brought. Off the coast of Arabia Deserta, in the Sinus Persicus, was the little island of Tylos, or *Bahram*, celebrated for its pearl fishery.

At the top of the Persian Gulf, on each side of the Euphrates (Pl. XVI.), is Babylonia; the western part nearest the gulf is Chaldæa, which is sometimes taken for the name of the whole country. It is properly called *Irak*, a name which has extended to the adjacent country of Mesopotamia and part of Assyria, now *Irak Arabi*. The principal city of Babylonia was Babylon, one of the most antient in the world, built by Belus. It is near a place now called *Hillah*, on the east bank of the Euphrates, about 47 miles south of *Bagdad*. It was surrounded with a prodigiously strong wall, said to have been 480 stadia in circumference (an exaggeration probably for the surrounding region, as this would give an enclosure of 60 miles), 50 cubits thick, and 200 cubits high. It was built by the celebrated Queen Semiramis, of bricks baked in the sun, and cemented with bitumen, abounding in the country. It was the residence afterwards of Nebuchadnezzar, who destroyed Jerusalem, June 9. B. C. 587, and transplanted the Jews to this country, and was taken by Cyrus, B. C. 538, according to the prediction of the Jewish prophets, after he had diverted the waters of the Euphrates into a new channel, and marched his troops

by night into the town through the former bed of the river. The city is said to have been so large that the inhabitants at the opposite extremity did not know of its fate till the next evening. However, when we consider that the eastern cities contained enclosures for the pasture and protection of cattle during a siege, there is no reason to think that the inhabited part of Babylon was larger than London. An account of this siege, and that by Darius, is to be seen in Herodotus, I. 190. and III. 150. Babylon also is memorable for the death of Alexander the Great, April 21. B. C. 323. It is now in ruins; but the vestiges of some important buildings which are supposed to have belonged to the hanging gardens, and the tower and temple of Belus, remain. After the death of Alexander, Seleucus Nicator founded a city called Seleucia a little above it, on the Tigris, which he designed for the capital of the east; and the kings of Parthia founded one on the other side, called Ctesiphon, which they made their ordinary residence: they are now called *Al Modain*, or the two cities. A little above Ctesiphon is the river Gyndes, which was an impediment to Cyrus in his march to Babylon, who lost his favourite horse there: in revenge he divided it into 360 channels, so that it might be forded only knee-deep. The Chaldeans, or Babylonians, as is well known, were greatly addicted to astrology.*

Above Babylon is Mesopotamia (Pl. XVI.), lying, as its name imports, between the two rivers, the Euphrates, which divides it from Syria on the west, and the Tigris, which separates it from Assyria on the east. Towards the southern boundary of Babylonia, the rivers approach each other so as to make it considerably narrower than on the confines

* Tu ne quæsieris, scire nefas, quem mihi, quem tibi

Finem Dii dederint, Leuconoe, nec Babylonios

Tentaris numeros. —

Hor. Od. I. 11. 1.

Principis angusta Caprearum in rupe sedentis

Cum grege Chaldaeo. —

Juv. Sat. X. 93.

of Armenia, its northern frontier. The lower part of Mesopotamia is now part of the government of *Bagdad*, the upper those of *Rakka*, *Mosul*, and *Diar-Bekr*. The north-western part of Mesopotamia was called Osroene, from Osroes, a prince who wrested from the Seleucidæ a principality here, about B. C. 120. Its capital was called by the Macedonians Edessa, now *Orfa* or *Urfah*. Nearly west of Edessa, at the pass of Zeugma, was a city called Apamea. Descending the Euphrates, we find Circesium, or Carchemish, on the river Chaboras: the emperor Dioclesian fortified this city, and made it a frontier of the empire: it is now called *Kirkesieh*. In Xenophon's account of the expedition of Cyrus, the Chaboras is called the Araxes. A little below Circesium is the tomb of the younger Gordian, who was killed there by Philip, who himself succeeded to the Roman empire, A. D. 245. Below it, at a bend of the Euphrates, is Anatho, or *Anah*, and a little further on Corsote, at the mouth of the river Masca: below this, on the confines of Babylonia, near a canal which joined the Euphrates and Tigris, was the celebrated plain of Cunaxa, where Cyrus was defeated and slain by Artaxerxes, B. C. 401, Ol. 94. 4. From this spot the 10,000 Greek auxiliaries of Cyrus commenced their immortal retreat, of which so interesting a history is given by Xenophon, who was himself one of their generals, and ultimately their chief. South-east of Edessa was Carrhæ, a very antient city, the Charran of Scripture, from which Abraham departed for the land of Canaan, and the fatal spot at which Crassus *, the Roman triumvir, lost his life, in his expedition against the Parthians, who cut off his head, and poured melted gold down his throat, B. C. 53, A. U. C. 701. The inhabitants were greatly addicted to Sabaism, or the worship of the host of heaven, particularly the moon, under the masculine denomination of the Deus

*

Miserando funere Crassus
Assyrias Latio maculavit sanguine Carrhas. *Lucan.* I. 104.

Lunus. The antient name of Charran is still retained in *Haran*. Considerably east of Charræ, and nearer the Tigris than the Euphrates, was Nisibis, or *Nisbin*, the most important station in Mesopotamia, and long a frontier of the Roman empire, till it was ceded to Sapor, king of Persia, by the treaty which was made after the death of Julian, A. D. 363, and below it was Singara, now *Sinjar*.

Assyria (Pl. XVI.) is separated by the Tigris from Mesopotamia on the west, and is bounded by Armenia on the north, Media on the east, and Babylonia on the south. It is now called *Kurdistan*, from the Carduchi, a people in its northern parts, between Media and Armenia. It was the most antient of the four great empires of the world, and had for its capital Ninus, or Nineveh, so often mentioned in Scripture, founded by Ninus, or Nimrod, on the Tigris. Its site is occupied by a village still called *Nimroud*. North of Ninus was the fatal plain of Gaugamela, where the third and decisive battle was fought between Alexander and Darius, Oct. 2. B. C. 331, Ol. 112. 2., which put an end to the Persian empire. Gaugamela being an obscure place, this battle was generally called the battle of Arbela, being so called from Arbela, or *Erbil*, on the south side of the Zabus or Lycus, now the river *Zab*.

Above Assyria and Mesopotamia is Armenia (Pl. XIX.), a mountainous country, whence the forefathers of mankind went forth. It contained the sources of the Euphrates, the Tigris, the Araxes, the Cyrus, and other considerable rivers. It is bounded on the west by the Euphrates, which separates it from that part of Cappadocia called Armenia Minor, after which the chain of Paryadres separates it from Pontus; on the north it is bounded by Colchis and Iberia, and on the east by the barbarous nations north of Media. It was a province particularly fluctuating between

the Persians and Romans, lying as it were between the two empires. Near the sources of the northern arm of the Euphrates was Arza, or Arzes. Its name is still preserved in *Erze-Roum*, the modern appellation of Theodosiopolis, a city built after the destruction of Arza near its site; the term *Erze-Roum* signifying that it belonged to the empire of the Greeks, or *Roumelia*. Eastward is a district called Phasiana, through which the Araxes*, or, as Xenophon calls it, the Phasis, flows, giving name to the country: the beautiful birds which we call pheasants still preserve in their name the traces of their native country. The Araxes, or *Aras*, flowed from west to east till it fell into the Caspian, a little south of the river Cyrus, now the *Kur* or *Terek*; owing to an alteration in its channel, it now joins the *Kur* at some distance above its mouth. Proceeding eastward, along the Araxes, was Artaxata†, a celebrated and strong royal city, and below it Naxuana. Returning westward, on the southern boundary of Armenia, is Mons Masius, and parallel to it, at some distance northward, Mons Niphates. Between them was the district called Sophene, now *Zoph*, wherein, near the source of the Tigris, was Amida, now *Kara-Amid*, or *Diar-Bekr*, a celebrated city in the lower Roman empire. East of it was Tigranocerta‡, built by Tigranes in the Mithridatic war; it was taken by Lucullus, who found a great treasure

* ——— Pontem indignatus Araxes. *Virg. Æn.* VIII. 728.

† Sic prætextatos referunt Artaxata mores.

Juv. Sat. II. 170.

‡ Horace has been thought to allude to it in his story of the soldier of Lucullus, who having been robbed of his accumulated savings, —

Præsidium regale loco dejecit, ut aiunt,
Summe munito et multarum divite rerum.

Hor. Epist. II. 2. 30.

But I cannot think this interpretation sufficiently authorised by the words of the poet.

there. We should not forget that Niphates* has been thought by some to be the *Ararat* on which the ark rested after the Deluge, which, however, is much more to the north-east, and was known as Mons Abus, a name applied to the whole chain of mountains running westward from thence to the Euphrates. In it are the sources of the southern branch of the Euphrates. Above Mons Niphates is the Arsissa Palus, a large salt lake, now called the lake of *Van*, and considerably north-east of it the Lacus Lychnitis, now the lake *Sivan*.

Colchis, the celebrated scene of the fable of the Golden Fleece and the Argonautic expedition, is bounded by Armenia on the south, by the head of the Euxine on the west, by Iberia on the east, and by Mount Caucasus on the north; it is now called *Mingrelia*. Its principal rivers were the Phasis, or *Faz-Rione*, preserving both its own name and that of the Rhion, a stream which flows into it, and the Acampsis. Its principal cities were *Æa*, on the river Phasis, and *Cyta*, within land, on the Rhion, where Medea was born, who is hence called *Cytæis*.† We may also mention Dioscurias, on the Pontus Euxinus, afterwards called Sebastopolis, a Milesian colony. It still retains the name *Iskuria*.

Iberia, now called *Imeriti* and *Georgia*, is bounded on the west by Colchis, on the north by Mount Caucasus, on the east by Albania, and on the south by Armenia. This

* Horace, speaking of the conquests of Augustus, says —

—— Nova

Cantemus Augusti tropeæ

Cæsaris, et rigidum Niphatem,

Medumque flumen gentibus additum

Victis minores volvere vortices. *Hor. Od. II. 9. 18.*

† Non hic herba valet, non hic nocturna Cytæis.

Propert. Eleg. II. 4.

country and Albania contained some very strong passes, which were fortified against the inroads of the more northern and still more barbarous tribes of Mount Caucasus; that in Iberia was called Pylæ Caucasæ, or the gates of Caucasus, near the *Kasbec*, about midway between the Euxine and Caspian seas; that in Albania was called Pylæ Albanæ; and between a branch of the Caucasus and the Caspian sea were the Pylæ Caspiæ, near to which was afterwards the celebrated strong city of *Derbend*. The country beyond Caucasus, between the Palus Mæotis and the Caspian, was called Sarmatia Asiatica, and was inhabited by barbarous and roving tribes, who, after the lapse of ages, seem but little civilised.

Returning southwards, along the lower course of the Tigris, and the head of the Sinus Persicus, was (Pl. XV.) Susiana, or *Khuzistan*. It was bounded by Babylonia on the west, and by Media on the north, from which it was separated by the Parachoathras. In the northern part of Susiana was the district of Elymais, so called from the Elymæi, who inhabited it, and of whom some tribes were also settled on the coast. Southward was the smaller district Cissia, in which was the capital, Susa, or Susan, a word signifying, in the language of the country, lilies. It was on the Eulæus, or Ulai of Scripture, which flowed into the Pasitigris or *Karun*, and so into a great lake, now dried up, which formerly received the waters of the Tigris and Euphrates. Susa is still called *Suz*: it was a favourite winter residence of the Persian kings, who, in summer, retired to the cooler situation of Ecbatana in Media. The river Choaspes*, now the *Kerkah*, whose waters were so excellent that the kings of Persia would drink no other, runs a little west of Susa.

* ——— Regia lympha Choaspes.

Tibull. I. 4. 140.

East of Susiana was Persis, extending along the Sinus Persicus to the river Bagrada, which divided it from Carmania: it is called in Scripture *Paran*, and still retains the appellation in the modern name of *Fars*. On the confines of Susiana, was Aspadana, now *Ispahan*; south-east of this was Persepolis, burnt by Alexander: its ruins are still very magnificent, and are known by the name of *Tshel-minar*, or the forty, i. e. the many columns. Still south-east, was the Lacus Salsus, and below it the antient royal city Pasargada, where was the tomb of Cyrus: it is still called *Pasi Kuri*.

Carmania, now *Kerman*, is bounded by Persia on the west, by Parthia and Aria on the north, Gedrosia on the east, and the Sinus Persicus on the south. The limit between it and Persia was fixed by Alexander's admiral, Nearchus, at the island of Cataea, or *Kais*, in the Persian Gulf, remarkable under the name of *Cathay* as a great emporium of commerce, till it was superseded by Ormus, or *Ormuz*, a little east of it. The river Bagrada has, however, been more generally considered as the western boundary. The capital of Carmania was Carmana, or *Kerman*, in the interior.

Gedrosia is bounded by Carmania on the west, Aria on the north, the mountains of Arbis on the east, and the Erythræum Mare on the south. It is now called Beloochistan. In passing through this country the army of Alexander underwent very great hardships from want of provisions and water, and from columns of moving sand, such as had previously destroyed the armies of Semiramis and Cyrus. Its coast was occupied by the Ichthyophagi on the west, and by the Oritæ and Arabitæ on the east. Its principal cities were Pura, now *Pahra*, and Rhambacia, which was colonised by Alexander, on his return from his Indian expedition

Above Susiana is Media, bounded by Assyria on the west, and separated from Armenia by the Araxes: it is farther bounded on the north by the shore of the Caspian, on the east by Hyrcania and Parthia, and on the south by Persia. Media is now called *Irak-Ajami*, or Persian Irak, to distinguish it from *Irak-Arabi*, or Babylonian Irak. The northern part of Media, which borders on Armenia, was called Atropatene, from Atropates, a satrap of this province, who erected it, after the death of Alexander, into an independent kingdom. Its capital was Gaza, or Gazaca, now called *Tebriz* or *Tauris*, somewhat south-east of the Lake Spauto, or Martiane. The capital of Media was Ecbatana, or *Hamedan*, considerably to the south. The Persian and afterwards the Parthian monarchs, made Ecbatana their summer residence, to avoid the excessive heat of Susa and Ctesiphon. On the road between Ctesiphon and Ecbatana was an antient monument, said to be that of Semiramis, at a place called Bagistana. North-east of Ecbatana, was Rhagæ, or Rages, mentioned in the history of Tobit. Under the Parthian dynasty of the Arsacidæ, it was called Arsacia, but is now called *Rei*.

East of Media was Parthia, properly so called, separated from Hyrcania on the north by Mons Labutas, from Aria on the east by the deserts near Mons Masdoranus, and bounded on the south by the Carmanian deserts and Persia. It was a poor district, consisting chiefly of mountain or desert, but became the chief seat of an extensive empire, which gradually absorbed many of the provinces of the Persian empire, and became, in no slight degree, formidable to the Romans. Its principal town was Hecatompylos, east of the passes of Mons Caspius, not to be confounded with Pylæ Caspiæ mentioned above. It was the residence of the Parthian kings. North-east, at the base of the Labutas, was Tagæ.

East of Parthia was Aria, properly a particular province; but the name Ariana was given to a country of large extent*, answering to the present *Khorassan* and *Cabul*, comprising the several provinces of Aria, Drangiana, Arachosia, together with many mountain tribes comprehended under the general name Paropamisadæ. These districts were bounded on the north by Bactriana and Margiana, and on the south by Carmania and Gedrosia. The capital of Aria was Artacoana, now *Herat*, on the north-western side, situated on the river Arius, now *Heri*. From thence Alexander passed south-ward to Drangiana, the country of the Zarangæ, or Drangæ, whose capital Prophthasia, north of the Palus Aria, is now *Peshawarun*. Below this the Agriaspæ, who were called Euergetæ, from the succours they afforded to Cyrus, are still known by the name of *Dergasp*. East of these is Arachosia, now *Arrokage*, deriving its name from the river Arachotus. From this region Alexander crossed the Paropamisus, one of the highest mountain chains in Asia, to invade Bactriana in his pursuit of Bessus: the Macedonians called it Caucasus.

Along the south-eastern coast of the Caspian, is Hyrcania. It was separated from Parthia by Mons Labutos, and from Scythia by the Ochus. Its chief cities were Zadracarta, now *Sari*, and Hyrcana, now *Jorjan* or *Corkan*. The Hyrcanians gave the name of Mare Hyrcanum to the Caspian, and were a people intimately connected with the Parthians.

East of Hyrcania was Margiana, so called from the river Margus, an affluent of the Ochus. Their chief people are the Derbicæ, Massagetæ, and Dahæ, Scythian tribes. Their chief city was Nisæa, near the river Ochus, on the confines

* The Medes, as we learn from Herodotus, were originally called Aarii.

of Aria. We may also mention Jasonium and, not far from the confluence of the Margus and Ochus, Ariaca.

Bactriana is bounded by the Mountains of Paropamisus on the south, a continuation of the Emodi Montes on the east, and is separated from Sogdiana by the Oxus on the north. The capital was Zariaspa Bactra, now *Balk*, upon the river Dargidus. East of it was the rock of Aornos, an antient hill-fort, thought to be impregnable, but not to be confounded with another fortress of the same name to be mentioned hereafter: it is now *Telekan*, situated on a high mountain called *Nork-Koh*, or the mountain of silver.

The river Oxus, or *Gihon*, separates Sogdiana from Bactriana. The country is now *Al-Sogd*. On the Oxus was Oxiana, or *Termouz*, and north of it Maracanda, the celebrated *Samarcand* of Tartar history, which was the royal city of Timur-leng, whose name has been corrupted by European writers into Tamerlane. West of this was Trybactra, now *Bokhara*, on the river Polytimetus. North of Maracanda was Petra, a strong rock besieged by Alexander, now called *Shadman*. Eastwards on the Jaxartes, *Shion* or *Sir*, was a city called Cyroschata, or Cyropolis, built by Cyrus; and a little north, Alexandria Ultima, built by Alexander, to check the inroads of the Scythians, now *Khojend*. The Chorasmi, or *Kharasm*, were between Sogdiana and the north-eastern shore of the Caspian. East of Sogdiana were the Sacæ, or *Saketa*, in little Thibet.

It remains only to give some account of India, in which we shall briefly notice a few remarkable positions. India derived its name from the river Indus, or *Sind*, which forms its western boundary. The great stream of the Ganges divided it into two parts, called India intra Gangem, or India

to the west of the Ganges, and India extra Gangem, or India to the east of it.

East of Bactriana is Indo-Scythia. East of the Indus is Taxila, now *Manikyala*, north of which is another Aornos, probably *Akora* above *Attock*, a fortress thought to be impregnable, from the capture of which Alexander assumed to himself much glory. From Taxila Alexander advanced across the Hydaspes, or *Jhylum*, to give Porus battle, and on its banks he built the cities of Nicæa in honour of his victory, and Bucephala in memory of his horse Bucephalus; he then crossed the Acesines, or *Ravee*, the Hydraotes, or *Beas*, and the Hyphasis, or *Sutlej*. On the eastern shore of the Hyphasis he erected altars in memory of his progress eastward, and wept that he could advance no farther.* Towards the mouth of the Hydraotes, he found the warlike nations of the Oxydracæ and Malli, in *Moultan*; and, then descending the Indus, came to the royal city of the Sogdi, now *Bukor*; having then visited the city of Patala, now *Tatta*, and the mouths of the Indus, he returned through Gedrosia to Babylon.

Many places were known to the antients on the coast of the peninsula of Hindostan † (Pl. I.), a particular enumeration of which is unnecessary in a work of this nature. The promontory of Comaria is unquestionably *Cape Comorin*, and Taprobane is the island of *Ceylon*; the *Maldives* also were known to the antients, as the *Multitudo Insularum*. The river Chaberis is the modern *Cavery*: and north

* Yet Timur-leng in this respect surpassed Alexander, for he boldly entered the Desert, and took the city of Delhi; but Timur was familiar with deserts. Indeed, Seleucus, after the death of Alexander, seems to have reached the Ganges with an army. He had a minister at Palibothra.

† A pot of Roman gold coins, principally of the reigns of Trajan and Antoninus Pius, was found by a peasant at Nellore, in 1787.

of it Arcati Regia, is *Arcot*. Maliarpha is *Maliapur*, near Madras. The Magnum Ostium of the Ganges was the *Hoogley*; and to the west of it, in the interior, was Palibothra, perhaps *Patna* or *Allahabad*; though this latter city seems to correspond with Helabas, and is venerated among the Indians as the traditional residence of the first parent of mankind. In India beyond the Ganges, the Aurea Chersonesus, is now *Malaya*; the southern promontory of it was called Magnum Promontorium, now the *Cape of Romania*, beyond which was the Magnus Sinus, or *Gulf of Siam*; and beyond the river Senus, or *May Kiang*, the great river of *Cambodia*, was the country of the Sinæ or *Cochin China*, to be distinguished from those hereafter to be mentioned east of *Serica*. West of the Chersonesus Aurea was Jabidii Insula, now perhaps *Sumatra*; and the antients knew also the smaller islands lying above it in the Sinus Gangeticus, or *Bay of Bengal*.

The country to the north of these already described is called *Scythia* or *Tartary*. It was divided into *Scythia intra Imaun**, or *Scythia* on the west of the *Imaus*, and *Scythia extra Imaum*, to the east of it. The ridge of mountains called *Imaus* is connected with the *Paropamisus* or Indian *Koosh*, or *Caucasus*, which separates *Bactriana* from *Aria*. To the south-east this chain takes the name of *Emodus* or *Himmaleh*. Another chain of the *Imaus* runs north-east, dividing *Scythia intra* and *extra Imaum* in this direction also.

North-east of *Scythia extra Imaum* was *Serica*, now *Gete* or *Eygur*, which last denomination is derived from the *Ithaguri* and *Mons Ithagurus*, in this district. The principal nation towards the confines of *Serica* were the *Issedones*,

* *Imaus*, *Emodus*, and *Himmaleh* are all derived from the Sanscrit word *Hem*, *snow*.

who had two towns called Issedon. Among the Seres the most interesting town is Sera, the metropolis, now *Kantcheou*, in the Chinese province of *Shefi-si*, without the great wall of China. This city has been erroneously confounded with Pekin, the capital of China, 300 leagues distant; but some think that the antients had no immediate knowledge of China properly so called. They knew, indeed, by name, a nation called Sinæ, east of Serica, who were probably settled in the province of *Shensi*, the most westerly province of China, immediately adjoining the great wall, in which there was a kingdom called *Tsin*, which probably gave name to these northern Sinæ, who are not to be confounded with the Sinæ already mentioned in the description of India.*

* But we learn from the Chinese Historians, on the authority of M. de Guignes, that An-toun, i. e. Antoninus, Emperor of the west, sent a commercial Embassy to Oan-ti, who reigned in China about A. D. 150, and this is confirmed by later researches. See Mr. Murray's Memoir, published in the Edinburgh Philosophical Transactions, Vol. VIII. p. 171.

CHAPTER XV.

AFRICA.

A. G. Plate I. XX. XXI. XXII.

AFRICA (Pl. I. and XX.) was called Libya by the Greek and Roman poets, the name which we give to the whole continent being more generally, though not absolutely, confined by the Romans to a particular province. Very little of this division of the globe was known to the antients, except the parts adjacent to the coast of the Mediterranean; the interior of Africa they thought uninhabitable from the excessive heat, or peopled it with fabulous monsters, of which Africa was proverbially the nurse.* The first province of Africa, on the western side, below the Fretum Gaditanum, or Herculeum, now the *Straits of Gibraltar*, was Mauritania, now *Morocco* and *Fez*. East of it was Numidia, now *Algiers*, and east of Numidia was Africa Propria, or the province of Africa properly so called, now *Tunis*, lying along that part of the coast which bends from north to south. The bay formed by the southern part of this bend was the Syrtis Minor, a dangerous quicksand,

* Plin. VIII. 16.

and in that formed by another sweep of the sea, after which the coast again takes a north-easterly direction, was the Syrtis Major: between the two Syrtes was Tripolitana, now *Tripoli*. East of the Syrtis Major was Cyrenaica, now *Barca*, and east of it Marmarica; and still east of the mouths of the Nile, was Ægyptus, or *Egypt*, divided into Ægyptus Inferior, or Lower Egypt, on the coast, Ægyptus Superior, or Upper Egypt, towards the interior of Africa. Below Numidia was Gætulia, now *Beledulgerid*: below Cyrenaica and Marmarica was Libya properly so called; below Egypt was Æthiopia; the whole interior of Africa west of this was called Æthiopia interior, or Nigritia.

Mauritania (Pl. XXI.), now the empire of *Fez* and *Morocco*, was bounded on the north by the Fretum Herculeum and the Mediterranean, on the east by Numidia, on the south it was separated from Gætulia by the chain of Mount Atlas, and on the west was bounded by the Atlantic Ocean. It was, properly speaking, in the time of Bocchus, the ally and betrayer of Jugurtha, bounded by the river Mulucha, or Molochath, now *Mahwa*, and corresponded nearly to the present kingdom of Fez; but in the time of the Emperor Claudius, the western part of Numidia was added to this province, under the name Mauritania Cæsariensis, the antient kingdom of Mauritania being called Tingitana, from its principal city, Tingis, or *Old Tangier*, on the west of the Straits. Opposite to Calpe, or *Gibraltar*, in Spain, is the other column of Hercules, Mount Abyla*, near *Ceuta* in Mauritania. The remotest Roman city on

* Maura Abyla, et dorso consurgit Iberica Calpe.

Avien. Orbis Descr. 111.

the western shore of the Atlantic was Sala, now *Sallee*, a well-known piratical port. In the south of Mauritania is the celebrated Mount Atlas, which gives name to the Atlantic Ocean. Mauritania Cæsariensis, was subsequently divided by the Emperor Diocletian into two provinces, the name Cæsariensis being restricted to the western, while the eastern province was called Mauritania Sitifiensis. They contained many Roman colonies; but it may be sufficient for us to notice Siga, which was the antient residence of Syphax, before he invaded the dominions of Masinissa: it is situated north-east of the river Mulucha. The river Chinalaph was the principal river of the country after the Mulucha. It is now the *Shellif*. In Mauritania Sitifiensis, we may mention Sitifis, the capital, and Igilgilis on the coast, the principal port of the district.

Numidia is bounded by Mauritania on the west, the Mediterranean on the north, Africa Propria on the east, and Gætulia on the south, corresponding nearly to the present state of *Algiers*. It was occupied by two principal nations, the Massyli, towards Africa Propria, in the eastern part, and the Massæsili, west of them, in that part of Numidia which was afterwards given to Mauritania. They were separated by the promontory of Tretum, now *Sebda-Raz*, or the Seven Capes. The Massyli were the subjects of Masinissa, the Massæsili of Syphax. This latter prince, having invaded the kingdom of Masinissa, the ally of the Romans in the second Punic war, was overcome and taken prisoner by Masinissa and the Romans, and was carried to Rome by Scipio, to adorn his triumph, where he died in prison, B. C. 202, A. U. C. 552. The Romans confirmed Masinissa in the possession of the kingdom of Syphax, and the history of those transactions, together with an account of the heroic death of Sophonisba, is to be found in the 24th book of Livy. After the death of Masinissa and his

son Micipsa, it was divided between his grandsons Hiempsal and Atherbal, who were successively murdered by Jugurtha, and thus Numidia became again united under one sovereign, and the Romans having resolved to punish the crimes of Jugurtha, gave occasion to the Jugurthine war, the history of which is written by Sallust. Jugurtha was taken, having been betrayed by Bocchus, to whom he had fled for refuge, and carried to Rome to adorn the triumph of Marius, B. C. 106, A. U. C. 648, after which he was starved to death in prison. Numidia was subsequently under the dominion of Juba, who took part with Pompey and his adherents against Cæsar, but was conquered in the battle of Thapsus, and Numidia was reduced to a Roman province; but a part of it was restored by Augustus to the son of Juba, who bore his father's name, and who also received in marriage from Augustus, Cleopatra, the daughter of Antony. The capital of Numidia was Cirta, on a branch of the river Ampsagas, or *Wad-il-Kiber*: it was afterwards called Sittianorum Colonia, from a general of the name of Sittius, who greatly assisted Cæsar in the African war, and was rewarded with this district; but subsequently it took the name of Constantina, which it still retains. North-east of Cirta, on the coast, was Hippo Regius, of which St. Augustine was bishop; it was near the present town of *Bona*; and in a bay, north-west of Hippo, was the mountain of Pappua, now *Edoug*, to which Gelimas, the last king of the Vandals, retreated after his fatal defeat by the great Belisarius, A. D. 534. South-east of this, in the interior, was Tajaste, or *Tajelt*, the birth-place of St. Augustine, and below it Mædoura, the birth-place of Apuleius.

Africa Propria, or the province of Africa properly so called, was bounded by Numidia on the west, by the Mediterranean on the north and east, and by Gætulia and the extremity of Tripolis on the south. It corresponds to the

present state of *Tunis*. Its eastern boundary was formed by a sudden bend of the Mediterranean to the south from the Promontorium Hermæum, or *Cape Bon*, to the Syrtis Minor, or *Gulf of Cabes*. The first place adjoining to Numidia is the little island of Tabraca or *Tabarca*, which we notice only because it is mentioned in Juvenal.* A little inland, is Vacca, or Vaga, now *Veja*, a city of much note in the Jugurthine war. East of Tabraca, is Utica, now *Bizerta* †, the capital of the province after the destruction of Carthage, and memorable for the last stand made by the friends of freedom under the conduct of Cato, against Cæsar. Metellus Scipio, the father-in-law of Pompey, had been defeated by Cæsar, at the battle of Thapsus. Cato, hence called Uticensis, retired to this city, and on the appearance of Cæsar, stabbed himself, in the 59th year of his age, B. C. 46, A. U. C. 708. The river Bagadras, or *Megerda*, flows between Utica and the renowned City of Carthage, the queen of Africa, and great rival of Rome. It had a citadel named Byrsa, so called from the stratagem used by Dido, who agreed to purchase as much land as she could surround with a bull's hide ‡, which she cut into very narrow stripes. It was a colony of Tyrians §, and by them called Carthada, or the New City, by the Greeks Carchedon, and by the Latins Carthago;

* ——— Et tales aspice rugas,
Quales umbriferos ubi pandit Tabraca saltus,
In vetula scalpit mater jam simia bucca. *Juv. Sat. X.* 193.

† Utica was formerly on the coast, which has gained on the sea so much that it is now seven miles inland.

‡ Mercatique solum, facti de nomine Byrsam,
Taurino quantum possent circumdare tergo. *Virg. Æn. I.* 367.

§ Urbs antiqua fuit, Tyrîi tenuere coloni,
Carthago, Italiam longe Tiberinaque contra
Ostia, dives opum studiisque asperrima belli;
Quam Juno fertur terris magis omnibus unam
Posthabita coluisse Samo. *Virg. Æn. I.* 12.

and is immortalized by the Roman poets and historians on account of the three wars it sustained against the republic. The first began B. C. 264, A. U. C. 490, and ended B. C. 241, A. U. C. 513, having lasted twenty-three years. Amongst its most remarkable events are the capture and cruel death of Regulus the Roman general, the establishment of the Roman marine, and the defeat of the Carthaginians by Lutatius Catulus, off the *Ægates Insulæ*, B. C. 242, A. U. C. 512. The second Punic war began in consequence of the siege of Saguntum by Hannibal, B. C. 219, A. U. C. 535, and was ended in consequence of the victory of Scipio over Hannibal at the battle of Zama, B. C. 202, A. U. C. 552. having lasted eighteen years: this was memorable for the severest defeats the Romans ever experienced, especially in the battles of Ticinus, Trebia, Trasymenus, and Cannæ, all gained by Hannibal, who maintained himself in Italy sixteen years. The third Punic war began B. C. 149, A. U. C. 605, and lasted only three years, being terminated by the total destruction and demolition of Carthage, by Scipio Africanus Minor, B. C. 145, A. U. C. 609: it was much excited by the elder Cato, who never ended a speech in the Senate, on any subject, without the words “*Delenda est Carthago*,” and is remarkable for the cruel and oppressive exactions of the Romans, the patient submission, but at last the obstinate desperation of the injured Carthaginians, and the conflagration of their city, which was twenty-four miles in circumference, and continued burning seventeen days. It was afterwards rebuilt by Augustus, and became a flourishing city, till it was finally destroyed by the Arabs under the Kaliphat of Abdel-Melek, towards the end of the seventh century. A little below it was Tunes or Tunetum, now *Tunis*. Below the Hermæum Promontorium is Aspis, or Clypea, now *Aklibia*: this part of Africa bears the name of Zeugitana. Not quite half-way between the Promontorium Hermæum and Syrtis

Minor was Hadrumetum, a very considerable city of that part of Africa Propria called Byzacium, or Emporiæ, which comprised the fertile country adjacent to the Syrtis Minor, and may be considered as the principal granary of Rome.* Below Hadrumetum is Leptis Minor, or *Lepta*, and below it Thapsus, now *Demsas*, memorable for the victory obtained there about the middle of April, A. U. C. 707, B. C. 47, by Cæsar over Metellus Scipio and the remnant of Pompey's party who escaped from Pharsalia. Below Thapsus was Turris Hannibalis, from which Hannibal departed for Asia, when he was banished by his factious and ungrateful countrymen from Carthage. West of the Syrtis Minor, was Byzacia, and south-west of it was Capsa, now *Cafsa*, in which Jugurtha deposited his treasures. We find from Sallust that it was a very strong city, in the midst of deserts very difficult of access. Below it were two lakes, much celebrated in antiquity under the names of the Palus Tritonis and Palus Libya, now *Faroooun* and *El-Loudeah*. On the former of these Minerva is said to have first appeared, whence she is called Tritonia. Near the latter the Gorgons are feigned to have had their abodes †, and Medusa to have been slain by Perseus. These lakes are in the neighbourhood of what is now called *Beled-ul-Gerid*, *Beledulgerid*, or the region of dates. Considerably north is Sicca, and a little east of it Zama, the memorable scene of the victory obtained by Scipio Africanus the elder over Hannibal, B. C. 202, A. U. C. 552.

Tripolitana (Pl. XX.) was bounded on the west by Africa Propria, of which it originally formed a part, by the Mediterranean on the north, by Cyrenaica on the east, and

- * Frumenti quantum mētīt Africa. *Hor. Sat. II. 3. 87.*
 Quicquid de Libycis verritur areis. *Hor. Od. I. i. 10.*

- † Jam summas arces Tritonia, respice, Pallas
 Insedit nimbo effulgens et Gorgone sæva. *Virg. Æn. II. 615.*

by Phazania, or *Fezzan*, on the south. It is still called Tripoli, which name it originally received from three cities on the coast, Sabrata, now *Sabart*, Cea, now *Tripoli*, and Leptis Magna, the ruins of which are still called *Lebida*. It lies between the Syrtis Minor, or *Gulf of Cabes*, so called from the city Tacape, which was at the head of it, and the Syrtis Major, or, as it is now corruptly called, the *Gulf of Sidra*. The Syrtes were very dangerous to mariners, from the shoals and quicksands, and were thought to have a peculiar inequality in the motion of the waters, by which they *drew in* and ingulfed vessels, whence they derived their name.* Towards the Syrtis Major is the small river Cinyphs, the goats of which are mentioned by Virgil, as proverbially shaggy†: it is now called the *Wad-Quaham*. Here was the country of the Lotophagi, mentioned by Homer. Inland is the town of Gerisa, or *Gherze*, fabled to be petrified, with its inhabitants, which probably arose from some statues of men and animals remaining there, which have been thus misrepresented by the ignorant natives. South of the Syrtis Major, in the interior, were the Garamantes, in *Fezzan*, who derived their name antiently from the city of Garama, now *Gharmes*. They were faintly known to the Romans under Augustus, in whose time some claim was made to a triumph over them, on which account they are mentioned by Virgil.‡ At the extremity

* 'Απὸ τοῦ σύρειν.

The Syrtis Minor is mentioned by Virgil, in his account of the storm which dispersed the fleet of *Æneas*.

—— Ties [naves] Eurus ab alto
In brevia et Syrtes urget, miserabile visu,
Illiditque vadis atque aggere cingit arenæ. *Virg. Æn. I. 110.*

† Nec minu. interea barbas incanaque menta
Cinyphii tondent hirci. *Virg. Georg. III. 311.*

‡ Hic vir, hic est, tibi quem promitti sæpius audis,
Augustus Cæsar, divum genus: aurea condet
Sæcula, qui rursus Latio, regnata per arva

of the Syrtis Major are the Philænorum Aræ, altars erected to mark the boundary between the territories of Carthage and Cyrene, on the spot where two Carthaginian brothers suffered themselves for this purpose to be buried alive. The story may be seen in Sallust, *Bell. Jugurth.* c. 79.

Next to Tripolis is Libya, properly so called, which contained the two countries of Cyrenaica and Marmarica, together with a very extensive unknown region in the interior. Cyrenaica is bounded on the west by Tripolis, on the north by the Mediterranean, on the east by Marmaricá, and on the south by the deserts of Libya, the western part of which was inhabited by the Nasamones, a barbarous people, who lived by the plunder of the vessels shipwrecked in the Syrtis Major, and who almost destroyed the nation of the Psylli, so celebrated in antient and even modern times for the power they appear to possess in charming serpents, and curing the bite by sucking the wound. They are mentioned by Lucan, in his noble description of the serpents which infested the army of Cato during his march between the Syrtes.* The province of Cyrenaica was called Pentapolis, from five principal cities which it contained. After the coast of the Syrtis Major has bent towards the north-east, is Berenice, or Hesperis, now *Bernic*, where some have placed the gardens of the Hesperides. Above it are Barce,

Saturno quondam. Super et Garamantas et Indos
Proferet imperium; jacet extra sidera tellus,
Ultra anni solisque vias, ubi cœlifer Atlas
Axem humero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum.

Virg. Æn. VI. 791.

- * Vix miseris serum tanto lassata periclo
Auxilium fortuna dedit: gens unica terras
Incolit a sævo serpentum tuta veneno,
Marmaridæ Psylli: par lingua potentibus herbis,
Ipse cruor tutus, nullumque, admittere virus
Vel cantu cessante potest, &c.

Lucan. IX. 890, &c.

or *Barca*, and Ptolemais now *Tolometa*. The extreme northern point of the coast was called Phycus Promontorium, now *Cape Rasat*; east of it was Apollonia, now *Marza Susa* or *Sosash*, which was the port of Cyrene, that city being a little inland: it was founded by Battus, who led thither a Lacedæmonian colony from Thera, one of the Cyclades, B. C. 630, Ol. 37. 3, and the kingdom was bequeathed to the Romans, B. C. 97, A. U. C. 657, by the last of the Ptolemies, surnamed Apion; it was by them formed into a province with Crete. Some vestiges of it still remain under the name of *Curin*: east of it, on the coast, is the fifth city, Darnis, now *Derne*.

A place called the Catabathmus Magnus, now *Akabetossolom*, separated Marmarica from Cyrenaica on the west. It was bounded by Egypt on the east, the Mediterranean on the north, and the Hammonii and Libya Interior on the south. We need only notice here Parætonium, now *Al-Baretoun*, which was considered as a sort of advanced frontier of Egypt. South of Marmarica, in the midst of the sands of the Libyan Desert, was a small and beautiful spot, or Oasis, as it is called, refreshed by streams and shade, and luxuriant with verdure, in which was the celebrated temple of Jupiter Hammon, said to have been founded by Bacchus, in gratitude to his father Jupiter, who appeared to him in the form of a ram, and showed him a fountain, when himself and his army were perishing with thirst. Here was the Fons Solis, whose waters were cold at noon and hot at night*, and the antient and much-famed oracle, so difficult and dangerous of access through the Libyan Deserts†, consulted by Alexander the Great, who, by the

* Esse apud Ammonis fanum fons luce diurna
Frigidus, at calidus nocturno tempore fertur. *Lucret. VI. 848.*

† I cannot avoid quoting a fine passage in the first part of the Botanic Garden of Dr. Darwin, descriptive of the invading army of Cambyzes

flattery of the priests, was saluted as the son of Jupiter, and whose head, on some of his medals, bears a ram's horn in token of this descent. The site of this temple, which had been long unknown, has been at length discovered by an English traveller, Mr. Browne, in the year 1792, in a fertile spot called the *Oasis of Siwah*, situated in the midst of deserts, five degrees nearly west of Cairo.*

Ægyptus (Pl. XXII.) is bounded on the west by *Marmarica* and the deserts of *Libya*, on the north by the *Mediterranean*, on the east by the *Sinus Arabicus*, or *Red Sea*, and a line drawn in a north-east direction from *Arsinoe*, or *Suez*, to *Rhinocorura*, or *El-Arish*, which separates it from *Arabia*, and on the south by *Æthiopia*. It is one of the most antient countries known, highly memorable both in sacred and profane history, and the mother of all the arts and sciences of the antient civilised world. Egypt was governed from time immemorial by kings, the earliest of whom recorded in Scripture had the general name of *Pharaoh*. It is called in Scripture *Misraim* (traces of which are still clearly to be found in its modern Turkish appellation of *Misr*), from its first king, one of the sons of *Ham*, B. C. 2188: it

overwhelmed by those mighty columns of sand, which may be called the waves, or rather the moving mountains, of the desert.

Wave over wave the driving desert swims,
Bursts o'er their heads, inhumes their struggling limbs.

* * * *

And one great earthy ocean covers all.
Then ceased the storm,—Night bowed his *Æthiop* brow
To earth, and listened to the groans below.
* * awhile the living hill
Heaved with convulsive throes—and all was still.

Botanic Garden, Part I. Canto II. v. 489.

* Considerable confirmation was given to this discovery by the visit of Mr. Horneman, to the same spot, A.D. 1798, and the question seems to be fully decided in an able memoir written by Sir William Young, Bart. Horneman appears to have discovered the *Fons Solis*.

was conquered by Cambyses, B. C. 525, afterwards subject to its native kings, and again to the Persians, till, after the death of Alexander, it was refounded into a kingdom by Ptolemy, one of his generals, B. C. 323, and continued under the government of the Ptolemies, till after the battle of Actium, and the death of the celebrated Cleopatra, when it was reduced by Augustus into a Roman province, B. C. 31, A. U. C. 723. The original natives are called Copts, to distinguish them from the Arabs and Turks, and in the proper modification of this word, Kypt, we can plainly discover the elements of the antient classical term *Ægyptus*.

Except on the coast, there are few positions but those on the bank of the Nile, whose annual inundations fertilise the adjacent country and are the source of its prosperity.

Egypt is divided into *Ægyptus Inferior*, or Egypt towards the sea, reaching as far southward as the commencement of the Delta. Below this was a district called *Hep-tanomis*, as containing seven of those Nomes, or Prefectures, into fifty-three of which the whole country was divided. Still further south, was *Ægyptus Superior*, called also *Thebais*, from the great city Thebes in this district.

Ægyptus Inferior extends along the sea from the *Sinus Plinthinetes*, or *Arabs' Gulf*, to the *Sirbonis Palus*, or *Sirbonian Bog*, and even somewhat beyond it. The celebrated city of Alexandria, built by Alexander the Great B. C. 332, the capital of *Ægyptus Inferior*, stood on the western side of the Delta, or large triangular island formed by the Nile, which comprised almost the whole of *Ægyptus Inferior*. Here was the celebrated library, consisting of 700,000 volumes, which is said, but without any very positive proof, to have been destroyed by the Saracens, at the command of the caliph Omar. Alexandria, before the discovery of

the passage round Africa by the Cape of Good Hope, was the great mart for all the merchandise between Europe and the East Indies, which was transported from thence to Arsinoe, or *Suez*, at the top of the Red Sea, and so to India. The famous Trajani Canalis, an antient Egyptian work restored by Trajan, led from the Sinus Heroopolitanus at Arsinoe to the Pelusiac branch of the Nile, and was intended to facilitate this commerce. It may still be traced through a great part of its course. Arsinoe was afterwards called by the celebrated Cleopatra after her own name. The island of Pharos, which had a celebrated lighthouse, was joined to the continent by a dyke, or causeway, called from its length the Heptastadium. On the south-eastern side of the city was the lake Mareotis*, or *Mariout*. At the western mouth of the Nile, a little east of Alexandria, was Canopus†, whence that branch is called the Canopic, now *Maadi*. Near to it was a city called Nicopolis, built in commemoration of a victory obtained by Augustus over Antony: but the modern victory of *Aboukir* gained by Lord Nelson over the navy of France, Aug. 1. 1799, will render the same spot more celebrated among succeeding generations. The next mouth of the Nile is called Bolbitinum Ostium, where is now *Raschid*, or, as the Europeans call it, *Rosetta*. In the interior of the Delta, nearly below Rosetta, was Sais, now *Sa*, antiently the capital of Lower Egypt. The Sebennytic mouth of the Nile, now lost, was so called from Sebennytus, an inland city, now *Semenud*. Next to it was the Phatniticum Ostium, one of the principal mouths of the Nile, near the city of Tamiathis, or *Damiata*. The Mendesian mouth was so called from Mendes, now

* The wine made in its vicinity was celebrated.

Mentemque lymphatam Mareotico. *Hor. Od. I. 37. 14.*

† Hence Canopus, from its vicinity to Alexandria, was called Pellæan.

Nam qua Pellæi gens fortunata Canopi

Accolit effuso stagnantem gurgite Nilum. *Virg. Georg. IV. 287.*

Ashmur-Tahrah; the Tanitic from Tanis, the Zoan of the Scriptures, now *San*. The eastern branch of the Nile was called the Pelusiotic, from the strong city of Pelusium, now *Tireh*, one of the keys of Egypt at its mouth. These three last mouths of the Nile are now hardly traceable, being lost in the lake *Menzaleh*. East of Pelusium is Mount Casius, and east of it the Palus Sirbonis, or Sirbonian Bog, now called *Sebakel Bardoil*. Here Typhon, the murderer of Osiris, is fabled to have perished; and the country being covered with deep and moving sands, is called *Al-Giofar*, and has always rendered the approach to Egypt on this side very difficult and dangerous to an invading enemy.* North-east of the Sirbonis Palus is Rhinocorura †, now *El-Arish*, the remotest eastern limit of Egypt and of Africa. At about an equal distance between Pelusium, the apex of the Delta, and the western branch of the Sinus Arabicus, is Heroopolis, now perhaps *Aboukesheyd*, which gave to that branch the name of the Sinus Heroopoliticus; it was the residence of the antient shepherd kings of Egypt. South-west of it, the Jews had a city called Onion, and a temple which continued from the time of Onias, who built and called it after his own name, to that of Vespasian. Onias was nephew to Menelaus, and the rightful successor to the priesthood of Jerusalem, but being rejected by Antiochus Eupator, who made Alcimus high priest, he fled to Egypt, and persuaded Ptolemy Philometor to let him build this temple there, about 173 years B. C. which subsisted 243 years. At the very apex of the Delta was Heliopolis, or On, the city of the sun, probably the Rameses of Scripture, built together with Pithom or Phthumos, by the captive

* A gulph profound as that Sirbonian bog
 'Twixt Damietta and Mount Casius old,
 Where armies whole have sunk. *Par. Lost, Book II.*

† Or rather Rhinocolura, the noses of the inhabitants having been cut off by the Æthiopians for their bad faith. Strab. xvi. p. 759.

Israelites. This western portion of the Delta was the land of Goshen. A little below Heliopolis was the Egyptian Babylon, probably built during the time of the Persian power in Egypt; it occupied the site of *Old Cairo*.

In Heptanomis, on the western bank of the Nile, fifteen miles south of the Delta, was the renowned city of Memphis, the antient metropolis of all Egypt. Near it are those stupendous and immortal works, the Pyramids; the largest of these is, at the lowest, 481 feet in perpendicular height, and covers eleven acres of ground; it is built of hewn stones, the smallest not being less than thirty feet in length. The pyramids are thought to have been intended for royal sepulchres: they are of so remote antiquity that their foundation is utterly unknown. South-west of Memphis is Arsinoë, at a little distance from the Nile, to be distinguished from the Arsinoë upon the Sinus Heroopolitanus. It was also called Crocodilopolis, and is now *Feium*, near the lake Mœris, at the south end of which was the celebrated labyrinth, which contained 3000 chambers; 1500 above and as many below, in which the kings and sacred crocodiles were buried: it contained twelve principal halls, built by as many kings, and its ruins are still very magnificent. Another Mœris was a canal now called *Bahr Joseph*, running north and south below that already described, and was excavated by human industry, being 3600 stadia in circuit, and having apparently served as a communication between the Nile and the lake Mœris. Proceeding southwards along the Nile, we find Hermopolis Magna, now *Ashmuneim*, the last city of Heptanomis.

We then proceed to *Ægyptus Superior*, in which we may notice Ptolemais Hermii, antiently a powerful city, now an inconsiderable village called *Girge*. South of it was the great city of Abydos, the palace of Memnon, now a ruin called *Madfune*. West of it was a fertile spot, in

the midst of the desert, called the Oasis Magna, now *El-wah*. Nearly east of Abydos was Tentyra, now *Dendera*, a city at variance with Ombos considerably to the south, the former killing, the latter adoring the crocodile*: a horrible instance of religious fury, which took place in consequence of this quarrel, is the subject of the 15th satire of Juvenal. A little south of Tentyra, on the other side of the Nile, is Coptos, or *Kypt*, from which a road was made by Ptolemy Philadelphus, 258 miles in length, across the desert, to the port of Berenice on the Sinus Arabicus, by which the merchandise of India was transported to the Nile. South of Coptos was the magnificent city of Thebes, called by the Greeks Diospolis, from the worship of Jupiter there, and distinguished by the epithet of Hecatompilos, or the Hundred-gated, from the city of Bœotia, which had seven gates. It was the No-Ammon of Scripture. The ruins of this astonishing city occupy a space of twenty-seven miles in circumference on either side of the Nile, containing several villages, the chief of which are *Karnak* and *Luxor*. That part on the western side of the Nile, which was called Memnonium, now *Habou*, contains many stupendous monuments. In the adjacent Libyan mountains are hewn sepulchres of the Egyptian kings. Near Thebes was the celebrated statue of Memnon, which was said to utter a sound when struck by the first beams of the sun. It still exists †, though broken, and is covered with the names of many illustrious antient writers and monarchs, or generals, who have thus recorded, with their own hands, their attestation to the fact of having heard the sound.‡ Some idea of the strength of

* ——— Crocodilon adorat

Pars hæc ; illa pavet saturam serpentibus Ibin. *Juv. Sat. XV. 3.*

† A smaller Memnon has been brought to London in 1818.

‡ Hence Juvenal —

Dimidio magicæ resonant ubi Memnone chordæ,
Atque vetus Thebe centum jacet obruta portis. *Juv. Sat. XV. 5.*

this antient city may be obtained from the account given us by Herodotus, who tells us, that it could send out from each of its hundred gates 20,000 footmen and 200 chariots to oppose an enemy*: it was ruined by Cambyses the Persian. Considerably below Thebes is Ombos already mentioned, and below it was Syene, or *Assouan*, the extreme town of Upper Egypt, where was a celebrated well, the bottom of which at the time of the summer solstice was exactly illuminated, the sun being perpendicular over it. Juvenal was sent into a kind of honourable exile to this place. Near it is the Mons Basanites, or mountain of touchstone, from which the Egyptians used to make ornamental vases and household utensils. About a mile south of Syene were the smaller cataracts of the Nile; the greater cataracts were more to the south, in *Æthiopia*, which appears to have been a very powerful country in remote ages. Opposite to Syene, on the Sinus Arabicus, was Berenice, already mentioned. Nearly midway, on the coast, between Arsinoe and Berenice, which were so called from the names of two of the queens of Egypt, is Myos Hormus.

It is not necessary to take more than a very rapid view of the remainder of Africa. The natives living along the western coast of the Red Sea (Pl. I.) were called Troglo-dytæ, and inhabited caves in the earth. On this coast was Adulis, or *Arkiko*, and westwards the city of Auxume, which is still *Auxum*, in Abyssinia: north-westwards, on the western or true branch of the Nile, was Meroe. The river Astapus, or *Abawi*, which flows through Nubia to a place called Coloe Palus, or *Bahr Dembea*, was known to the antients, and was mistaken by Mr. Bruce for the Nile: the real Nile, or *Bahr el Abiad* flows far to the south-west of this, and its sources are still unknown, but are to be placed south of the Nubæ Memnones. Under the names of Agyzymba and Azania the antients seem to have known the

* See also Homer, *Iliad* IX. 383.

coasts of *Zanguebur* and *Ajan*; nor ought we to omit mentioning that the Ophir of Solomon has been thought by some to be the modern *Sofala*. The Garamantes have been already mentioned, and it merely remains to notice their south-western neighbours, the Nigritæ, in *Negroland* or *Nigritia*, and the Hesperii Æthiopes, in *Guinea*. The extreme points of Western Africa were the mountain Theon Ochema, or Currus Deorum, considered as the approach to heaven, and the Notu Ceras.

It is perhaps doubtful whether the Niger was the river known to us by that name, and still more so whether the Libya Palus and the Chelonates Lacus, were the lakes *Tchad* and *Fitre*.

On the western coast of the Atlantic the Fortunatæ Insulæ, or *Canary Islands*, were known to the antients, and were thought to be the residence of the blessed after death.* Below them were the Hesperidum Insulæ, either the *Cape Verde Islands*, or, if these are thought too far from the coast, possibly some small islands called the *Bissagos*, lying a little above *Sierra Leone*. Here were the famous gardens of the Hesperides, and the Golden Apples, the attainment of which was one of the labours of Hercules, who carried them off, having slain the watchful dragon that guarded the fruit.

* Ereptum Stygiis fluctibus Æacum
Virtus, et favor, et lingua potentium
Vatum, divitibus consecrat insulis. *Hor. Od. IV. 8. 25.*

——— Arva, beata
Petamus arva, divites et insulas;
Reddit ubi Cererem tellus inarata quotannis,
Et imputata floret usque vinea. *Hor. Epod. XVI. 41.*

GENERAL INDEX.

- AAR, river, 37.
 Abarim, M., 292.
 Abba Jaret, 91.
 Abdera, 248.
 Abbeville, 26.
 Abella, 177.
 Aberdeen, 65, 66, 67. 116.
 Abergavenny, 189.
 Aberystwith, 62.
 Abila, 295.
 Abnoba, M., 212. 215.
 Abo, in Finland, 47.
 Aboukir, victory of, 324.
 Abraham, the inheritance of the seed of, 287.
 Abraham and his family, burial-place of, 291.
 Abrincatui, 206.
 Abruzzo, 40. 176.
 Abu Obeidah, 295.
 Abus, M., 303.
 Abydos and Sestos, on the Hellespont, 249. 268.
 Abydos, *Madfune*, 326.
 Abyla, opposite to Calpe, 199. 313.
 Abyssinia, description of, 88, 89. 328.
 mountains of, 91.
 religion in, 92.
 rivers of, 89. 119.
 Academy of ancient Athens, 232.
 Acapulco, port in Mexico, 97.
 Acarnania, 229. 239.
 Acesines, *Ravee*, R., 309.
 Achæi, 221.
 Achaia, 222. 225.
 Acharnæ, *Menidhi*, 233.
 Achelous, *Aspro Potamo*, 238, 239.
 Acheron, 243.
 Acherontia, *Acerenza*, 178.
 Acherusia Palus, 243. 264.
 Achilles sent to the court of Lycomedes, 252.
 shield of, 138.
 tomb of, 269.
 Acincum, *Buda*, 35. 117. 217.
 Pesth, 35. 117. 217.
 Aciris, *Agri*, R., 181.
 Acis, R., 183.
 Aco, *Acre* (Ptolemaïs), 77. 293.
 Aconcagua, M., 107. 130.
 Acradina, 184.
 Acre, 77. 293.
 Acres, the number contained in a square mile, 56. 114.
 Acro-Athos, 246.
 Acro-Ceraunia, Montes, 243.
 dreaded by mariners, 243.
 Acro-Corinthus, promontory, 226.
 Acropolis of Athens, 231.
 Corinth, 236.
 Acte, peninsula, 246.
 Actium, *Azio*, promontory, 217. 239. 243. 323.
 Actium, battle of, 217. 239.
 Adam's Peak, 131.
 Adana, 278.
 Adaneh, 285.
 Adda, R., 39.
 Aden, 78.
 Adige, R., 40. 159. 162. 216.
 Admetus, king of Pheræ, 241.
 Adonia, R., *Nahr Ibrahim*, 287.
 Adraa, or Edrei, *Adreat*, 288.
 Adramyttium, *Adrimitti*, 269.
 Adrianopolis, *Adrianople*, description of, 46. 117. 250.
 Adriatic Sea, or Adria, 39. 158. 258.
 Adulis, *Arkiko*, 328.
 Adymachidæ, the, 145.
 Æa, 303.
 Ædui, nation of the, 206.

- Ægades, or Ægates Insulæ, 185.
 317.
 Ægaleus, M., near Athens, 232.
 Æge, or Edessa, *Vodina*, 245.
 Ægeum Mare, 251. 259.
 Ægiale, *Sicyon*, 226.
 Ægialea, 222. 225.
 Ægialus, king of Ægialea, 222.
 Ægina, *Enga*, 230.
 Æginates, their early navigation,
 142.
 Ægium, *Vostizza*, 226.
 Ægira, 226.
 Ægos Potamos, R., 249.
 Ægyptus, *Egypt*, 312. 322.
 Inferior, 313. 323.
 Superior, 313. 323.
 (See *Egypt*.)
 Ægyptus, *Nile*, R., 140.
 Ælana, or Ailath, 297.
 Ælanites Sinus, 297.
 Æmathia, 244.
 Æneas, 175.
 the conductress of, the
 trumpeter of, 175.
 burial-place of the nurse
 of, 168.
 Ænaria, I., 176.
 Ænianes, 240.
 Ænos, *Eno*, 248.
 Æoles, or Æolians, 221.
 Æolian colonies, 256.
 Æoliæ Insulæ, 186.
 Æolus, supposed dwelling of, 139.
 186.
 Æqui, 171.
 Æschylus, his geographical know-
 ledge, 140. 223.
 Æsculapius, worshipped at Epi-
 daurus, 223.
 Æsernia, *Isernia*, 177.
 Æsis, R., 165.
 Æstuarium Itunæ, *Solway Firth*,
 192.
 Æthices, 240.
 Æthiopia, description of, 313.
 Æthiopians, Eastern and Western,
 139.
 Ætna, *Monte Gibello*, 41.
 Ætna, eruptions of this volcano,
 183. 186.
 Ætolia, *Viakia*, 229. 238.
 Ætolians, 237.
 their alliance with the
 Romans, 238.
- Afghanistan, province of central
 India, 73. 78. 84.
 extent and popula-
 tion of, 84.
 Afranius and Petreius resist Cæsar,
 197.
 Africa, 21. 86. 118. 312, *et seq.*
 Interior, 313. 326, *et seq.*
 Propria, *Tunis*, 312, *et seq.*
 the ancient Libya, 312, *et*
 seq.
 description of, 8.
 extent of cities of, 86. 89
 92. 112. 118.
 deserts of, 91.
 population of 92. 112. 118.
 products of, 92.
 religions of, 92.
 mountains of, 91.
 rivers of, 89. 119, *et seq.*
 African Islands, 91. 92.
 race, distinctive peculiari-
 ties of the, 19.
 Agamemnon, beacons of, 222.
 royal city of, 222.
 Aganippe, fountain, 235.
 Agathodæmon, his contributions to
 geography, 152.
 Agathyrsi, 144. 219.
 Agedicum, *Sens*, 206.
 Agincourt, 26.
 Agows of Africa, 89.
 Agram, 35.
 Agra, city and castle of, 75, 76.
 Agri Decumates, 212.
 Agriaspæ, *Dergasp*, 307.
 Agricola, 204.
 1st and 2nd wall of, 192.
 his departure from Bri-
 tain, 192.
 Agrigentum or Agragas, *Girgenti*,
 41. 185.
 Agrippina, Colonia, 208.
 Agylla, grove of, celebrated by
 Virgil, 165.
 Agyzymba, *Zanguebar*, 328.
 Ahmedabad, 76.
 Ai, 290.
 Ailath, 297.
 Ailesbury, 59, *n.*
 Aiosoloc, a corruption of Agio-
 Tzeologus, 272.
 Air, 63.
 Air, expansion of, phenomenon ex-
 plained, 11.

- Air, influence of currents of, on climate, 11, 12.
- Aix, or Aquæ Sextiæ, 204.
- Aix-la-Chapelle, 34.
- Ajaccio, 27. 187.
- Ajan, 88. 329.
- Ajax, birthplace of, 230.
tomb of, 269.
- Akerman, 49.
- Alabama, 95.
river, 129.
- Alabanda, *Arab Hissar*, 275.
- Aland, island of, 23. 51.
- Alaterva, *Cramond*, near *Edinburgh*, 191.
- Alaya, 276.
- Alba Longa, 173.
- Alban lake, and Mons Albanus, 173.
- Albania, 45. 242, 243.
- Albans, St., 60.
- Albany, 97.
- Albarracin, Ms., 44.
- Albion, or Britain, 152.
- Albis, *Elbe*, 211, 212.
- Alburnus, M., 180.
- Alcæus, birthplace of, 258.
- Alcala, 198.
- Alcantara, 44. 200.
- Alcimus, high-priest, 325.
- Alcinous, king, gardens of, 256.
- Alcmena, mother of Hercules, 222.
- Aldan, R., 127.
- Aldborough, 191.
- Alderney, I., 71. 206.
- Alemanni, *Allemagne*, 212.
- Aleppo, city of, 77. 118. 285.
- Aleria, 187.
- Alesia, famous siege of, 206.
- Alessandria, 88.
- Alexander the Great, 244.
influence of his vic-
tories in extending
a knowledge of the
East, 146.
his birthplace Pella,
245.
takes Thebes in Bœotia,
235.
his conquest of Tyre,
287.
and Darius, 3d and de-
cisive battle between,
301.
- Alexander burns Persepolis, 305.
assaults Petra, 308.
takes the hill-fortress of
Aornos, 309.
gives battle to Porus,
309.
visits the mouth of the
Indus, 309.
hardships of, in Ge-
drosia, 305.
founder of Alexandria,
323.
his death at Babylon,
299.
- Alexandria, in Egypt, the great
mart for Eastern merchandise
before the discovery of the
Cape of Good Hope, 89. 118.
323.
- Alexandria Ultima (on the Jax-
artes), now *Cogend*, 308.
- Alexandria, now *Alexandretta*, or
Scanderona, 283.
- Alexandrian library, 323.
- Alfred, king, 56. 61.
- Al-Giofar, sands of, 325.
- Algidus, M., 173.
- Algiers, city and territory of, 86.
89. 118. 312. 314.
- Algiers, conquered by the French,
86.
- Alicant, 42.
- Alipheræ, 227.
- Allahabad, 75. 310.
- Alleghany mountains, 99. 131.
- Alleghany, R., 123.
- Allen, lake of, 70.
- Allia, R., 173.
- Allier, river, 27.
- Allifæ, 177.
- Allobroges, 203.
- Almagro, 44.
- Almaraz, 44.
- Almeria, 42.
- Alps, European, 28. 33. 36. 161.
Norwegian, 51.
Swedish, 51.
Swiss, 33. 37.
Tyrolese, 33. 36. 161, 262.
- Alps, altitude of, affects tempera-
ture of surrounding district, 11.
- Alpes, Cotticæ, *Mount Genevre*, 39.
161. 204.
- Graiæ, *Little St. Bernard*,
161. 204.

- Alpes, Juliae, or Carnicae, 161.
 Lepontiae, *Tyrol*, 161, 162.
 Maritimae, *Maritime Alps*, 161. 204.
 Penninae, *Great St. Bernard*, 161. 204.
 Rhæticae, 161.
 Summae, *St. Gothard*, 161.
 Alpheus, *Rofeo*, R., 225. 228.
 Alpis Cottia, or Cottian Alps, why so called, 204.
 Alpis Graia, 204.
 Alpis Pennina, 204.
 Alsadamus, M., 292.
 Altaic chain of mountains, 82.
 Altitude of a country influences its climate, 10.
 Altona, 52.
 Amaltheum, 243.
 Amanus, M., 279.
 Amasea, *Amasieh*, 266.
 Amastris, *Amastreh*, 264.
 Amathus, *Assalt*, 296.
 Amathus, 258.
 Amathusia, Venus, 258.
 Amazons, their land, 266.
 river of, 103. 106. 119.
 Amazonas, the, 139.
 Ambarri, 205.
 Ambiani, *Amiens*, 208.
 Ambracia, 239. 242.
 Ambracic gulf, 239. 242.
 America, discovery of, 21. 93.
 North, 21. 93. 94.
 description of the northern continent, 93.
 cities of, 96.
 lakes of, 94. 98.
 mountains of, 99, *et seq.*
 rivers of, 98. 119, *et seq.*
 islands of, 100.
 British possessions in, 96. 101.
 British religion, productions, and statistics of, 102. 118.
 ancient Spanish provinces in, 96. 102.
 United States of North, 94—102. 118.
 religion of, 102.
 extent of, 101. 112.
 population of, 101. 112. 118.
 products of, 102.
 America, South, discovery of 93. 118.
 cities of, 104. 118.
 description of, 103, *et seq.*
 extent of, 109. 112.
 population, 109. 112. 118.
 produce, 109.
 religion of, 109.
 rivers and mountains of, 94. 98. 99. 106. 107. 119, *et seq.*
 American race, distinctive peculiarities of, 19.
 Amerigo Vespucci, 93.
 Amid Amid, M., 131.
 Amida, *Kara Amid*, or *Diar-Bekr*, 302.
 Amiens, 26. 208.
 Amisenus Sinus, 266.
 Amisia, *Ems*, R., 211.
 Amisus, *Samsun*, 266.
 Amiternum, 177.
 Ammochostus, *Famagosta*, 258.
 Ammonites, 288.
 Amoo, R., 81.
 Amoor, or Amur, R., 80. 120.
 Amorgus, *Amorgo*, 253.
 Amorites, 288.
 Amoy, 79.
 Amphiaraus, 239. 278.
 Amphilochia, 239.
 Amphilochium Argos, *Filoquia*, 239.
 Amphilochus, 239.
 Amphipolis, *Jamboli*, 246.
 Amphissa, 236.
 Amphrysus, R., 241.
 Ampsagas, *Wad-il-Kibir*, 315.
 Auiritsir, 76.
 Amsanctus, lake and valley of, 177.
 Amsterdam, 24. 29. 116.
 Amu, or Oxus, R., 123.
 Amur, or Amoor, R., 80. 120.
 Amyclae, 223.
 why called Tacitae, 223.
 Anabasis of Xenophon, 146.
 Anacreon, birthplace of, 271.
 Anactorium, 239.
 Anadolia, 73. 77. 262.
 Anagnia, 168.
 Anam comprises Cochinchina and Tonquin, 74. 85.
 Anaphe, *Naupho*, I., 253.
 Anapus, R., 184.

- Anas, *Guadiana*, 196.
 Anastasius, emperor, 249.
 Anatho, *Anah*, 300.
 Anatolia, *Anadoli*, 73. 77. 262.
 Anaurus, I., 241.
 Anaxagoras, birthplace of, 271.
 Anaximander, the first map-maker, 141.
 Anaximenes saves Lampsacus, 268. birthplace of, 274.
 Anazarbus, *Anzarbe*, 278.
 Anchesmus, M., 232.
 Anchiale, 278.
 Ancient world described, 155.
 Ancona, 39. 165. 166.
 Ancyra, *Angora*, 265.
 Andalusia, formerly Vandalitia, 199.
 Andematunum, *Langres*, 206.
 Anderitum, *Mende*, 204.
 Andes, or Andecavi, *Angers*, 207.
 Andes, Mts. of America, 81. 100. 104. 106. 107. of Peru, 106.
 Andes, their altitude, affects temperature of surrounding district, 11. affect prevailing winds of America, 13.
 Andromache, birthplace of, 269.
 Andromeda rescued by Perseus, 294.
 Androphagi, 144.
 Andros, *Andro*, I., 252.
 Anemurium, *Anemur*, 277.
 Angelo, St., Cape, 224.
 Angers, 26. 207.
 Anglesea, I., 61. 71.
 Angli, in *Jutland*, *Sleswick*, and *Holstein*, 211.
 Angola, 87.
 Angria, 211.
 Angrivarii, 211.
 Angus, or Forfar, 65.
 Anio, *Teverone*, 164. 168. 169.
 Anspach, 31.
 Antakia, on the site of Antioch, 77. 118. 284.
 Antandrus, *Antandro*, 269.
 Antenor, 160.
 Anthedon, 234.
 Anticyra, hellebore of the peninsula of, 235.
 Anticyra, near the R. Sperchius, 240.
 Antigonus, death of king, 279.
 Antigua, I., 101.
 Antilalo, plain of, 225.
 Anti-Libanus, 285. 288.
 Antioch, 77. 118. 284. our Lord's disciples first called Christians there, 284.
 Antiochia, *Antioch*, or *Antakia*, 77. 284.
 Antiochia, received the name also of Theopolis, 284.
 Antiochia ad Pisidiam, 280.
 Antiochian Daphne, 284. 285.
 Antiochus Eupator, 325. king of Syria, 238. 270.
 Antipater, besieged by the Athenians, 240.
 Antiparos, *Antiparo*, I., 253.
 Antirrhiun, 226. 237.
 Antisana, M., 107. 130.
 Antium, *Anzio*, 167.
 Antoninus, wall of, 192. column of, 171.
 Antony, Mark, career of, 160. 239. 247. 278.
 Antrim, 69. 70.
 Antwerp, 28. 116.
 Anxur, *Terracina*, 167.
 Aornos, *Telekan*, 308. *Renas*, 309.
 Aous, river, *Poros*, 247.
 Apalachian mountains, 99.
 Apamea, 300. Cibotus, 280. *Famieh*, 284.
 Apelles, birthplace of, 257. 272.
 Apellicon of Teios, purchaser of Aristotle's writings, 269.
 Apennines, the, 40. 41. 161. 166. highest point of, 40.
 Aphetæ, *Fetio*, 241.
 Aphrodisias, *Gheira*, 275.
 Apia, 222.
 Apion, last of the Ptolemies, 321.
 Apis, king of Apia, 222.
 Apollo, temples of, 184. 186. 227. 239. 269.
 Apollo, worshipped at Amyclæ, 223. abode of, 227. birthplace of, 254. Sminthian, 269. slays the serpent Pytho, 236.

- Apollo, fed the flocks of Admetus, 241.
 M. Parnassus sacred to, 236.
 Apollonia, *Polina*, 247.
 Sizeboli, 250.
 Marza Susa, or *Sosash*, 321.
 Apollonius Rhodius, 250.
 Tyanensis, birthplace of, 281.
 Appii Forum, 172.
 Appleby, 58.
 Apuleius, birthplace of, 315.
 Apulia, province of Italy, 158. 178.
 Apurimac, R., its course, 128.
 Aquæ Calidæ, or Solis, *Bath*, 189.
 Aquæ Sextiæ, *Aix*, 204.
 Aquileia, 161.
 Aquincum, or Acincum, *Buda*, 217.
 Aquinum, in Italy, 168.
 Aquitani, 202, 203.
 Aquitania, 203.
 Prima, 204.
 Secunda, 204, 205.
 Tertia, or Novem Populana, 204, 205.
 Arabia, extent and population of, 78. 84. 297.
 productions of, 84.
 Arabia Deserta, 287. 297.
 Felix, 287. 297.
 Petræa, 287. 297.
 Arabian Gulf, 73. 80. 260. 288. 297.
 Arabs, their origin, 297.
 Aracan, 73. 75.
 Arachnæus, Mons, 222.
 Arachosia, *Arrokhage*, 307.
 Aractus, 242.
 Aracynthus, M., 238.
 Aradus, *Ravad*, 286.
 Araguay, R., 124.
 Arah-wah-tee, 80. 124.
 Aral, sea of, 81.
 Arar, *Saône*, 205.
 Ararat, Mount, 82. 130. 303.
 Araucania, territory of, 104, 105. 109.
 Araxes, or Phasis, *Aras*, 144, 145. 300. 302.
 Arbela, *Erbil*, 286. 301.
 Arbis, Ms., 305.
 Arbroath, 65.
 Arcas, gave his name to Arcadia, 228, n.
 Arcadia, the celebrated pastoral country of the poets, 223. 226.
 Arcadians, traditions of the, 227.
 were called Parrhasii, 227.
 Arcati Regia, *Arcot*, 310.
 Archangel, 47. 49.
 Archelais, *Akserai*, 281.
 Archemorus, 222.
 Archias patronised by Cicero, 180.
 Archipelago, 24. 46. 259.
 Archon, court of chief, 231.
 Arcot, 310.
 Arcs, in geography, 2.
 Arctic and Antarctic circles, 1.
 Arctic Ocean, 22. 47. 49. 67. 73. 81. 93. 94. 99.
 Ardea, 167.
 Ardèche, district of, 27.
 Ardèche, in the Cevennes, 27.
 Ardiscus, R., 250.
 Arduenna Sylva, *Forest of Ardennes*, 208.
 Arelate, *Arles*, 204.
 Areopagus, hill of, 231.
 Areopolis, 288.
 Arequipa, in S. Peru, 106. 130.
 Arethusa, the fountain, 184. 225.
 Arevaci, *people of Leon and Castile*, 198.
 Argæus, Mons, 281.
 Argentiera, 253.
 Argentine Republic, 104.
 Argenteratum, *Strasburg*, 209.
 Argenus, *Bayeux*, 206.
 Arginusæ, battle of, 270.
 Argippæi, 144. 219.
 Argivi, 221.
 Argo, the famous ship, 241.
 Argolicus sinus, 223.
 Argolis, 222.
 Argonautic expedition, 139. 303.
 Argos, *Argo*, 222.
 Argyle, 65.
 Aria, *Khorasin*, 260. 307.
 Ariadne, 255.
 Arimaspi, the, 144. 219.
 Arimphæi, 219.
 Arimathea, 294.
 Ariminum, *Rimini*, 162. 165.
 Aristotle, birthplace of, 246.
 library and writings of, 269.

- Arius, *Heri*, 305. 307.
 Arjishdagh, M., 131.
 Ark of Noah, where said to have rested, 303.
 Arkansas, 95. 99. 123.
 Armagh, 69.
 Armenia, 77. 301.
 Major, 282.
 Minor, 282. 301.
 mountains of, 80. 82.
 Arminius, a commander of the Cherusci, 212.
 Armorica, *Bretagne*, 207.
 Arno, course of the R., 40. 165.
 Arnon, the brook, 288. 292.
 Arnus, *Arno*, 40. 165.
 Aroer, 288.
 Arpi, 178.
 Arpinum, *Arpino*, 168.
 Arrabo, 216.
 Arrabeda, Ms., 45.
 Arragon, ancient tribes in, 198.
 Arran Fowddy, M., 64.
 Arran and Bute, Is., 71.
 Arras, 26. 208.
 Arretium, *Arezzo*, 164.
 Arsacia, *Rei*, 306.
 Arsacidae, dynasty of the, 306.
 Arsinoe, *Suez*, 322. 326. 328.
 or Crocodilopolis, *Feium*, 326.
 Arsissa Palus, lake of Van, 303.
 Arta, Gulf of, 46. 239. 242.
 Artabrum, *Cape Finisterre*, 197.
 Artacoana, *Herat*, 307.
 Artaxata, *Ardesh*, 302.
 Artaxerxes, king of Persia, 286. 300.
 Artemisia, queen of Caria, 274.
 Artemisium Littus, 252.
 Artois, 208.
 Arverni, *Auvergne*, 204.
 Arvii, 207.
 Arza, *Erzeroum*, 302.
 Arzingan, 282.
 Asaph, St., 61.
 Ascalon, 291.
 Ascension, Island of, 92.
 Asculum, *Ascoli*, 166.
 Ascanias, lake, 263.
 Asdra, 235.
 Asdrubal, defeated by Livius Salinator and Claudius Nero, 166.
 Ashantees, the, 87.
 Ashdod, 291.
 Asher, tribe of, 288.
 Ashton-under-Lyne, 58.
 Asia, boundaries of, 73.
 described, &c., 73.
 extent of, 73. 84. 112.
 mountains, of, &c., 81.
 population of, 84. 112. 118.
 productions of, 85.
 lat. and long. of the cities and remarkable places in, 76. 77. 118.
 rivers of, &c., 80. 119.
 Minor, 77. 118. 262.
 cities of, 77. 118.
 description of, 260, *et seq.*
 twelve of its cities destroyed by an earthquake, 273.
 Asia palus, or marsh, 272.
 Asiatic islands, 82.
 Asmonean princes of Judæa, 293.
 Asopus, R., 234.
 Aspadana, *Ispahan*, 305.
 Aspendus, 276.
 Asphaltites Lacus, *Almotanah*, 288. 289. 292.
 Aspis, or Clypea, *Aklibia*, 317.
 Assam, territory of, 75.
 Assam Kalasi, 274.
 Assouan, or Syene, 89. 90. 328.
 Assumpcion, 105.
 Assus, *Behrem*, 269.
 Assyria, *Kurdistan*, 301.
 its ancient boundaries, 301.
 Astæ, the, 248.
 Astapus, R., 89.
 Astapus, *Abawi*, 328.
 Asteria, 253.
 Astrachan, 48.
 Astures, *people of the Asturias*, 197.
 Asturias, 197.
 Asturica, *Astorga*, 197.
 Astypalæa, or *Stampalia*, 253.
 Atalanta, native place of, 227.
 Atarneus, 270.
 Atella, 174.
 Atellani ludi, 174.
 Atergatis, the Syrian goddess, 285.
 Athenæ, 230.
 ancient edifices, walls and ports of, 230, *et seq.*
 expulsion of the Thirty Tyrants, 233.

- Athenians, defeat of, in Sicily, 184.
Philip's victory over, 234. 244.
- Athens, topography of, 25. 47. 230.
general description of, its public edifices and chief objects of interest, 230—232.
- Athesia, *Adige*, R., 40. 159. 162. 216.
- Athos, *Monte Santo*, 46. 246. 252. 259.
- Athos cut through by Xerxes, 246.
- Atini, or Athens, 230.
- Atlantic Ocean, 93. 100. 103.
- Atlas, Mount, 91. 145. 314.
- Atmosphere, compression of the, its effects explained, 10.
- Atrebatæ, *Artois*, 208.
- Atrebatii, *people of Berkshire, and part of Oxfordshire*, 189.
- Atropatene, 306.
- Atropates, 306.
- Attalia, 275.
- Attalus leaves the kingdom of Pergamus to the Romans, 270.
- Attica, its size, 115. 229.
original seat of the Ionians, 221.
- Attock, the ancient Taxila, 309.
- Atuataca, *Tongres*, 208.
- Aufidus, *Ofanto*, torrent, 179.
- Augila, 145.
- Augsburg, 31. 216.
- Augusta, Prætoria, 159.
Emerita, 200.
Veromanduorum, *Saint Quentin*, 208.
Suessionum, *Soissons*, 208.
Treverorum, *Treves*, 207.
Taurinorum, *Turin*, 158.
Vindelicorum, *Augsburg*, 216.
- Augustin, St., bishop of Hippo Regius, 315.
birthplace of, 315.
- Augustobona, *Troyes*, 206.
- Augustodurum, *Auhm*, 205, 206.
- Augustonometum, *Clermont*, 204.
- Augustoritum, *Limoges*, 205.
- Augustus, Fort, 67.
- Augustus, Palatine library of, 169.
- Augustus, residence of, 169.
restores the kingdom of Numidia to Juba, 315.
rebuilds Carthage, 317.
he defeats Antony and Cleopatra, 239.
defeats Sextus Pompeius, 185.
his death, 176.
- Aulerci Cenomani, 207.
Eburovices, 206.
- Aulis, *Megalo-Vatha*, 234. 252.
- Aulon, *El-Gour*, 285. 287. 296.
or the Hollow Syria, 285.
- Auranitis, 292.
- Aurea Chersonesus, *Malaya*, 310.
- Aurelia Via, 169. 172.
- Aurelian, the emperor, 286.
- Aureliani, 206.
- Aurunci, 172.
- Ausci, 205.
- Ausones, 157.
- Ausonia, or Italia, 157.
- Austerlitz, 36.
- Australia, extent of, 21. 82. 83. 112.
population of, 112.
- Austria, 23. 25. 35. 113, *et seq.*
- Austrian empire, its extent, 35. 37. 113, *et seq.*
population of, 37. 113. 117.
products of, 36.
its provinces described, 35.
- Autessiodurum, *Auxerre*, 27. 206.
- Automoli, the, 145.
- Autricum, *Chartres*, 206.
- Autuh, 205, 206.
- Auvergne, country of the Arverni, 204.
- Auxerre, 27. 206.
- Auximum, 166.
- Auxume, *Aurum*, 328.
- Ava, 74.
- Avaricum, 204.
- Avenio, *Avignon*, 27. 28. 203.
- Aventicum, *Avenche*, 209.
- Aventinus, M., 169, 170.
- Aventine Hill, why of ill omen, 170.
- Avernus Lacus, 175.
- Avignon, city of, 27. 28. 203.
- Avon, R., 62.
- Avranches, 206.

- Awe, Loch, 67.
 Axios, *Vardar*, R., 245.
 Aylesbury, 59.
 Ayr, county and town, 66.
 Azania, *Ajan*, 328.
 Azores, islands, 23.
 Azorus, *Sorvitz*, 242.
 Azotus, *Asdod*, 291.
 Azov, or Azoph, sea of, 22, 23. 49.

 Ba, Fing, river, 87, 88. 90. 125.
 Baba, Cape, 264.
 Babelmandeb, straits of, 88. 298.
 Baber, Sultan, 79.
 Babylon, *Hillah*, 77. 298.
 description of, 298, *et seq.*
 taken by Cyrus, 298.
 an Egyptian city of this
 name, or *Old Cairo*,
 89. 326.
 Babylonia, history of, 260. 298.
 Babylonians, addicted to astro-
 logy, 299.
 Bacchus, the theatre and temple of,
 or Dionysium, 231.
 Bacchus, founder of the temple of
 Jupiter Ammon, 321.
 Back, Captain, his expeditions and
 discoveries, 94.
 Bactra Zariaspa, *Balk*, 308.
 Bactria, 79. 260. 308.
 Bactriana, 308.
 Badajos, fortress of, besieged, 43.
 Baden, 31.
 Bætica, *Andalusia*, 196. 198.
 Bætis, *Guadalquivir*, R., 43. 198.
 Bæturia, part of *Estremadura* and
Seville, 199.
 Baffin's Bay, 94.
 Bagacum, *Bavai*, 208.
 Bagdad, on the Euphrates, 77.
 118. 298.
 Bagistana, 306.
 Bagradas, *Megerda*, 316.
 Bahama Islands, or Lucayos
 Islands, 93. 101.
 Bahar, 75.
 Bahia, or St. Salvador, 106. 118.
 Bahr el Abiad (White Nile), 89. 328.
 Bahr el Azreek, 89.
 Bahr Dembea, 328.
 Baizæ, *Baja*, 175.
 palaces of Roman nobles at,
 175.
 Baikal, sea or lake of, 81.

 Bajazet, his defeat of the Christian
 army, 218.
 is conquered by Timour
 the Great 265.
 Bajocasses, *Bayeux*, 206.
 Bala, lake of, 63.
 Balbec, ruins of, 284.
 Balears Insulæ, *Majorca* and *Mi-
 norca*, 24. 44. 200.
 Balkan, mountain and pass, 45, 46.
 Balkh, city of, 79.
 Baltic Sea, 23. 51. 213.
 Baltimore, in Maryland, 97. 118.
 Bamberg, 31.
 Bambyce, 285.
 Banat, 35. 37.
 Banda, or Spice Isles, 82.
 Banda Oriental, 104, 105. 109.
 Banff, 65.
 Bangalore, 76.
 Bangor, 61.
 Bannockburn, 65.
 Bantia, 178.
 Barbadoes, I., 101.
 Barbary, coast of, 86, 87.
 States, religion of, 92.
 Barce, *Baroa*, 86. 313. 320.
 Barcelona, city and fortress of, 42.
 116.
 Barcino, *Barcelona*, 196.
 Bardine, or Chrysorrhœas, *Baradi*,
 285.
 Bareilly, 76.
 Barium, *Bari*, 41. 178.
 Barmen, 117.
 Baroda, 76.
 Barrow, R., 70.
 Bartan, or *Parthenius*, R., 264.
 Basanites, M., 328.
 Basil, or Basle, 37.
 Basilia, *Basle*, or *Basil*, 209.
 Basilico, 226.
 Bastarnæ, tribe, 219.
 Bastia, in Corsica, 27.
 Bastitani, about *Jæn*, 198.
 Bastuli, Phœnician, 199.
 Batavi, 208, &c.
 Batavia, in Java, 82.
 Batanæa, *Batania*, 288. 292.
 Bath, city of, 61. 189.
 Batnæ, *Adenah*, 285.
 Battle of Aboukir, 324.
 Actium, 217. 239.
 Ægates Insulæ, 317.
 Ægos-Potamon, 249.

- Battle of Agincourt, 26.
 Arginusæ, 270.
 Arbela, 301.
 Beneventum, 177.
 the Boyne, 70.
 Cannæ, 178. 317.
 Caudium, 177.
 Chæronea, 234.
 Constantina, 89.
 Coronea, 235.
 Corunna, 42.
 Crecy, 26.
 Cunaxa, 300.
 Gaugamela, 301.
 Granicus, 267.
 Hastings, 60.
 Ipsus, 279.
 Issus, 279.
 Leuctra, 233.
 Lodi, 39.
 Marathon, 233.
 Mantinea, 227.
 Marengo, 39.
 Market Bosworth, 58.
 Marston Moor, 57.
 Methone, 245.
 near the river Metaurus,
 166.
 Munda, 209.
 Mycale, 272.
 Naseby, 58.
 Pavia, 162.
 Pharsalia, 242.
 Philippi, 247.
 Placentia, 159.
 Plassey, 76.
 Platæa, 233.
 Poitiers, 26.
 Poltawa, 48.
 Pydna, 245.
 Salamanca, 43.
 Salamis, 230.
 Saltus Teutobergiensis,
 212.
 Thapsus, 316.
 Thermopylæ, 237. 276.
 Thrasymenus, 317.
 Ticinus, 317.
 Trafalgar, 43.
 Trebia, 160. 313.
 Vittoria, 43.
 Waterloo, 28.
 Worcester, 69.
 Yermak, 295.
 Zama, 317. 318.
- Battus, founder of Cyrene, 321.
 Batulum, 177.
 Bavaria, 25. 30. 113, *et seq.*, 216.
 extent and population of,
 32. 113.
 products of, 32.
 Bayeux, in France, 206.
 Bayonne, 26. 205.
 Beacons of Brecknock, 64.
 Bear Lake, 99.
 Beaufort Mountains, 91.
 Beaumaris, 61.
 Beauvois, 208.
 Bebrycia, 263.
 Bedford, town of, 59.
 Bedfordshire, 59. 189.
 Bedriacum, *Cividale*, 159.
 Behesni, Pindenissus, 285.
 Beejapore, 76.
 Beersheba, 291.
 Bees, St., 57.
 Behring's Straits, 74. 94. 99.
 Beirut, 77.
 Beja, 200.
 Belen Tag, M., 82.
 Beledulgerid, 313. 318.
 Belfast, 69. 116.
 Belgæ, *inhabit the district between
 the Seine and Lower Rhine*, 202.
 Belgæ, *inhabit Wiltshire, Somers-
 etshire, and part of Hampshire*,
 189.
 Belgica, 205.
 Prima and Secunda, 207.
 Belgium, kingdom of, 24. 30. 113,
 et seq.
 cities of, 28. 116.
 productions of, 30.
 extent and population of,
 29. 113. 116.
 Belgrade, 46. 218.
 Belisarius, victories of, 315.
 Belize, 97.
 Bellerophon, 275.
 sent against the So-
 lymi, 276.
 Bellona worshipped by the Eastern
 nations as the Goddess of Love,
 266.
 Bellona, temple of, plundered by
 Antony, 281.
 Bellovaci, *Beauvais*, 208.
 Bella, where invented, 176.
 Beloochistan, population and extent
 of, 73. 78. 84. 310.

- Belus, founder of Babylon, 298.
 tower and temple of, 299.
 Ben Lawers, 68.
 Ledi, 68.
 Lomond, 68.
 Mc Dui, 68. 131.
 More, 68.
 Nevis, 68. 131.
 Venue, 68.
 Voirlich, 68.
 Benacus, *Lago di Garda*, 40. 159.
 216.
 Benares, city of, 76. 118.
 Beneventum, *Benevento*, 41. 177.
 Bengal, presidency of, 75, 76.
 Bay of, 80. 310.
 Benglo, M., 68.
 Benguela, 87.
 Benin, kingdom of, 87.
 Benivas, M., 68.
 Benjamin, tribe of, 289.
 Berar, 75.
 Berbice, 103.
 Berenice, or Hesperia, *Bernic*, 320.
 327.
 Berg, 211.
 Bergamo, 39. 159. 269.
 Bergen, 50.
 Bergomum, *Bergamo*, 39. 159. 269.
 Berkeley, 59.
 Berkshire, capital of, 61.
 Berlin, city of, 25. 33. 117.
 Bermudas, or Somers Islands, 100.
 Bern, 37.
 Bernard, Great St., M., 38. 131.
 161. 204.
 Little St., M., 161. 204.
 Berne, 24.
 Bernese Alps, 38. 131.
 Berœa, *Cara Veria*, 245.
 or Chalybon, 285.
 Bersabe, *Beersheba*, 291.
 Berwick-upon-Tweed, 66.
 Berytus, *Berut*, 287.
 Besançon, 27. 209.
 Bessarabia, 33.
 Bessi, a Thracian tribe, 248.
 Betanços, *Brigantium*, 197.
 Bethabara, 295.
 Bethany, 295.
 Bethel, 290.
 Bethesda, 294.
 Bethhoron, 291.
 Bethlehem, 291. 295.
 Bethsaida, 293. 295.
 Bethsan, or Scythopolis, Beitsan,
 290. 293.
 Bethulia, 289. 293.
 Beyrout, in Syria, 287.
 Bezetha, 294.
 Bhotan, 75.
 Bias, birthplace of, 272.
 Bibracte, 205.
 Bighorn, M., 131.
 Bilbao, port of, 42.
 Bilbilibis, 198.
 Birman empire, 73. 156.
 its population, 85.
 Birmingham, population of, 59. 116.
 Bisalta, 244.
 Bisanthe, or Rhœdestus, *Rodosto*,
 249.
 Biscay, 197.
 Biscay, bay of, 27.
 Bishop Wearmouth, 57.
 Bistones, 248. 350.
 Bithyni, 262. 263.
 Bithynia, 262. 263.
 Bituriges Cubi, 204.
 Vivisci, 205.
 Black Prince, son of Edward III.,
 26.
 Black Mountain, 212. 215.
 Forest, 33. 213.
 Sea, 22. 23. 47. 49. 50. 73.
 74. 77.
 Blackburn, 58.
 Blanc, Mont, 38. 82. 130.
 Blestium, *Monmouth*, 189.
 Blind, city of the, 263.
 Blue Mountains, 99. 131.
 Blue river, 89.
 Boadicea, defeated by Suetonius
 Paulinus, 90.
 Bocchus, 313.
 Bodmin, 61.
 Bœbeis, *Karlas*, L., 241.
 Boëo, 185.
 Bœotia, *Livadia*, 229.
 Bog, or Bogus, R., 219.
 Bogotà, 104. 118.
 Bohemia, extent and population
 of, 37.
 capital of, 36.
 tribes dwelling in, 212.
 Böhmer Wald, 33.
 Boii, or Boiohemi, *Bohemia*, 212.
 Boiodurum, *Instadt*, 216.
 Bokhara, city of, 79. 118. 308.
 Bokharia, 79.

- Bolbitinum Ostium, *Raschid*, or *Rosetta*, 324.**
Bolerium, *Land's End*, or *Cape Cornwall*, 189.
Bolivia, or Upper Peru, state of, 104. 106. 109.
 confederation and cities of, 104. 106.
Bologna, 39. 117. 160.
Bolton in Lancashire, 58.
Bolsena, 40. 164.
Bombay, island and presidency of, 74. 76. 118.
Bon, Cape, 316.
Bonn, 34.
Bonifacio, straits of, 187.
Bononia, *Bologna* (in *Italy*), 39. 160.
Bononia, *Boulogne*, 208.
Bonpland, the traveller, 107, n.
Borbetomagus, *Worms*, 209.
Borneo, island of, 82.
Bornou, African kingdom, 88.
Borosci, 219.
Borysthenes, ancient, or *Dnieper*, 49. 124. 144. 219.
Boshemen of S. Africa, 87. 91.
Bosjemans, the, 87. 91.
Bosna Serai, 46. 117.
Bosnia, province, 45.
Bosphorus, 145. 250. 264.
Boston, New England, 97. 118.
Bostra, *Bosra*, 292.
Botany Bay, 83.
Bothnia, gulf of, 23. 50.
Bovillæ, 172.
Boulogne, port of, 25. 208.
Bourbon, island of, 92.
Bourdeaux, 26. 27. 116. 205.
Bourges, 204.
Boussa, 88. 90.
Boyne, the river, 70.
Bradanus, *Bradano*, 181.
Bradford, 57.
Braganza, 45.
Brahma, meaning of, 84.
Brahminism, 84.
Brahmapootra, R., 75. 80. 122.
Branco, R., 129.
Brandon, M., 71.
Brauron, 232.
Brazil, empire of, 104, 105, 106.
 cities in, 105.
 extent and population of, 109.
Brecknockshire, 62.
Brecon, 62. 189.
Breeches, whence derived, 202, n.
Bremen, 31. 211.
Brenni, 216.
Brennus, his victory over the Romans, 173.
Brennus, leads his army to Phrygia, 265.
Brescia, 39. 159.
Breslau, 34. 117.
Brest, 25. 207.
Breton, Cape, 100.
Bridgenorth, 62.
Bridges, the longest in Europe, 218, n.
Bridgewater, 61.
Brienz, 37.
Brigantes, people of *Yorkshire, Durham, Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland*, 190.
Brigantii, 216.
Brigantium, *Betanços* near *Corunna*, 197.
Brigantinus, Lacus, 216.
Brighton, or Brighthelmstone, 60.
Brilessus, M., 232.
Brindisi, port of, 41. 179. 247.
Briseis, 269.
Bristol, city of, 59.
 channel, 56. 62.
 population of, 59. 116.
Britain, peopled from Gaul, 188.
 invaded by J. Cæsar, 188.
 tribes dwelling in, 188, *et seq.*
 divided into provinces, 191.
 Romans improve their conquest, 191.
 Roman wall in, 191. 193.
 Great, 22. 56. 113, *et seq.*
Britannia, Antiqua, 188.
 Prima, 191.
 Secunda, 191.
British empire, extent and population of, 113, *et seq.*
 its size, 113, *et seq.*
British Islands, 22. 56. 188. 194.
British Guiana, 103. 105. 109.
British possessions in North America, extent and population of, 101.
Brivates Portus, *Brest*, 25. 207.
Brixia, *Brescia*, 39. 159.
Brittany, or Bretagne, 207.

- Brown Clay (Hill), 64.
 Browne, Mr., visits the temple of Jupiter Ammon, 322.
 Bruce, Mr., mistook the Astapus for the Nile, 89. 328.
 Bruce, Robert, defeats Edward II. at Bannockburn, 65.
 Bructeri, *Lower Munster*, 211.
 Bruges, city of, 28. 116.
 Brundisium, *Brindisi*, 41. 179. 247.
 Brunn, 36.
 Brunswick, 31. 212.
 Brunswick, New, 94.
 Brusa, or Byrsa, 77. 263. 316.
 Brussels, city of, 24. 28. 116.
 Brutti, or Bruttiorum Ager, 158. 178.
 Brutus, Marcus, his actions and campaigns, 247. 275, *n*.
 Brutus, Decimus, besieged in Mutina by Marcus Antonius, 160.
 Bucephala, city of, 309.
 Bucephalus, the famous horse of Alexander, 309.
 Bucharest, 46. 117.
 Buckingham, 59.
 Buckinghamshire, 59. 189.
 Buda, 35. 117. 217.
 Buddha, 84.
 Buddhism, 84.
 Budini, 219.
 Budrinath, M., 130.
 Buenaventura, R., 127.
 Buenos Ayres, 105. 118.
 Buet, M., 131.
 Buffaloe, 97.
 Bukarest, 46.
 Bulgaria, 45. 217.
 Bullæum, *Bulth*, 189.
 Buon Bahia, 74.
 Buonaparte, Napoleon, birthplace of, 27.
 military career of, 28, *et seq.*
 victory of, at Marengo, 38.
 defeated by Sir Sidney Smith, 293.
 confinement of, at St. Helena, 92.
 Burdigala, *Bordeaux*, 205.
 Burgos, 43.
 Burgundiones, *people of Burgundy, in France*, 213.
 Burii, 212.
 Burrium, *Uske*, 189.
 Burton, 63.
 Bury St. Edmund's, 60.
 Bussora, city of, 77. 118.
 Bute, 65. 71.
 Buthrotum, *Butrinto*, 248.
 Buxton, 58.
 Buz-dag, *Sardis*, 273.
 Bybactra, 308.
 Byrsa, 77. 263. 316.
 Byzacium, 318.
 Byzantium, *Constantinople*, 249. 264.
 Cabira, or Sebaste, *Sivas*, 282.
 Cabiri, the deities named, 251.
 Cabot, Giovanni, discoverer of North America, 93.
 Cabr Ibrahim, or *Hebron*, 291.
 Cabul or Caubul, city and territory of, 73. 75. 78. 84. 307.
 population of, 84.
 Cader Berwyn, M., 64.
 Cader Idris, M., 64.
 Cadiz, 42. 116. 199.
 Cadmus founder of the *Bœotian Thebes*, 235.
 the Phœnician, 286.
 Cadurci, tribe, 205.
 Caen, 26.
 Cæcubus Ager, 168. 174.
 Cænina, 167.
 Cære, or Agylla, *Cer Veteri*, 165.
 Cæsar, J., his wars and conquests, 199. 208, *et seq.*
 resisted at Ilerda, or *Lerida*, 196, 197.
 from what place in Gaul he embarked to invade Britain, 188.
 his landing-place in Britain, 188.
 his concise account of his victory over Pharnaces, 266.
 his victory over Metellus Scipio in Africa, 316.
 passes the Rubicon, 165.
 Cæsar Augusta, *Saragossa*, 198.
 Cæsarea, *Jersey*, 206.
 of Samaria, 293.
 ad Argæum, 281.
 Dio, 293.
 Philippi, 292.
 Cæsarodunum, *Tours*, 207.

- Cæsaromagus, *Beauvais*, 208.
 Chelmsford, 189.
 Caerleon, Isca Silurum, 189.
 Caer Went, Venta Silurum, 189.
 Caffraria, and the Caffres, 87.
 Cagliari, 24. 41. 187.
 Cahors, in France, 205.
 Caicus, R., 369.
 Caieta, *Gaeta*, 41. 168.
 Cairngorm, M., 68.
 Cairngoul, 67.
 Cairo, 89. 118. 326.
 Caithness, 64.
 Calabri, 179.
 Calabria, 158. 179.
 Calagurris, *Calahorra*, 197.
 Calais, 25. 247.
 Calais and Zethus, 255.
 Calauria, I., 223.
 Calcutta, described, 75, 76. 118.
 Caledonia, 64.
 Caledonia, New, 110.
 Caledonian canal, 67.
 Cales, 174.
 Caleti, *Pays de Caux*, 206.
 California, 95. 100.
 gulf of, 96. 99.
 Calisto, story of, 228, n.
 Calliæci, or Calliæci, 197.
 Calle, *Oporto*, 197.
 Calleva, *Silchester*, 189.
 Calliæci, *Gallicia*, 197.
 Callipolis, *Gallipoli*, 180. 249.
 Calpe, *Gibraltar*, 43. 199. 313.
 Calms, prevalence of, the pheno-
 mena explained, 13.
 Caluro, 203.
 Calvin, John, 53.
 Calvinism defined, 53.
 Calycadnus, *Ghuik-sou*, 277.
 Calydon, 238.
 Calydonian boar-hunt, 238.
 Calymna, *Calmina*, 257.
 Cam, R., 63.
 Camalodunum, *Maldon*, 189.
 Camaracum, *Cambray*, 208.
 Camarina, or Hyperia, *Camarana*,
 185.
 Cambay, gulf of, 75.
 Cambray, archbishopric of, 29. 208.
 Cambodia, gulf of, 74.
 river, 80.
 Cambridge, 59.
 Cambridgeshire, 59.
 Cambunii Montes, 240.
 Cambyses conquers Egypt, 323.
 his army overwhelmed
 by the sands in the
 deserts of Africa,
 321, n.
 destroys the Egyptian
 Thebes, 328.
 Cameroons, Mountains, 91. 131.
 Camirus, 257.
 Campanæ, 176.
 Campania, *Campagna*, 158. 164.
 174. 176.
 Campania, its chief city, 174.
 its rivers, 176.
 Campeche, 97.
 Campi Geloi, 185.
 Phlegræi, 175.
 Raudii, 159.
 Campus Martius at Rome, 171.
 Cana, *Colonna*, 270.
 of Galilee, 293.
 Canaan, the Land of, 287. 300.
 Canaanites, 288.
 Canada, Lower, 94. 96. 98.
 Upper, 94. 96. 98.
 Canadian River, 127.
 Lakes, 94. 98.
 Canara, 75.
 Canary Islands, 92. 328.
 Canastra, Sierra, 122.
 Cancer and Capricorn, tropics of,
 1—3.
 Candahar, 78.
 Candia, or Crete, I., 24. 254.
 Cannæ, 178.
 battle of, 178.
 Canopic (Mouth of the Nile)
 Maadie, 324.
 Canopus, city of, 324.
 Cantabri, *people of Biscay and*
 part of Asturias, 197.
 Cantal, 28.
 Canterbury, city of, 60. 188.
 Cantii, *people of Kent and part of*
 Middlesex, 188.
 Cantire, Mull of, 71.
 Canton, city of, 79. 83. 118.
 Canusium, *Canosa*, 177.
 Cape Baba, 264.
 Bon, 316.
 Breton, the island of, 100.
 Comorin, 75. 82. 309.
 Cornwall, 56. 189.
 East Cape, 73.
 Finisterre, 197.

- Cape Formosa, 90.
 of Good Hope, 87. 324.
 Horn, 108. 131.
 Isidro, 107.
 Karampi, 264.
 North, 51.
 Pilares, 107.
 of Romania, 310.
 St. Mary, 44.
 St. Vincent, 200.
 Tornese, 225.
 Town, 89. 118.
 Trafalgar, 43. 199.
 Verd, 87. 92.
 Voltas, 91.
 Capena, 72.
 Capernaum, 293.
 Caphareus, promontory, 252.
 Capitals, principal European, 24,
 et seq.
 Capitals, their population, 116.
 Capitol of Rome, 169.
 Capitoline Mons, 169, 170.
 Cappadocia, 263. 278. 281.
 Cappadocians refuse their liberty,
 281.
 Caprea, *Capri*, I, 176.
 Capsa, *Cafsa*, 318.
 Capua, 41. 174.
 Caraccas, city of, 105. 118.
 Caractacus, defeated by Ostorius
 Scapula, 190.
 Caralis, *Cagliari*, 187.
 Carambis, *Cape Karampi*, 264.
 Cardia, *Hexamili*, 248.
 Cardiff, 62.
 Cardigan, 62.
 Cardiganshire, 62.
 Carduchi, *Kurdistan*, 301.
 Caria, 257. 262.
 Ionian settlements in, 274.
 Carian, a name for slaves, 274.
 Carians, their early navigation, 142.
 Caribbee Islands, 101.
 Carinthia, 162.
 Carlisle, city of, 57. 192.
 Carlow, 69.
 Carlscrona, 50.
 Carlsruhe, 31.
 Carmana, *Kerman*, 305.
 Carmania, *Kerman*, 305.
 Carmarthen, 62. 190.
 Carmarthenshire, 62. 190.
 Carmel, Mount, 288.
 Carn Toul, 71.
 Carnarvon, 61. 190.
 Carnarvonshire, 61.
 Carnatic, the, its cities, 75.
 Carnedd Llewellyn, 64.
 Carnedd ap David, 64.
 Carni, 158. 161.
 Carnicæ, 161.
 Carniola, 35. 158. 161.
 Carnuntum, *Altenburg*, 216.
 Carnutes, tribe, 206.
 Carolina, North, 95.
 South, 95. 97.
 Carolinas, Islands, 110.
 Carpathian mountains, 34. 36. 46.
 Carpathium Pelagus, 258.
 Carpathus, *Scarpanto*, 257.
 Carpetani, *New Castile*, 198.
 Carrara marble, 42.
 Carrhæ, 300.
 Carrick, 70. 191.
 Carrickfergus, 69.
 Cartagena, 104.
 Carthage, a colony of Tyrians,
 316.
 called Carthada by its
 founders, and Carche-
 don by the Greeks,
 316.
 destroyed by Scipio
 Africanus Minor,
 317.
 destroyed by the Arabs,
 317.
 rebuilt by Augustus,
 317.
 Carthagera, 42. 196.
 Carthaginian brothers, two, buried
 alive, 320.
 Carthaginians defeated by the
 Romans off the *Ægates Insulæ*,
 317.
 Carthago Nova, *Carthagera*, 196.
 198.
 Cartismandua, queen of the Bri-
 gantes, 191.
 Carystus, *Castel Rosso*, 252.
 Casalus Sinus, *Calvi*, 187.
 Cashel, in Tipperary, 69.
 Cashmere, 77.
 Casilinum, 174.
 Casius, M., 284. 325.
 Caspian Sea, 47. 48. 74. 81. 145.
 306.
 Cassander, actions of, 245. 279.
 Cassandra, 245.

- Cassel, 31. 212.
 Cassia Via, 174.
 Cassiquiare, a branch of the Orinoco, R., 123.
 Cassiterides, *Scilly Islands*, 144. 152. 190.
 Cassius, 247.
 Castabala, *Nigde*, 281, 282.
 Castalides, a name of the Muses, 236.
 Castalia, or Fons Castalius, 236.
 Castello, 40.
 Castellum, *Cassel*, 211, 212.
 Castlebar, 70.
 Castile, kingdom of, 44. 198. New, 198.
 Castor and Pollux, birthplace of, 223.
 Castri, anciently Hermione, 223.
 Catabathmus Magnus, *Akabet-ossolom*, 321.
 Cataea, *Kais*, I., 305.
 Catakekaumene, 273.
 Catalauni, *people of Chalons*, 208.
 Catalonia, towns of, 196.
 Catania, 41. 117. 183.
 Cataonia, 281.
 Cato the elder, 316.
 Uticensis, his death, 316.
 his march along the Syrtes infested by serpents, 326.
 Catti, or Cattevelauni, *inhabitants of Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, and Buckinghamshire*, 189. 211.
 Cattigari, city, 153.
 Catullus, residence of, 159.
 Caturiges, 204.
 Caubul, kingdom and city of, 73. 75. 78.
 Cauca, R., 127.
 Caucasus, mountains of, 50. 82. 303.
 Caucasian passes, 304.
 Caucasian race, distinctive peculiarities of the, 18.
 Caucones, 264.
 Caudinæ, *Furcæ*, 177.
 Caudium, why celebrated, 177.
 Caulon, 181.
 Cavan, county of, 69.
 Cawsand beacon, 64.
 Cayenne, 104, 105.
 Cayster, *Kitchik-Minder*, R., 272.
 Cebenna, M., *Cevennes*, 204.
 Cedron, 294.
 Celenæ, 280.
 Celano, *Lago di*, 41. 177.
 Celebes, I., 82.
 Celebezan Isles, 82.
 Celtæ, 202.
 Celtiberi, *people inhabiting part of Arragon and Valencia*, 198.
 Celtica, 203.
 Celtici, 200.
 Cenchreae, 223. 226.
 Cenimagni and Icenî, 190.
 Centum Cellæ, *Civita Vecchia*, 165.
 Ceos, *Zia*, I., 253.
 Cephalenia, *Cephalonia*, 255.
 Cephissus, 230. 238.
 Ceramicus, 231. 274.
 Ceramicus, *Keramo*, 274.
 Cerasus, *Keresoun*, 267.
 Cerberus, dragged from Hell by Hercules, 264.
 Ceres, worship of, 229.
 Ceretani, Cosetani, Lacetani, Hergetes, *Catalonia*, 196.
 Cerigo, I., 255.
 Cer-Veteri, 165.
 Cerro de Potosi, M., 130.
 Cervin, M., 38. 130.
 Cestrus, R., 276.
 Cevennes, mountains of, 27. 204.
 Ceylon, island of, 82. 309.
 Chaberis, *Cavery*, 309.
 Chaboras, or Araxes, 300. 302.
 Chæronea, battles of, 234. *Kaprena*, 234.
 Chalcedon, why called the city of the Blind, 263.
 Chalcis, *Egripo*, 244, 245. 252. *Old Haleb*, 285.
 Chalcidice, 244, 245. 285.
 Chaldæa, *Irak*, 260. 298.
 Chaldæan astrology, 299.
 Chaldæi of Pontus, 267.
 Chalons, 208.
 Chalybes, 267.
 Chalybon, *Berœa*, *Haleb*, or *Aleppo*, 285.
 Chalybonitis, 285.
 Chamalari, M., 82. 130.
 Chamavi, *Minden* and *Osnaburgh*, 211.
 Channel, English, 27, &c.
 Chaonia, 242.
 Chares, sculptor, 257.
 Charles I., defeated at Marston, Naseby, and Worcester, 57, 58, 59.

- Charles Stuart, defeats royal forces at Falkirk, 65.
defeat of, at Culoden, 65.
- Charlestown, S. Carolina, 97. 118.
- Charran, *Haran*, 301.
- Chartres, 206.
- Charybdis and Scylla, 183.
- Chasuarii, *Paderborn* and *Lippe*, 211.
- Chatham, 60.
- Chauci Majores, *Bremen*, 211.
Minores, *Westphalia*, 211.
their high character by Tacitus, 211.
- Chelidonie Insulæ, *Cape Kelidoni*, 276.
- Chelidonium, 276.
- Chelmsford, 60. 189.
- Chelonates, *Cape Tornese*, 225.
- Cheltenham, 59.
- Chemnitz, 31.
- Chepstow, 63. 189.
- Cherbourg, 25.
- Cherries brought from Pontus into Italy by Lucullus, 267.
- Cherith, brook of, 290.
- Cherson, on the Black Sea, 48.
- Chersonesus Aurea, 310.
Cimbrica, in *Holstein*, 211.
Taurica, *Cherson*, 220. 264.
Thracius, 248.
- Chernsci, *Lunenburg*, *Branswick*, and *Brandenburg*, 212.
- Chesapeake Bay, 95. 97. 98.
- Cheshire, population of, 58. 190.
- Chester, city of, 58. 63. 190.
- Cheviot Hills, 64.
- Chian wine, 256.
- Chiana, R., 164. 165.
- Chichester, 60.
- Chili, republic of, 104. 105.
coast of, 108.
extent and population of, 109.
- Chiloe, island of, 108.
- Chimborazo, M., its height, 107. 108. 130.
- Chimera, the fabulous monster, 275.
- China, 74, *et seq.*, 311.
whether known to the ancients, 311.
- China, the Sinæ of Shensi, 311.
cities of, 78.
productions of, 85.
description of its wall, 78, *n.* 311.
- Chinese empire, its size, 85. 115.
extent and population of, 85.
canals of, 79, *n.*
Tartary, 74. 118.
- Chinese race, its distinctive peculiarities, 19.
- Chinnereth, Sea of, 288. 289. 292.
- Chios, *Scio*, I., 256.
- Chittagong, 75.
- Choaspea, its water drunk by the Persian kings, 304.
- Chonas, gulf of, 108.
- Chorasmii, *Kharasm*, 308.
- Chorazin, 293.
- Christ, the scene of his birth, sufferings, and death, 287.
his appearance to the two disciples going to Emmaus, 294.
- Christian forces, defeated by the Saracens, under Abu Obeidah, 295.
- Christiania, 25. 50. 51.
- Christopher, St., I., 101.
- Chrysa, or Smynthium, 269.
- Chryses, father of Chryseis, 269.
- Chrysippus, birthplace of, 278.
- Chrysoceras, or Golden Horn at Constantinople, 249.
- Chrysopolis, *Scutari*, 264.
- Chrysorrhoea, R., 249. 285.
- Chrysostom, St., place of his banishment, 281.
- Chuquisaca, 106.
- Church, Calvinistic, 53.
Eastern, 55.
of England, 53.
Greek, 55.
Lutheran, 53.
Presbyterian, 54.
Protestant, 53. 54.
Roman Catholic, 53. 54.
the Sovereign is head of the Church of England, 53.
Western, 53. 54.
- Churches, Seven, mentioned by St. John in the Revelation, 272.
- Chusan, 79.

- Chytrus, *Chyttria*, 258.
 Cibistra, *Kara-Hissar*, 281.
 Cibyra, *Buraz*, 280.
 Cicero, birthplace of, 168.
 celebrated villa of, 168.
 proconsul of Cilicia, 279.
 285.
 Ciconii, 248.
 Cilicia, 267. 277.
 Campestris, 277.
 Trachea, 277.
 Ciliciæ Pylæ, 278.
 Cilician pirates, 276, 277.
 Cimbri, 211.
 defeated by Marius, 159.
 Cimmerian Bosphorus, 220.
 Cimmerii, 139. 175. 220.
 Cimolus, *Argentiera*, 253.
 Cimon, his public works, 276.
 Cincinnati, 97.
 Cinyphs, *Wad-Quaham*, 319.
 Circars, the (India), 75.
 Circassia, and the Caucasus, 74. 82.
 303, 304.
 Circe, fabulous residence of the
 enchantress, 139. 167.
 Circeii, *Monte Circello*, 167.
 Circello, *Monte*, 167.
 Circesium, *Kerkeshieh*, 300.
 Circles, of the Globe, how mea-
 sured and divided, 1.
 Circles, polar, 4.
 primary and secondary, 2, n.
 Cirencester, 62. 189.
 Cirrha, port of Delphi, 236.
 Cirta, in Numidia, 315.
 Cissia, 304.
 Cithæron, M., 233.
 Cities, population of the principal,
 in the world, 116—118.
 Citium, *Cito*, 258.
 Ciudad Rodrigo, 200.
 Real, 43, 44.
 Civita Vecchia, 165.
 Clackmannan, 65.
 Cladeus, R., 225.
 Clanis, *Chiana*, 164, 165.
 Clapperton, Captain, 88. 90.
 Clare, 69.
 Claros, 271.
 Clauda, *Gozo*, I., 255.
 Claudia, the Roman Vestal, 265, n.
 Claudius, emperor, founder of
 Archelais, 288.
 Claudius, born at Lugdunum, 205.
 Clausentum, *Southampton*, 189.
 Clazomenæ, *Vourla*, 271.
 Cleonæ, 222.
 Cleopatra, account of her visit to
 Anthony, 278.
 Climate of a country, causes which
 affect the, 10.
 Climax, a summit of M. Taurus,
 276.
 Clive, Lord, victory of, at Plassey,
 76.
 Clodius, death of, 172.
 Clusium, *Chiusi*, 164.
 Clyde, R., 66. 192.
 Clypea, *Aklibia*, R., 317.
 Cnemis, M., 236.
 Cnidos, 275.
 Cobre, Sierra, 131.
 Coblenz, 34. 209.
 Cochín-China, 74. 156. 310.
 Cocytus, R., 243.
 Cœle, 224.
 Cœle-Syria, valley of, 285. 287.
 Cœlius, Mons, 169.
 Coimbra, 45. 200.
 Colanica, *Lanark*, 191.
 Colchester, 60. 189.
 Colchi, the, 145.
 Colchis, *Mingrelia*, 240. 260. 303.
 Coldstream, 67.
 Coliseum, the, 170.
 Collatia, 173.
 Collis Hortulorum, *Monte*, 171.
 Quirinalis, 169.
 Coloe Palus, *Bahr Dembea*, 328.
 Cologne, city of, 32. 34. 117. 208.
 Colokythia, 224.
 gulf of, 224.
 Colonia, *Colchester*, 189.
 Agrippina, *Cologne*, 208.
 Colonos, Athenian hill of, 232.
 Cabo Colonna, 232.
 Colophon, 271.
 in printing, explained,
 271.
 Colorado, R., 128, 129.
 de Mendoza, R., 126.
 Colossæ, *Chonos*, 280.
 Colossus of Rhodes, by Chares,
 257.
 Colubraria, 201.
 Columbia, 95. 97. 103.
 cities in, 104.
 extent and population
 of, 109. 112. 118.

- Columbia, R., 99. 124.
 Columbus, discoveries of, 21. 93, &c.
 Colville, 99.
 Colyttus (in Athens), 232.
 Comagene, 285.
 Comana, 281.
 Pontica, 266.
 Comaria, *Cape Comorin*, 309.
 Combin, M., 38.
 Como, 39. 159.
 Lago di, 40.
 Comorin, Cape, 75. 82. 309.
 Comparison of the extent of the
 various kingdoms and states,
 112—115.
 Complutum, *Alcala*, 198.
 Comum, *Como*, 39. 159.
 Concani, 197.
 Concepcion, 105.
 Condate, *Rennes*, 207.
 Condivincum, *Nantz*, 207.
 Confluentes, *Coblentz*, 209.
 Congo river, 90.
 territory of, 87.
 Conimbriga, *Coimbra*, 45. 200.
 Connaught, province of, 68. 70.
 Connecticut, state of, 95.
 Conovium, *Conwy*, 190.
 Consentia, *Consenza*, 181.
 Constance, lake of, 32. 37. 216.
 Constantina, *Constanza*, 89. 258.
 Constantine, birthplace of, 218.
 Constantinople, *Estamboul*, 25. 46.
 117. 226, n. 249. 264.
 Constantinople, Roman empire
 transferred to, 249.
 taken by the Turks,
 249.
 Consuanetes, 216.
 Contestani, in the kingdom of
 Murcia, 198.
 Contra-Acinum, *Pesth*, 217.
 Cook, Captain, death of, 110.
 Cook's Straits, 111.
 Copæ, 234.
 Copais, *Lake of Topolias*, 234.
 Copenhagen, 25. 52. 117.
 Coptos, *Kypt*, 327.
 Copts, 323.
 Coqueta, or Yapura, R., 124.
 Coquimbo, 105.
 Coracesium, *Alaya*, 276.
 Coran, or Koran, the, 55.
 Coreyra, *Corfu*, 255.
 sedition of, 255.
 Cordillera mountains, 100.
 Cordova, 43. 199.
 Corduba, *Cordova*, 199.
 Corea, peninsula of, 83.
 Corfinium, 177.
 Corfu, island of, 24. 255.
 Corinium, *Cirencester*, 62. 189.
 Corinth, city of, 47.
 destroyed by Mummius,
 221.
 Bay of, 235. 238.
 the Isthmus of, 226. 229.
 Corinthia, 225.
 Corinthus, *Corito*, 226.
 Corioli, 173.
 Corisopiti, 207.
 Coritani, people of *Northampton-*
 shire, *Leicestershire*, *Rutland-*
 shire, *Lincolnshire*, *Nottingham-*
 shire, and *Derbyshire*, 190.
 Cork, city of, 69. 116.
 Cornavii, inhabitants of *Warwick-*
 shire, *Worcestershire*, *Stafford-*
 shire, *Shropshire*, and *Cheshire*,
 190.
 Corno, Monte, 40. 131.
 Cornwall, extent and population
 of, 56. 61. 189.
 Coromandel, coast of, 75. 310.
 Corone, gulf of, 224.
 Coronea, battle of, 235.
 Corriarok, M., 67.
 Corsica, Island of, 24. 27.
 inhabited by the Ligu-
 rians, 186.
 colonised by Marius and
 Sylla, 187.
 taken by the Romans, 187.
 its yew trees, 187.
 Cortona, 164.
 Corunna, battle of, 42.
 Corycian Cave, 236.
 Corycus, *Curco*, 277.
 Corydallus, M., 232.
 Cos, *Stan-Co*, I., 257.
 Cosetani, 196.
 Cotopaxi, volcano, 107. 130.
 Cottian Alps, 39. 161. 204.
 Cottius, 204.
 Cotyæum, *Kutaieh*, 279.
 Council of Trent, 216.
 Count, or Comes, 56.
 Coventry, 59.
 Cracow, city of, 35.
 Cradle Mountain, 64. 132.

- Cragus, 275.
 Crassus, Roman triumvir, scene of his death, 300.
 Crater, bay named, 176.
 Crathes, *Crati*, R., 181.
 Crecy, battle of, 26.
 Cremera, R., 174.
 Cremna, *Kebrinaz*, 277.
 Cremona, neighbouring to Mantua, 39. 159.
 Cretans, skilled in archery, 254.
 Crete, *Candia*, 24. 253.
 Creticum Mare, 258.
 Crimea, 22.
 Crissa, town and bay of, 286.
 Criu Metopon, *Crio*, 210. 254.
 Croagh Patrick, 71.
 Croatia, 35. 37. 45. 217.
 Crobyzi, 217.
 Cræsus, residence of, 273.
 his captivity, 273.
 oracle given to, 264, n.
 Cromartie, 64.
 Cromwell defeats Charles I. at Marston, Naseby, and Worcester, 57, 58, 59.
 Cronium, the Hill; or of Saturn, 225.
 Cronstadt, 35.
 Croto, *Crotona*, 181.
 Ctesias, his geographical information, 146.
 Ctesiphon, city of, 299. 306.
 Cuama, R., 90.
 Cuba, I., 93. 100, 101.
 Cucusus, *Cocsan*, 281.
 Cuda, 200.
 Cuença, 105.
 Culloden, 65.
 Cumæ, a city of Campania, 175.
 Cumæ, a city of Lydia, 270.
 Cumean Sybil, residence of, 175.
 Cumberland, 57. 191.
 Cunaxa, defeat of Cyrus at, 300.
 Cuneus, *Algarve*, 200.
 Cupar, 65.
 Curaçoa, I., 101.
 Cures, 167. 172, 173.
 Curetes, or Idæi Dactyli, worship of, 254.
 Curium, *Piscopia*, 258.
 Curius defeats Pyrrhus, 177.
 Currents, Ocean, phenomena, explained, 14, 15.
 Cutch, 75.
 Cuzco, in Peru, 106. 118.
 Cyaneæ, or Symplegades, 250.
 Cybele, worship of, 254. 265.
 image of, 265.
 Cyclades, 252.
 Cyclopes, 135. 183.
 Cyclopus Scopuli, 183.
 Cydnus, R., 278.
 Cydonia, *Khania*, 254.
 Cydonians, celebrated for archery, 254.
 Cyllene, *Chiarenza*, 225.
 Mount, 228.
 Cyllenius, a name given to Mercury, 228.
 Cyme, or Cumæ, *Nemourt*, 175. 270.
 Cynethæ, 228.
 Cynetheans, their rusticity, how accounted for, 228.
 Cynosarges, 232.
 Cynthus, M., 254.
 Cypariissæ, 224.
 Cyparissius Sinus, 224.
 Cyparissus, R., 224.
 Cyprus, Island of, 24. 257, 258.
 Cyrenaica, *Barca*, 313. 320.
 Cyrene, *Curia*, 253. 320.
 bequeathed to the Romans, 321.
 Cyrenos, *Corsica*, 144. 186.
 Cyroschata, Cyropolis, or Alexandria Ultima, *Cogend*, 308.
 Cyrrhestica, 285.
 Cyrrhus, *Corus*, 285.
 Cyrus, founder of Cyroschata, 308.
 takes Babylon, 298.
 tomb of, 305.
 Cyrus the Younger, his expedition against Artaxerxes, 286.
 defeated and slain by Artaxerxes, 300.
 Cyrus, R., 302.
 Cyta, 303.
 Cytæis, a name given to Medea, 303.
 Cythera, *Cerigo*, 255.
 Cytherea, a name of Venus, 255.
 Cythnus, *Thermia*, 253.
 Cytineum, 238.
 Cytorus, *Kitros*, 264.
 Cyzicus, 267.
 Daci, 218, 219.
 Dacia, part of Hungary, *Transyl-*

- vania, Wallachia, and Moldavia*, 218, 219.
 Dacia, Cis-Danubiana, or Dacia, Aureliani, 218.
 Dacia Trajani, 218.
 Dædalus, 255.
 Dahæ, 307.
 Dahl, R., 51.
 Dahomy, kingdom of, 87.
 Dalai Lama of the Thibetians, 84.
 Dalecarlia, Swedish province, 51.
 Dalmatia and Illyria, 35. 37. 217.
 Damascus, *Demesk, Gouteh-Demesk*, 77. 118. 285.
 Damietta, a mouth of the Nile at, 90.
 Damnii, *people in Clydesdale, Renfrew, Lenox, and Stirlingshire*, 191.
 Damnonii, or Dumnonii, *inhabitants of Devonshire and Cornwall*, 189.
 D'Albert, Constable, death of, 26.
 Dan, 289.
 Danaï, or Greeks, 221.
 Danish Islands, 52.
 Dantzic, 34. 117. 213.
 Danube, or Donau (Danubius, Fl.), 33. 36. 46. 122.
 Danube, its sources, 33. 46. 122. 210.
 where it changes its name to Ister, 218.
 Trajan's bridge over it, 218.
 D'Anville, a trifling error of, 259.
 Danzaleh, 88.
 Daphne, *Beit el Ma*, 284, 285.
 Daradax, R., 285.
 Dardanelles, straits of the, 249. 268.
 Dardanelles, of Lepanto, 237.
 Dardania, 217. 268.
 Dardanus, 268.
 Darfur, in Africa, 88.
 Darg, Lough, 70.
 Darien, isthmus of, 100. 104.
 Dariorigum, *Vennes*, 207.
 Darius defeated by Alexander at Issus, 279.; at the Granicus, 267.; at Arbela, 301.
 Darmstadt, duchy of Hesse, 31.
 Darnis, *Derne*, 321.
 Daromas, a part of Judæa, 295.
 Dartmoor, 64.
 Daruenum, *Canterbury*, 188.
 Darwin, Dr., his description of the army of Cambyzes overwhelmed by the sand, 321, n.
 Dassaretæ, 245.
 Dates, region of, *Beledulgerid*, 318.
 David, king, 288. 291.
 David's, St., 62.
 Davis's Straits, 94. 99.
 Daulis, Laius slain by (Edipus at, 236.
 Daunia, whence derived, 178.
 Daunus, king of Apulia, 178.
 Dead Sea, 81. 288, &c.
 Debreczin, 35. 117.
 Decapolis, the, 293.
 Deccan, 74.
 Decelia, fortress of, 233.
 Decumates, Agri, *Suabia*, 212.
 Dee, R., 56. 63. 66, 67.
 Degrees, how divided, 1.
 number of miles in, 6.
 turning of, into time, 7.
 Deiotarus, 265.
 Cicero's oration in favour of, 265.
 Delaware, state of, 95.
 bay, 95.
 Delhi, 75, 76.
 city of, taken by Timurleng, 309, n.
 Deli Sou, *Pinarus*, R., 279.
 Delium, *Dramisi*, 234.
 defeat of the Athenians at, 234.
 Delos, its sanctity, 253.
 ancient names of, 253.
 thought moveable anciently, 253.
 Delphi, *Castri*, city, temple, and oracle of, 236.
 Delta of Egypt, 323. 325.
 Deluge, the, 303.
 Demerara, 103.
 Demetæ, 189.
 Demetrius, 241.
 Demetrius Poliorcetes, 241. 279.
 Democritus, birthplace of, 248.
 Demophoon, 247.
 Demosthenes, death of, 241.
 Denbigh, 61. 190.
 Denbighshire, 61.
 Denham, Major, 88.
 Denmark, 23. 25. 52. 113, *et seq.*

- Denmark, extent of, 25. 52. 113.
 population of, 52. 113.
 117.
 products of, 52.
 capitol of, 25. 52.
 cities of, 52.
- Deptford and Greenwich, 60.
- Derbe, name whence derived, 280.
- Derbicæ, 307.
- Derby, 58.
- Derbyshire, 58. 190.
 hills, 64.
- Derry, county of, 69.
- Dertona, 159.
- Derwent, 63.
- Derwentwater, 63.
- Desert of Sahara, 87. 91.
- Despoto Dag, 46.
- Deva, *Chester*, 190. 194.
- Devonport, 61.
- Devonshire, 61. 189.
- Dhwawalagiri, 81. 130.
- Dia, *Standia*, I., 255.
- Diablintes, 207.
- Diana, celebrated temples of, 173.
 233.
 statue of, carried off by
 Xerxes, 233.
 birthplace of, 253. 254.
- Diarbekr, city of, 77. 118. 300.
 302.
- Dicæarchus, his contributions to
 geographical knowledge, 146.
- Dictæ, M., 255.
- Dictymnæus, Mons, 254.
- Dido, her stratagem in founding
 Carthage, 316.
- Digentia, R., and Horace's Sabine
 farm, 169.
- Dijon, 27.
- Dindymene, a name of Cybele,
 265.
- Dindymus, M., 265.
- Dioclesian, 217.
- Diogenes, birthplace of, 264.
- Diomede, founder of the cities of
 Arpi and Canusium, 178.
- Dionysius Halicarnassensis, birth-
 place of, 274.
- Dionysius Periegetes, notice of
 his geography in hexameters,
 149.
- Dipylon, gate of (Athens), 232.
- Dioscoridis Insula, *Socotora*, 298.
- Diospolis, 294. 327.
- Diræ, *Straits of Babel Mandeb*,
 298.
- Dium, *Standia*, 295.
- Divodurum, or Metis, *Metz*, 207.
- Divona, *Cahors*, 205.
- Dneiper, or ancient Borysthenes,
 49. 124. 144. 219.
- Dniester, R., 49. 127.
- Dobuni, *people of Oxfordshire and
 Gloucestershire*, 189.
- Dodona, vocal oaks of, 243.
- Dolgelle, 62.
- Dolopia, 240.
- Domingo, St., or Hayti, 93. 101,
 102.
- Dominica, I., 101.
- Don, 63.
- Don, or Tanais, R., 49. 125. 219.
- Donau (*see Danube*), 33. 36. 46.
 122.
- Donauschingen, 33.
- Donegal, county, 69.
- Dongola, in Africa, 88.
- Donusa, I., 253.
- Dorchester, 61. 189.
- Dordogne, R., 27.
- Dores, 221.
- Dorian colonies, 221. 229. 274.
- Doris, territory of, 229. 238. 262.
 peninsula of, 274.
 gulf of, 274.
- Dornock, 64.
- Dorsetshire, 61. 189.
- Dort, 29.
- Dorylæum, *Eski Shehr*, 279.
- Douro, R., 44. 45. 196.
- Dover, port of, 60. 188.
- Dovrefeld, 51. 131.
- Down, county of, 69.
- Downpatrick, 69.
- Drangæ, or Zarangæ, 307.
- Drave, R., 33. 36.
- Drepanum, *Trapani*, 185.
- Dresden, 25. 31. 117.
- Drogheda, 69. 70.
- Drontheim, 50.
- Druentia, *Durance*, 204.
- Drusus, the projector of a canal
 which now forms the Zuyder
 Zee, 211.
- Drusus subdues the Genauni, 162.
- Dubis, *Doubs*, 209.
- Dublin, city of, 24. 69. 116.
 population of, 69. 116.
- Duckinfield, 58.

- Dumbarton, 65. 67.
 Dumfries, 56. 66.
 Duna, 49.
 Dundee, 65. 67. 116.
 Dunfermline, 65.
 Dunium, or Dornovana, *Dorchester*, 189.
 Dunkerque, 25.
 Dunse, 66.
 Durance, R., 27.
 Durham, 57.
 Durius, *Douro*, river, 44. 45. 196. 200.
 Durnovaria, 189.
 Durocatalaunum, *Chalons*, 208.
 Durocortorum, *Rheims*, 207.
 Durotriges, *inhabitants of Dorsetshire*, 189.
 Durovernum, or Daruenum, *Canterbury*, 188.
 Dusseldorf, 34.
 Dwina, 49. 127.
 Dyme, 225.
 Dyrrachium, *Durazzo*, 247.

 Earl, title of, 56.
 Earne, Lough, 70.
 Earth, diameter of the, 1.
 its form, 1, 2, n.
 its rotation, 7.
 hypotheses of the ancient philosophers respecting, 141.
 Earthquakes, various, severe, 102. 186. 257. 273.
 East Cape in Siberia, 73.
 East Indies, 73.
 supposed passage to, 87.
 Eastern Sea, or Tung Huan, 120.
 Ebal, Mount, 290.
 Eboracum, *York*, 191.
 Ebro, R., its course, 43.
 Ebrodunum, *Embrun*, 204.
 Eburones, a people of Gallia, who were extirpated by Julius Cæsar, 208.
 Eburones, a Roman legion slaughtered by them, 208.
 Ebusus, *Yvica*, 24. 201.
 Ecbatana, *Hamedan*, 306.
 Echinades, 238.
 Ecija, 43.
 Ecliptic, definition of the term, 3.
 Ecuador, 103. 105. 109.
 Edessa, *Æge*, 245.
 Edessa, *Orha*, or *Orfa*, 300.
 Edetani, 198.
 Edict of Nantes, 26.
 Edinburgh, city of, 24. 66.
 population of, 66. 116.
 Edom, of Scripture, 288. 297.
 Edones, 244.
 Edward I. defeats Sir W. Wallace, 65.
 Edward II. defeated at Bannockburn, 65.
 Edward III., victories of, 25. 26.
 Edward IV., victory of, at Tewkesbury, 59.
 Egeste, 185.
 Egmont, M., 131.
 Egnatia, 178.
 Egripo, or Negropont, I., 251. 252.
 Egypt, 86. 88. 89. 315.
 pyramids of, 326.
 religion of, 92.
 the nurse of the arts, 322.
 its revolutions, 322.
 Egyptian kings, sepulchres of, 327.
 See Ægyptus.
 Eiger, M., 131.
 Eisleben, birthplace of Luther, 53.
 Ekron, or Accaron, 291.
 El Aesi, R., 284.
 El Arish, 325.
 El Frat, the Euphrates, 77. 80. 122.
 Elagabalus, temple of, 284.
 Elæa, *Ialea*, 270.
 Elatea, *Elephta*, 236.
 taken by Philip, 236.
 Elba, the ancient Ilva, 42. 187.
 Elbe, R., 32. 34. 36. 128. 211.
 Elberfeld, 34. 117.
 Elborouz, Mount, 50. 82. 130.
 Eleusinian Ceres, account of the removal of the statue of, 229.
 Eleusinian mysteries, 229.
 abolished by the emperor Theodosius, 229, 230.
 Eleusis, *Lessina*, 230.
 Eleutheræ, *Gypto Castro*, 234.
 Elgin, or Moray, 65.
 town of, 65.
 Elias, St., M., 100. 130.
 Elijah, scene of his miracles, 287. 289.
 Elis, *Gastouni*, 222. 224.
 Elsinore, 52.
 Elusates, 205.

- Elvas, 45.
 Ely, 59. 63.
 Elymæi, 304.
 Elymais, 304.
 Elymiotis, 244.
 Embden, 31.
 Emerita Augusta, 200.
 Emesa, *Heme*, 284. 286.
 Emmaus, 294.
 Emodi Montes, 308.
 Emodus, *Himmaleh*, M., 310.
 Empires, different, their relative proportions, 112, *et seq.*
 Emporiæ, or Byzacium, 318.
 Endor, M., 290.
 Engedi, 291.
 England, 22. 24. 56. 113, *et seq.*
 boundaries of, 56.
 by whom divided, 56.
 chief towns of, 57—61.
 counties of, 57—61.
 described, 57, *et seq.*
 extent of, 56. 113.
 mountains of, 64.
 population of, 56. 113. 116.
 products of, 71.
 religion of, 53.
 rivers of, 62.
 early British tribes, 188, *et seq.*
 England, New, 95. 99.
 English Channel, 56.
 Enipeus, river of Thessaly, 242.
 Enna, *Castro Janni*, or *Giovanni*, 185.
 Ennis, 69.
 Enniskillen, 69, 70.
 Ennius, birthplace of, 179.
 Eno, *Ænos*, 248.
 Enos, gulf of, 46.
 Eordani, 244.
 Epaminondas defeats the Spartans at Leuctra, 233, 234.
 Epaminondas, his victory and death at Mantinea, 227.
 Ephesus (*Aiasolok*), city and temple of, 272.
 Ephraim, 289, 290.
 Ephyra, 243.
 Epicurus, his theory of the earth, 146.
 Epidamnus, 247.
 Epidaurus, *Scutari*, 217. 223.
 Epiphaneia, *Hamah*, 284.
 Epipolæ, 184.
 Epirus, 229. 239. 243.
 the Epirots, 243.
 Eponymi, statues of the, 231.
 Equator, or equinoctial line, 3.
 Eratosthenes of Cyrene, 147.
 Erembi, the, 139.
 Eretria, *Gravalinai*, 252.
 Erfurt, 33.
 Eridamus, *Po*, R., 140. 162.
 Erie, lake, 94, 95. 98.
 Erineum, 238.
 Eriphyle, 239.
 Ermin Street, the, 194.
 Erve, R., 207.
 Erymanthus, M., 228.
 Erytheia, 140.
 Erythræ, 271.
 Erythræum Mare, 306.
 Erythrean Sibyl, 271.
 Eryx, Mount, 185.
 Erzeroum, 77. 302.
 Erzebirge, or Metallic Mountains, 33.
 Esau, posterity of, 288. 297.
 Esdraelon, plain of, 293.
 Esmeraldas, 107.
 Esquilæ, 169, 170.
 Esquilinus Mons, 169.
 Esquimaux tribes, 93. 99.
 Essequibo, 103.
 Essex, 50. 189.
 Essington, Port, 83.
 Essouan, 89, 90.
 Essui, 206.
 Estamboul, or Constantinople, 25. 46. 117. 226, n. 249. 264.
 Estrella, Sierra de, M., 45.
 Estremadura, 45. 200.
 Ethnology, science of, 18—20.
 Etna, Mount, 41. 131. 183. 186.
 Etocetum, *Wall*, 191—194.
 Eton, 62.
 Etruscan Confederation, 165.
 Etruria, 158. 163, 164.
 rivers and lakes in, 164.
 Etrurians, their origin, 163.
 addicted to soothsaying, 163.
 Eubœa, I., 229. 252.
 Euergetæ, *Dergasp*, 307.
 Euganei, 158.
 Eulæus, or Ulai, R., 304.
 Eumenes, king of Pergamus, 270.
 library of, containing 200,000 volumes, 270.

- Euphrates, river, its course, 77. 80.
122. 284. 285. 299. 301.
fords of the, 285.
principal passage of the,
285.
new channel of, 298.
- Euræocastro, 233.
- Euripides, tomb of, 246.
the Hippolytus of, 223.
Iphigenia in Tauris, 220.
- Euripus, the, 229. 252.
- Europe, boundaries of, 22.
latitude and longitude of
the capitals of, 24, *et
seq.*
principal cities of, 24. 116.
various islands of, 22—24.
great mountains of, 28,
et seq.
great rivers of, 27, *et seq.*,
119, *et seq.*
principal states of, 25.
113, *et seq.*
remarkable places of, 25.
113, &c.
religions of, 53, *et seq.*
statistical tables of its
extent and population,
112, 113, &c.
population of the capital
cities of, 116.
- Eurotas, R., 223.
- Eurymedon, R., 276.
- Euxinus, Pontus, 220. 249. 303.
- Evenus, *Fidari*, 238.
- Evora, city of, 45.
- Evreux, 206.
- Exarchs of Ravenna, 160.
- Exeter, 61. 189.
- Fabii, memorable defeat of the,
174.
- Fæsulæ, *Fiesole*, 165.
- Fairweather, M., 100. 130.
- Falerii, or Falisci, *Falari*, 165.
- Falernum, 174.
- Falisci, 165.
- Falkirk, 65.
- Falkland Isles, 108.
- Falmouth, 61.
- Fano, 165.
- Fars, or Persia, Paran of Scrip-
ture, 305.
- Fellatahs, the, 88.
- Fells, the, in Cumberland, 64.
- Ferentum, *Ferento*, 178.
- Fermanagh, 69.
- Fermo, 166.
- Fernandez, Juan, 108.
- Fernando Po, 91.
- Feronia, grove of, 172.
- Feroe Islands, 23. 52.
- Ferrara, 39.
- Fescennium, 165.
- Fez, in Africa, 86. 89. 118. 312.
- Fezzan, kingdom of, 86. 88. 319.
- Fibrenus, R., 169.
- Fidenæ, 173.
- Fiesole, 165.
- Fife, 65.
- Fingal's Cave, 71.
- Finisterre, Cape, 197.
- Finland, 47.
gulf of, 49.
- Finster-Aarhorn, 38. 130.
- Firmum, 166.
- Firth of Solway, 56. 191.
- Forth, 66.
- Clyde, 67. 192.
- Fiumesino, 163.
- Five Waters, country of, 76.
- Flaminia Via, 172.
- Flanders (*see* Belgium and Hol-
land).
- Flavia Cæsariensis, 191.
- Flevo, *Zuyder Zee*, 211.
- Flint, 61.
- Flintshire, 61.
- Flodden Field, 57.
- Florence, 24. 39. 117. 164.
- Florentia, *Florence*, 164.
- Florida, 95.
- Flushing, 29.
- Fons Castalius, 236.
Solis, 321.
- Fordoun, 65.
- Forfar, 65.
- Formiæ, 168.
- Formosa, island of, 83.
Cape, 90.
- Forms, to which some countries
have been thought anciently to
bear a resemblance, 187, *n.*
- Forres, 67.
- Forth, river and firth, 66.
- Fort Augustus, 67.
- Fortunatæ Insulæ, or *Canary Is-
lands*, 92. 152. 329.
- Fortune, temple of, at Antium,
167, *n.*

- Forum Appii, 172.
 Boarium, 170.
 Julii, *Friuli*, 204.
 Romanum, 170.
 Foss Way, 194.
 Foulahs, the, 87.
 France, 22. 113, *et seq.*
 extent of, 28. 113.
 population of, 28. 113. 116.
 principal cities of, 25, 26.
 116.
 products of, 28.
 rivers of, 27.
 mountains of, 28.
 France, Isle of, 92.
 Francisco, St., R., 122.
 Frankfort on the Mayne, 31. 117.
 on the Oder, 33, 34.
 Frascati, 168.
 Fredericksham, 47.
 Frederickstadt, 51.
 Fregellæ, 168.
 Fremont, M., 100.
 Frentani, 177.
 Fretum Gaditanum, or Herculeum, *Straits of Gibraltar*, 43.
 86. 312.
 Friendly Isles, 110.
 Frisii, *Frison*, in *part of Holland*,
 Friesland and Groningen, 211.
 Friuli, 161.
 Fucinus Lacus, *Lago di Celano*,
 169. 177.
 Fundanus Lacus, 167.
 Fundi, 167.
 Funen, island of, 23. 52.
 Furca, glacier of, 27.
 Furcæ Caudinæ, *Forchie*, 177.

 Gabali, 204.
 Gabii, 173.
 Gad, tribe of, 289.
 Gadara, 295.
 Gadarenes, 295.
 Gadeni, *inhabitants of part of*
 Northumberland and Teviotdale,
 191.
 Gades, *Cadiz*, 199.
 Gael, application of the term, 202.
 Gætulia, *Beledulgerid*, 313.
 Gaeta, or Caieta, 41. 168.
 Gainsborough, 63.
 Galactophagi, the, 140.
 Galatia, 262. 265.

 Galatz, 46.
 Galen, birthplace of, 270.
 Galesus, *Galeso*, 180.
 Galilæa, Galilee, 292. 295.
 Gentium, 292.
 Inferior, 292.
 Superior, 292.
 Galilee of the Nations, 292.
 Gallas, the, 88.
 Galli, 202.
 Senones, 164.
 Gallia, division of, 202.
 altered by Augustus,
 203.
 Belgica, 203. 205.
 Braccata, 202.
 Cisalpina, 158, *et seq.*
 Cispadana, 159. 162.
 Comata, or Celtica, 202.
 Lugdunensis, 203. 205.
 Narbonensis, 203.
 Provincia, 202.
 Togata, 158.
 Transpadana, 159.
 Gallica (Sena), *Sinigaglia*, 164.
 Gallicia, 35. 37.
 towns of, 35. 37.
 Gallipagoes, I., 108.
 Gallo Græcia, 265.
 Galtee, M., 71.
 Galway, 70.
 Gama, Vasquez de, 87.
 Gamala, 295.
 Gambia, R., 87. 90. 125.
 Ganges, R., 73. 80. 123. 308, &c.
 Magnum Ostium, 310.
 Gangra, 264.
 Garama, *Gharmes*, 319.
 Garamantes, 319.
 Garda, lago di, 40. 158. 159. 216.
 Garganus, M., 179.
 Gargarus, M., 269.
 Gariep, R., 91. 125.
 Garonne, R., 27. 202. 205.
 Garumna, *Garonne*, 27. 202. 205.
 Gath, 291.
 Gangamela, battle of, 301.
 Gaulish priestesses, 207.
 Gaulon, 292.
 Gaulonitis, 292.
 Gaulos, *Gozo*, 186.
 Gauls, a colony of, in Asia Minor,
 265.
 Gauls, the Four, 203.
 Gautemala, 96, 97.

- Gaza, 291. 311.
 Gaza, or Gazaca, *Tebritz*, or *Tauris*, 306.
 Gebise, or Libyssa, 263.
 Gedrosia, *Mekran*, 305.
 Geesh, 89. 130.
 Gela, *Terra Nova*, 185.
 Gelimas, the last king of the Vandals, 315.
 Gell, Sir W., 230.
 his description of the plain of Troy, 268.
 Geloni, 219.
 Genabum, *Orleans*, 206.
 Genauni, 162.
 subdued by Drusus, 162.
 Geneva, 37.
 lake of, 37.
 Genève, M., 39. 161. 204.
 Genoa, city of, 24. 38. 117. 158.
 Genua, *Genoa*, 158.
 Geography defined, 1.
 Physical, 9.
 Ancient, 137.
 Mythic, 137.
 Historical, 137. 142.
 Systematic, 137. 147.
 Geometric, 137. 152.
 George Town, 105.
 George's, St., Channel, 56.
 Georgia and Circassia, 74. 303.
 Georgia Island, 108.
 State of N. America, 95.
 Geræstus, 252.
 Gerar, 291.
 Gerasa, *Jerash*, 295.
 Gerena, 225.
 Gergovia, 204.
 famed for its long resistance against Cæsar, 204.
 Gerisa, *Gherze*, 319.
 Gerizim, Mount, 290. 294.
 German Ocean, 23. 56. 62.
 Germania, 207. 210.
 Prima, or Superior, 207. 211.
 Secunda, or Inferior, 207.
 division of, 207. 210.
 Germanic tribes, 202, *et seq.*, 210.
 origin, 207. 211.
 Germanicus defeats the Cherusci, 212.
 Germany, 23. 30. 113, *et seq.*
 states of, 30. 113, *et seq.*
 their extent, 32. 113.
 population, 32. 113. 117.
 principal cities of, 31. 117.
 productions of, 31.
 rivers of, 32.
 mountains of, 32.
 Geron, 225.
 Gesoriacum, or Bononia, *Bologne*, 208.
 Getæ, 219.
 Getes, Great, 248, *n.*
 Geysers, or Water volcanoes, 52.
 Ghent, 28. 116.
 Ghingu, R., 123.
 Ghiznee, 78.
 Giant's Causeway, 71.
 Giaretta, *Simaethus*, R., 183.
 Gibeah, 291.
 Gibel Kumri, or mountains of the moon, 89.
 Gibeon, 291.
 Gibraltar, rock of, the ancient Calpe, 43. 199. 319.
 its capture by the English, 43.
 a corruption of Gibel Tarik, 199.
 straits of, 43. 86. 317.
 Gilboa, 290.
 Gilead, M., 291.
 Gindani, the, 145.
 Girgenti, or Agrigentum, 41. 185.
 Glamorganshire, 62. 189.
 Glasgow, 65. 67. 116.
 Glaucus, residence of, 234.
 the Lycian hero, 275.
 the city, 275.
 Glevum, *Gloucester*, 59. 189.
 Globe, principal circles of, 1.
 extent and population of, 112, *et seq.*
 Glomen, R., 51.
 Gloucester, 59. 62. 189.
 Gloucestershire, 59. 189.
 Glückstadt, 52.
 Gnossus, kingdom of Minos, 254.
 Goa, Portuguese settlement in India, 74.
 Gobannium, *Abergavenny*, 189.
 Godaveri, R., 125.
 Gold Coast, the, 87.
 Golden Apples, 329.

- Golden Calves, why set up in Dan and Bethel, 290.
 Fleece, 303.
 Gomphi, *Stagous*, 242.
 Gondar, 89.
 Good Hope, Cape of, 87. 118.
 Gordian knot, cut by Alexander, 265.
 Gordian, tomb of the younger, 300.
 Gordium, 265.
 Gorgons, their fabled residence, 140. 318.
 Goritzza, near the Anaurus, R., 241.
 Gortyna, *Hagios Theka*, 255.
 Gotha, Saxe Coburg, 30, 31.
 city of, 31.
 river, 50.
 Gothard, Mount St., 32. 161.
 Gothini, country of the, 212.
 Gothland, 23. 51.
 Gothones, *Goths*, 213.
 Goths, their original locality, 213.
 Gottenburg, 50.
 Gottingen, 31.
 Gottland, 23.
 Gouth Demesk, *Orchard of Damascus*, 285.
 Gradisca, 219.
 Græcia Antiqua, description of, 221.
 a name of Greece, unknown in the Roman law, 221, *n*.
 Graaf Reynet, M., 91.
 Graetz, 35.
 Grain coast, 87.
 Graham's Town, 89.
 Grampian Mountains, 68.
 Granada, 43. 116.
 Grenada, New, 103, 104. 108, 109.
 Grand Signor, 86.
 Grande de Jujuy, rio, 128.
 del Norte, rio, 99.
 Granicus, river, *Ousvola*, 267.
 battle of, 267.
 Grasshoppers, golden, worn by the ancient Athenians, 244.
 Gratianopolis, 27. 203.
 Gravesend, 62.
 Great Britain, island and kingdom of, 22. 56. 71. 113, *et seq*.
 Great Britain, produce and manufactures of, 71.
 Grecian chronology, epoch of, 225.
 Grecian fleet, returning from the siege of Troy, wrecked off Caphareus, 252.
 islands, described, 24. 252, *et seq*.
 seas, 158. 258.
 Greece, kingdom of, 47. 113. 115.
 extent, 47. 113.
 population, 47. 113.
 or Græcia, 221, *et seq*.
 ancient colonies of, 158. 248.
 reduced to a Roman province, 221, *n*.
 modern kingdom of, 25. 47.
 its capital, 25.
 Greek church, the, 55. 83.
 Greeks, retreat of the Ten Thousand from Mesopotamia, 300.
 Greenland, East, or Old, 93. 102.
 West, or New, 93. 102.
 Greenock, port of Glasgow, 65. 67.
 Greenwich, population of, 60.
 longitude measured from, 24, *n*.
 Gregory Nazianzen, birthplace of, 281.
 Gregory Nyssen, birthplace of, 281.
 Grenada, 101.
 Grenoble, 27. 203.
 Grimsel, M., 37.
 Grisons, canton of the, 37. 161. 215.
 Groningen, 29.
 Gryphes, the, 140. 144.
 Guadalaxara, 97. 118.
 Guadaloupe, I., 101.
 M., 129.
 Guadalquivir, R., 43. 198.
 Guadiana, R., 44. 196.
 Guamanga, 106.
 Guanaxuato, 97.
 Guapora, R., 127.
 Guarda, 45.
 Guastalla, 39.
 Guayaquil, 105.
 Guebres, 83.
 Guernsey, I., 71. 206.
 Gugerni, their locality, 209. 211.
 Guiana, British, Brazilian, French, or Dutch, 103, *et seq*.
 towns and settlements of, 103. 105.

- Guiana, extent and population of, 109.
 Guildford, 60.
 Guinea, coast of, 87. 90.
 New, 82.
 Gujerat, 75.
 Gulf, Arabian, 73. 80. 297.
 of Bothnia, 23. 50.
 California, 96.
 Cambay, 75.
 Cambodia, 74.
 Chonas, 108.
 Corinth, 237.
 Enos, 46.
 Finland, 49.
 Guinea, 90.
 Issus, 278.
 Kalamata, 224.
 Lepanto, 47. 225.
 Mexico, 95. 99.
 Obi, 81.
 Persian, 73. 80. 303.
 of Riga, 49.
 Siam, 310.
 St. Lawrence, 94—99.
 Suez, 89. 297.
 Tartary, 80.
 Tonquin, 74.
 Venice, 23. 157.
- *.* For ancient names turn to SINUS.
- Gwalior, 77.
 Gyarus, I., 253.
 Gymnesiæ Insulæ, *Majorca* and *Minorca*, 200.
 Gyndes, diverted into 360 channels by Cyrus, 298.
 Gytheum, *Colokythia*, 224.
- Haarlem, 29.
 Haddington, 66.
 Hadria, 161.
 Hadrian, description of his rampart in Britain, 192.
 his birthplace, 199.
 Hadriaticum mare, 157. 258.
 Hadriaticus sinus, 157.
 Hadrumetum, 318.
 Hæmi-Extrema, *Emineborun*, 250.
 Hæmus, Mount, 46. 248.
 Hagar and Ishmael, 297.
 Hague, the, 29. 116.
 Hainan, island of, 83.
 Hainau, 208.
 Haliartus, *Mikro Koura*, 235.
- Halicarnassus, city of, 274.
 besieged by Alexander, 274.
- Halifax, 57. 96.
 Halle, 33.
 Halmydessus, or Salmydessus, *Midjeh*, 250.
 Halonnesus, *Dromo*, 252.
 Halys, *Kizil Erma*, R., 264. 281.
 Haleb, and Old Haleb, 285.
 Hamburgh, 31. 117.
 Hamedan, 306.
 Hammonii, 321.
 Hampshire, population of, 61. 188.
 Hampshire, New, 95.
 Hannibal, banished Carthage, 318.
 takes Saguntum, 198.
 his first victory, 164.
 place of his crossing the Alps, 161, n., 204.
 the Romans routed by him, 162. 164. 178.
 is defeated by Scipio, in Africa, 317.
 betrayed, 263.
 tomb of, 263.
- Hanover, 25. 30. 31. 113, *et seq.*
 extent of, 32. 113.
 population of, 32. 113.
- Harlech, 62, n.
 Harold, slain at Hastings, 60.
 Harpessus, 250.
 Harpies, destroyed by Hercules, 227.
- Harrogate, 57.
 Hartford, 97.
 Hartz Mountains, 33.
 Hastings, 60.
 Havannah, 101. 118.
 Havens, Fair, *Kaloi Limenes*, 255.
 Havre, 25. 27.
 Hawaii, 110.
 Hayti, I., 93. 101, 102.
 Heat, distribution of, theory of, explained, 9.
 Heavenly bodies, rising and setting of, 7, 8.
 Hebrides, 71. 195.
 New, 110.
 or Western Isles, 71.
- Hebron, or Kirjath-Arba, *Cabr Ibrahim*, 291.
 Hebrus, *Maritza*, R., 46. 248. 250.
 Hebudes, *Hebrides*, 71. 195.
 Hecateus, birthplace of, 274.

- Hecatompylos, 306.
 Hecla, volcano, 52. 131.
 Heermund, or Helmind, R., 126.
 Heidelberg, 31.
 Helabas, supposed residence of the first parent of mankind, 310.
 Helea, or Velia, 180.
 Helena, St., I., 92.
 or Macris, *Macronisi*, I., 232.
 Helens, St., M., 130.
 Helicon, M., 235. 244.
 Heliopolis, *Balbec*, 284.
 On, 325.
 Hellas, a name of Greece unknown to Homer, 221. 242.
 Helle, sister of Phryxus, 249.
 Hellebore, a cure for madness, 235.
 Hellenes, 221.
 Hellespont, the, 145.
 Hellespontus, *Strait of the Dardanelles*, 249.
 promontories at the entrance of, 267.
 Helmind, R., 126.
 Helorian Tempe, 184.
 Helorum, *Muri Ucci*, 184.
 Helotes, people of the district Helos, near Laconia, reduced to slavery by the Spartans, 224.
 Helvecones, 213.
 Helvellyn, 64.
 Helvetii, *Swiss*, 161. 209. 215.
 Hemispheres, eastern and western, 21. 110.
 Hema, or Emesa, 284.
 Heneti, or Veneti, 264.
 Henry V., 26.
 Henry VII. defeats Richard III., 58.
 Heptanomis, 323. 326.
 Heptastadium, 324.
 Heraclea, *Erekli*, 180. 247—249.
 Pontica, *Erekli*, 264.
 Heraclitus, birthplace of, 272.
 Heræa, *Agiani*, 228.
 Herat, 78. 307.
 Herculanæum, 176.
 Hercules, death of, 240.
 his victory over the Nemean lion, 222.
 slays the Lernean hydra, 223.
 favourite residence of, 222.
 Hercules, his contest with the river-god Achelous, 238.
 pillars of, 312. 313.
 Herculeum fretum, 312.
 Hercynia Sylva, 213.
 Hereford, 59. 63.
 Herefordshire, 59. 189.
 Hermæ, vestibule of, 231.
 Hermæum Promontorium, *Cape Bon*, 317.
 Hermione, 223.
 Hermiones, 210. 212.
 Hermon, Mount, 288. 289. 290.
 Hermopolis Magna, *Ashmuneim*, 326.
 Hermunduri, *Suabia*, 212.
 Hermus, *Khodas*, 269. 273.
 Hernici, 171.
 Hero, a priestess of Venus, 249.
 Herod, 292—294.
 Antipas, 293.
 Herodotus, birthplace of, 274.
 his travels and discoveries, 141. 143.
 Heroopolitanus sinus, 297. 326.
 Hertford, 60.
 Hertfordshire, 60. 189.
 Herzegovina, 45.
 Heshbon, 288.
 Hesiod, born at Ascra, 235.
 his geographical knowledge, 140.
 Hesperia, or Italy, 157.
 Hesperides, garden of the, 320. 329.
 Hesperidum Insulæ, *Cape Verde Islands*, 329.
 Hesperii Æthiopes, *Guinea*, 329.
 Hesse Cassel, 30. 31.
 Hesse Darmstadt, 30. 31. 212.
 Hestiaotis, 240.
 Hexamilium, *Hexamili*, 248.
 Hierapolis, *Menbigz*, 285.
 Hierapytna, *Gira Petra*, 255.
 Hierichus, *Jericho*, 295.
 Hieromax, *Yermak*, 295.
 Hierosolyma, *Jerusalem*, 294.
 Highlands, 68.
 Hillah, 298.
 Hills of Rome, 169. 170.
 Himalayan, or Himalah chain, 80, 81, 82. 106. 130.
 Himalayas, altitude of the, affects surrounding temperature, 11.

- Himera, city and river (*Termini*), 185.
- Himilko the Carthaginian, his visit to the coasts of England and Ireland, 141.
- Himmel, M., 155.
- Hindo Koosh, M., 130.
- Hindoos, religion of, 83.
- Hindustan, account of, 74. 76. 84.
 British empire in, 84.
 chief places in, 76.
 coast of, 309.
 independent states of, 84.
 states of, protected by, or tributary to, the English, 84.
 Portuguese, French, and Danish settlements in, 84.
- Hinnom, 295.
- Hipparchus, 148.
- Hippemolgi, the, 139.
- Hippo Regius, *Bona*, 315.
- Hippocrates, birthplace of, 257.
- Hippocrene, fountain of, 235.
- Hippolytus of Euripides, scene of, 223.
- Hirpini, 177.
- Hispalis, *Seville*, 199.
- Hispania, 196, *et seq.*
 Citerior, 196.
 Ulterior, 196. 198.
- Hispaniola, or Hayti, I., 93. 101. 102.
- Histria, 158.
- Hjelmar, L., 51.
- Hoang-ho river, 80. 121.
- Hodoi, Ennea, or *Nine Ways*, 246.
- Holland, 23. 29. 113, *et seq.*
 extent of, 29. 113.
 population of, 29. 113. 116.
 products of, 30.
 residence of the king of, 29.
- Holofernes, 289.
- Holme Moss, 64.
- Holstein, 30. 52. 211.
- Holy Head, 61.
- Holy Land, the, 283. 287.
- Holywell, 61.
- Homer, his epithet of Nestor, 225.
 his geographical knowledge, 137.
- Homer, his terms for ancient Greece, 221.
 his ladder of the giants compared with that of Virgil, 241, n.
 reputed birthplace of, 256.
 his *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, 256, n., 268, &c.
- Homonada, *Ermeneh*, 277.
- Honduras, 96, 97. 102.
- Hood, M., 100.
- Hoogley, R., 310.
- Hope, Cape of Good, 87. 118. 324.
- Horace, a tribune in the republican army at Philippi, 247.
 his retreat, 168.
 his birthplace, 178.
 illustrated, 177.
 interpretation of, 302, n.
- Horeb, M., 297.
- Horn, Cape, 108. 132.
- Hornemann, Mr., 88.
 his account of the Oasis of Siwah, 322, n.
- Horsham, 60.
- Hottentots, the, 87.
- House of Water, *Beit el Ma*, 284.
- Huddersfield, 57.
- Hudson's Bay, 93, 94.
- Huicil, or Jugantes, *inhabitants of Warwickshire and Worcestershire*, 190.
- Hull, population of, 57.
- Humber, estuary, 62.
- Humboldt, the traveller, 107, and n.
- Hungary, kingdom, 35. 37.
 capital of, 35.
- Huntingdon, 59.
- Huntingdonshire, 59. 190.
- Huron, L., 94, 95. 98.
- Hurricanes, their phenomena explained, 14.
- Hybla, 184.
- Hyblæi Colles, 184.
- Hydaspes, *Jhyum*, R., 309.
- Hyder Ali, rajah of Mysore, 75.
- Hyderabad, 75, 76.
- Hydraotes, *Beas*, R., 309.
- Hydruntum, *Otranto*, 179.
- Hymettus, M., 232.
- Hyntahy, 127.
- Hypanis, or Bogus, *Bog*, 144. 219.
- Hypata, *Neopatra*, 240.

- Hyperborei, the, 140.
 Hyphasis, *Sulej*, 126. 309.
 Hypoplacian Thebes, 269.
 Hyrcana, *Jorjan*, or *Corcan*, 307.
 Hyrcania, 307.
- Ialea, Elæa, 270.
 Ialysus, 257.
 Iassus, *Assam-Kalasi*, 274.
 Iazyges, Sarmatian tribe, 219.
 Iberia, *Imeriti* and *Georgia*, 74.
 301. 303.
 Iberus, *Ebro*, 197.
 Ica, R., 126.
 Icaria, *Nicaria*, 257.
 Icarium mare, 258.
 Iceland, account of, 23. 52. 113.
 Icenî, resist the Romans, 190.
 Ichnusa, *Sardinia*, 187.
 Iconium, *Konieh*, 280.
 Ida, Mount, 82. 131. 254. 268.
 Idæi Dactyli, 254.
 Idalium, 258.
 Idumæa, or Edom, 295. 297.
 Ienisei, R., 81. 120.
 Ierne, or Hibernia, *Ireland*, 150.
 195.
 Ikenild Street, 194.
 Ilercaones of Hispania, 198.
 Ilerda, *Lerida*, 196. 197.
 Ilergetes, 197.
 Iliad, whether written by Homer,
 256, *n*.
 scene of the, 262. 268.
 vestiges in the Troad cor-
 roborative of its truth,
 268.
 Illimani, M., 107. 130.
 Iliissus, R., 230.
 Illinois, 95.
 Illyria, 37.
 Illyricæ Gentes, or Illyricum,
Albania, 217. 243. 247.
 Ilva, *Elba*, I., 187.
 Imaus, Mons, *Himmel*, 155.
 et Paropamisus, 310.
 chains of, 82. 155. 310.
 Northern, 82. 285.
 Southern, 82. 285.
 Imeriti, 303.
 Imbrus, *Imbro*, I., 251.
 Incas of Peru, former seat of,
 106.
 Indi, the, on the river Indus, 145.
 India, productions of, 85.
- India Proper, 73, *et seq.*
 intra Gangem, 283. 308.
 extra Gangem, 283. 309.
 (*See Hindostan.*)
 Indian Ocean, 73.
 Indiana, 95.
 Indies, East, 73, *et seq.*, 283. 308.
 West, 101.
 extent of, 102. 109. 112.
 population of, 102. 109.
 112. 118.
 productions of, 102.
- Indijirka, R., 127.
 Indo-Scythia, 309.
 Indus, R. (*Sind*), 73. 80. 122.
 141. 308.
 Ingævones, 210.
 Ingena, *Avranches*, 206.
 Ingleborough Hill, 64.
 Inn, R., 33. 36.
 Insubres, 159.
 Insulæ, *Ægates*, 185. 317.
Æolia, 186.
Baleares, 24. 44. 200.
Liparææ, 186.
Vulcaniæ, 186.
 Interamna, *Terni*, 166.
 Inverary, 65.
 Inverness, 65.
 Iolchos, *Goritz*, 241.
 Iones, 221.
 Ionia, a part of the coast of Lydia,
 256. 262.
 Ionian colonies, 229. 262. 270.
 islands, 24.
 Ionians, 222.
 Ionium mare, 158. 163.
 Ioron, site of a temple of Jupiter
 Urius, 264.
 Ios, 253.
 Iowa, state of, 95.
 Iphigenia in Tauris, scene of,
 220.
 Iphigenia, sacrifice of, 234.
 Ipsus, battle of, 279.
 Ipsara, I., 257.
 Ipswich, population of, 60.
 Ira, fortress of, 224.
 Irak, or Chaldæa, 298.
 Ajami, 306.
 Arabi, 298. 306.
 Ireland, 22, 23, 24. 56. 68. 113,
et seq.
 counties of, 68. 69.
 four provinces of, 68.

- Ireland, extent of, 68. 70. 113.
 population of, 70. 113.
 116.
 products of, 71.
 religion of, 53.
 Iris, *Jekil-Ermak*, I., 266.
 Irkutsk, 80. 118.
 Irrawady, R., 80. 124.
 Irtish, or Irtysch, R., 81. 121.
 Isauria, 263. 277.
 Isaurian and Cilician pirates de-
 stroyed by Pompey, 276.
 Isauricus, a name given to Pub-
 lius Servilius, 277.
 Isca, *Uske*, 189.
 Damnoniorum, *Chiselborough*,
 189.
 Silurum, *Caer Leon*, 189.
 Ischalis, *Ilchester*, 189.
 Ischia, or *Ænaria*, I., 176.
 Ischim, 127.
 Iseran, M., 131.
 Iser, R., 33.
 Isidro, cape, 107.
 Isla, isle of, 71.
 Island of Aland, 23. 51.
 Alderney, 71. 206.
 Antigua, 101.
 Ascension, 92.
 Barbadoes, 101.
 Borneo, 82.
 Bourbon, 92.
 Caledonia, 110.
 Candia, 24.
 Cape Breton, 100.
 Cape Verde, 92. 329.
 Ceylon, 82.
 Chiloe, 108.
 Christopher, St., 101.
 Corfu, 24. 255.
 Corsica, 24. 27. 187.
 Crete, *Candia*, 24. 255.
 Cuba, 93. 101. 102.
 Curaçoa, 101.
 Cyprus, 24.
 Domingo, St., or His-
 paniola, 93. 101.
 Dominica, 101.
 Elba, 42. 187.
 Fernando Po, 91.
 Formosa, 83.
 Funen, 23. 52.
 Georgia, 108.
 Gothland, 23. 51.
 Great Britain, 23. 56.
 Island of Grenada, 101.
 Guadeloupe, 101.
 Guernsey, 71. 206.
 Hainan, 83.
 Helena, St., 92.
 Hispaniola, or St. Do-
 mingo, 101. 102.
 Jago, St., 92.
 Jamaica, 101. 102.
 Java, 82.
 Iceland, 23. 52.
 Ireland, 22. 24. 68.
 Jersey, 71. 206.
 John's, St., 100.
 Juan Fernandez, 108.
 Long, 95.
 Lucia, St., 101.
 Luzon, 82.
 Madagascar, 92.
 Madeira, 91.
 Majorca, 24. 44. 200.
 Malta, 24. 42.
 Margarita, 101.
 Martinique, 101.
 Mauritius, 92.
 Minorca, 24. 44. 200.
 New Leinster, 111.
 New Munster, 111.
 Newfoundland, 100.
 New Ulster, 111.
 New Holland, 82. 110.
 New Zealand, 111.
 Nova Zembla, 24.
 Oland, 23. 51.
 Ortygia, 184.
 Otaheite, 110.
 Owhyhee, 110.
 Pomona, or Mainland,
 71.
 Porto Rico, 101. 102.
 Prince Edward's, 100.
 Prince of Wales's, 94.
 Rhode, 95.
 Rugen, 51.
 Salvador, St., 101.
 Samothece, 251.
 Sandwich, or Southern
 Thule, 110.
 Sardinia, 24. 41. 186.
 Sicily, 24. 41. 181.
 Socotora, or Dioscoridia,
 I., 298.
 Staffa, 71.
 Sumatra, 82.
 Teneriffe, 92.

- Island of Terra del Fuego, or Land of Fire, 108.
 Thomas, St., 92.
 Tobago, 101.
 Trinidad, 101.
 Van Diemen's, 83.
 Vincent's, St., 101.
 Yvica, 24. 201.
 Zante, 24.
 Zealand, 23. 52.
- Islands, African, 91, 92.
 of the Grecian Archipelago, 24. 251.
 American, 94, 95. 100. 108.
 Asiatic, 82, 83. 110.
 Australasian, 82, 83. 110.
 Azores, 23.
 Bahama, or Lucayos, 93. 101.
 Bermudas, or Somers's, 100.
 Balearic, 24. 44. 200.
 British, 56—71.
 Canary, 91.
 Caribbee, 101.
 Carolinas, 110.
 Cyclades, 252.
 Danish, 52.
 European, 23—71.
 Ferroe, 23. 52.
 Gallipagoes, 108.
 Grecian, 244. 251. 255. 256.
 Hebrides, or Hebudes, 71. 110.
 Ionian, 24.
 Italian, 182.
 Japan, 83.
 Ladrone, 110.
 Lucayos, 101.
 Madeira, 91.
 Mediterranean, 182. 200. 258, &c.
 Moluccas, 82.
 Orkney, 64. 71.
 Philippine, 82. 110.
 Polynesian, 110.
 Sandwich, 110.
 Shetland, 64. 71.
 Society, 110.
 Somers's, 100.
 Sumatran, or Sunda, 82.
 Cape Verde, 92. 329.
 Volcanic, 42. 186.
- Islands, West Indian, enumeration of, and their productions, religion, &c., 101, 102. 109. 112. 118.
- Iale of Anglesea, 71. 195.
 Arran, 71.
 Bute, 71.
 of France, or the Mauritius, 92.
 Jura, 71.
 Lewis, 71.
 Man, 71.
 Mull, 71.
 Oleron, 27. 205.
 Rum, 71.
 Skye, 71.
 Staffa, 71.
 Wight, 71. 189. 194.
 N. and S. Uist, 71.
- Isles, Celebezian, 82.
 Falkland, 108.
 Friendly, 110.
 Ladrone, 110.
 Lipari, 42.
 Marquesas, 110.
 Navigator's, 110.
 Pelew, 110.
 Scilly, 71.
 Society, 110.
 Spice, or Banda, 82.
 Sunda, 82.
 Western (or Hebrides), 71. 110.
- Ishmael, son of Abraham by Hagar, 297.
- Ismail, 48.
- Ismenus, R., 235.
- Isola, 165.
- Isothermal lines, 10.
- Ispahan, city of Persia, its population, 78. 118.
- Ispahan, the ancient Aspadana, 305.
- Israël, locality of the tribes of, 288.
- Issachar, tribe of, 289.
- Issedon, 311.
- Issedones, 144. 310.
- Issim, or Ischim, R., 127.
- Issus, *Atsse*, battle of, 279.
- Istævones, 211.
- Ister, R., 218.
- Isthmian Games, where celebrated, 226.
- Isthmus of Corinth, 226.
 Darien, 100. 104.

- Isthmus of Panama, 93. 96. 107.
 Istiaea, or Oreus, 252.
 Istria, 158.
 Isurium, *Aldbrough*, 191.
 Itabyrius Mons, *Tabor*, 289. 293.
 Italia Antiqua, *Italy*, 157, 158.
 Propria, 163.
 boundaries of, 158.
 Italian Islands, 182.
 Italitskoi, *M.*, 82. 131.
 Italus, 157.
 Italy, 22. 24. 113, *et seq.*, 157.
 North of, 38. 158.
 Central part of, 39. 113, *et seq.*, 158.
 Southern part of, 42. 113, *et seq.*, 158.
 States of, 40. 113. 117.
 their extent, 40. 113.
 population, 40. 113. 117.
 productions, 42.
 Itenaz, *R.*, 127.
 Ithaca, *Theaki*, 255.
 Ithaguri, 310.
 Ithagurus, Mons, 310.
 Itineraries among the Romans, 153.
 Itunæ *Æstuarium*, *Solway Firth*, 191, 192.
 Ituræa, 292.
 Ivory Coast, 87.

 Jabadii Insula, *Sumatra*, 310.
 Jabbok, 296.
 Jacetani, 197.
 Jackson, Port, 83.
 Jaen, in Spain, 43. 198.
 Jago, *St.*, *I.*, 92. 105. 118.
 Jakutsk, 80.
 Jaloffs, of Africa, 87.
 Jamaica, 101, 102.
 James II. defeated, 70.
 James IV. defeated, 57.
 Janiculum, 171.
 Jannina, 46.
 Japan empire, population of, 85.
 productions of, 85.
 Japan, islands of, 82. 84.
 Japanese, religion of, 84.
 Japygia, 144. 178, 179.
 Japygium, or Salentinum Promontorium, 179.
 Jaroslavl, 48.
 Jason loses his sandal, 241.
 Jassy, 46.

 Java, capital of, 82.
 Javary, *R.*, 126.
 Jawahir, *M.*, 82. 130.
 Jaxartes (*Sir*), *R.*, 308.
 Jaypore, 76.
 Jean d'Acre, *St.*, 77.
 Jebus (Jerusalem), 291.
 Jebusites, 291.
 Jedburgh, 66.
 Jehoshaphat, valley of, 294.
 Jenekevi, 247.
 Jericho, 290. 295.
 Jersey, *I.*, 71. 206.
 New, 95.
 Jerusalem, 77. 118. 294.
 topography of, 77. 294.
 destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar, 298.
 destroyed by Titus, 170.
 Jethro, father-in-law to Moses, 298.
 Jews, the, 55.
 Jezreel, 289, 290.
 Jihon, or Oxus, *R.*, 123.
 Jóctan, son of Eber, 297.
 John, *St.*, banished to Patmos, 257.
 the Seven Churches of Asia Minor recorded by, 273.
 John's, *St.*, city, 96.
 island, 100.
 John, king of France, 26.
 Joliba, *R.*, 120.
 Joppa, *Jafa*, 294.
 Jordan, *R.*, 288, *et seq.*
 Josephus, the historian, 293.
 Jotapata, 293.
 Juan Fernandez, *I.*, 108.
 Juba, 315.
 Judæa, description of, 292.
 Judah, 289.
 Judith delivers the Jews from Holofernes, 289.
 Juernia, or Ireland, 152.
 Jugantes, 190.
 Jugurtha, 313. 315.
 Jurgurthine war, 315, 316.
 Julia, daughter of Augustus, 168.
 Julian Alps, 161.
 Julian, death of, 301.
 Juliobona, *Lillebonne*, 206.
 Juliomagus, *Angers*, 207.
 Jumna, *R.*, 126.

- Jungfrau, 38. 130.
 Juno Lacinia, temple of, 181.
 where worshipped, 257.
 Junonia, Promontorium, *Cape*
 Trafalgar, 199.
 Jupiter, Ammon, site of his cele-
 brated temple, 321.
 Capitolinus, 171.
 Latialis, 173.
 Olympius, 225.
 fed by bees, 255.
 birthplace of, 254.
 Urius, celebrated temple
 of, 264.
 father of Bacchus, 321.
 Jura, isle of, 71.
 mountains of, 28.
 Jutay, or Hyntahy, R., 127.
 Jutland, 52. 211.
 Juvavum, *Saltzburg*, 216.
 Juvenal, born at Aquinum, 168.
 the occasion of his 15th
 Satire, 327.
 exiled to Syene, 328.
 Kaffers, Caffres, country of the,
 87.
 Kaliphat of Abdel-Melek, 317.
 Kaloi Limenes, 255.
 Kaluga, 48.
 Kama, R., 48. 125.
 Kamschatka, 74.
 Kanem, 88.
 Kansas, R., 128.
 Kara, M., 122.
 Karamania, 77.
 Karnak, at Thebes, 327.
 Kashgar, 79.
 Katrine, Loch, 68.
 Kazan, 48.
 Kedron, brook and valley of, 294.
 Kelso, 67.
 Kent, 60. 62. 188.
 Kentucky, state of, 95.
 Keresoun, 267.
 Kerry, 69, 70.
 Kestnah, R., 126.
 Keswick, L., 63.
 Khiva, 79.
 Khorassan, 307.
 Kiang, R., 121.
 Kidderminster, 59.
 Kief, 48.
 Kiel, 52.
 Kildare, 69.
 Kilkenny, 69, 70.
 Killarney, lakes of, 70.
 Kilmandjaro, M., 91. 130.
 Kilmarnock, 66.
 Kincardine, or Mearns, 65.
 Kinchin-jinga, M., 82.
 King's County, 69.
 Lynn, 60. 63.
 Kingston, Surrey, 60.
 Kingston, capital of the United
 Provinces of Upper and Lower
 Canada, 96.
 Kingston, Jamaica, 101. 118.
 Kinross, 65.
 Kircudbright, 66.
 Kirgee Hordes, 74.
 Kirkwall, 64.
 Kishon, the brook, 289.
 Konieh, 77.
 Königsberg, 34. 117.
 Koolong Kiang, R., 80. 121.
 Koondus, M., 130.
 Koptos, *Kypt*, 327.
 Koran, the Mahometan Bible, 55.
 Kordofan, 88.
 Koriatskaia, M., 131.
 Kouka, 89.
 Krivan, M., 131.
 Kronstadt, 48. 117.
 Kurdistan, 301.
 Kutahya, 77. 118.
 Kypt, or *Ægyptus*, 323.
 Labicum, 173.
 Labrador, or New Britain, 94.
 Labuan, 82.
 Labyrinth, the Cretan, 255.
 Egyptian, 326.
 Lacedæmon, *Misitra*, 223.
 Lacinium, *Capo della Colonna*, 181.
 Laconia, 222, &c.
 Lactodorum, *Stoney-Stratford*, or
 Towcester, 194.
 Lacus Asphaltites, or Mare Mor-
 tuum, *Dead Sea*, or *Salt Sea*,
 81. 288, &c.
 Lacus Benacus, *Laco di Garda*, 40.
 158, 159. 216.
 Brigantinus, *Lake of Con-*
 stance, 37. 216.
 Fucinus, 169. 177.
 Larius, 40. 159. 216.
 Lucrinus, 175.
 Mareotis, 324.
 Samachonitis, 288.

- Lacus Trasimenus, *Lago di Perugia*,
 39, 40. 164.
 Verbanus, *Lago Maggiore*,
 39, 40. 162.
 Ladoga, L., 49.
 Ladon, R., 228.
 Ladrone Isles, 110.
 Læstrigones, 139. 183.
 Læstrigonii Campi, 183.
 Lahore, in Central India, 76.
 Laius slain by Œdipus, 236.
 Laish, 228. 292.
 Lake Allen, 70.
 Awe, 67.
 Baikal, 81.
 Bala, 63.
 Bear Lake, 99.
 Bolsena, 40.
 Celano, 41.
 Como, 40. 159. 216.
 Constance, 37. 216.
 Darg, 70.
 Derwentwater, 63.
 Duna, 49.
 Erie, 94, 95. 98.
 Fucinus, 169. 177.
 Garda, 40. 158, 159. 216.
 Geneva, 38.
 Gennesareth, 293.
 Hjelma, 51.
 Huron, 94, 95. 98.
 Katrine, 68.
 Keswick, 63.
 Killarney, 70.
 Ladoga, 49.
 Lauricocha, 106. 109.
 Lochy, 67.
 Lomond, 67.
 Maggiore, 39, 40. 162.
 Maler, 51.
 Mareotis, 324.
 Michigan, 94, 95. 98.
 Neagh, 70.
 Ness, 67.
 Ngami, 91.
 Nyassi, 91.
 Onega, 49.
 Ontario, 94. 98.
 Oresund, 51.
 Peipus, 49.
 Perugia, 40. 164.
 Ree, 70.
 Slave, 99.
 Superior, 94. 98.
 Tatta Palus, *Tuzla*, or *Salt*, 280.
 Lake Tay, 67.
 Tchad, 88. 91.
 Tornea, 51.
 Ullswater, 63.
 Vennachar, 68.
 Wallenstatt, 37.
 Wenner, 51.
 Wetter, 51.
 Windermere, 63.
 Winnipeg, 98.
 Zurich, 37.
 Laletani, 196.
 Lama, the, 84.
 Lamia, 240.
 Lamotis, *Lamuzo*, 278.
 Lampsacus, *Lamsaki*, 267.
 Lamus, R., 278.
 Lanark, 65. 67.
 Lancashire, 58.
 Lancaster, 58. 190.
 Lancia Oppidana, *La Guarda*, 200.
 Transcudana, *Ciudad Rod-
 rigo*, 200.
 Land and water, distribution of, its
 influence on climate, 10.
 Lander, Richard and John, their
 discovery of the embouchure of
 the river Niger, 90. 120.
 Land of Fire, I., 108.
 Land's End, or Cape Cornwall, 56.
 189.
 Langobardi, *Lombards*, 213.
 Langres, 206.
 Lanuvium, 173.
 Laodicea, *Ladik*, 279, 280.
 Combusta, *Ladikie*, 280.
 284.
 Laos country, 74.
 La Paz, 106.
 Lapethus, *Lapeto*, 258.
 Lapland, 50, 51.
 rivers and lakes of, 51.
 La Plata, 104, 105. 109.
 Rio de, 104. 107.
 La Platte, R., 128.
 Lapurdum, *Bayonne*, 205.
 Larissa, in Thessaly, 46. 242.
 Larius, L., *Lago di Como*, 40. 159.
 216.
 Lassa, 79.
 Latin tribes, the, 140. 157. 171.
 Latinæ Feriæ, 173.
 Latini, 140. 157. 171.
 Latitude, 4.
 parallels of, 5.

- Latitude, degrees of N. or S., 4—8.
 Latium, or country of the Latini, 140. 157. 164.
 its chief towns, 164.
 Latmus, R., 274.
 Launceston, 61.
 Laurentum, 167. 173.
 Lauriacum, *Lorch*, 216.
 Lauricocha, L., 106. 119.
 Laurium, 232.
 Lausanne, in Switzerland, 37.
 Lavinium, 173.
 Lawers, Ben, M., 68.
 Lawrence, St., river, 94. 96. 98, 99. 121.
 gulf of, 99.
 Leamington, 59.
 Leander and Hero, 249.
 Learning, restoration of, after the fall of Constantinople, 250.
 Lebadæa, *Livadia*, 235.
 Lebanon, M., 131.
 Lebedus, 271.
 Lech, R., 33. 216.
 Lechæum, port of Corinth, 226.
 Lectum, *Cape Baba*, 268.
 Ledi, Ben, M., 68.
 Leeds, 57. 116.
 Leeuwarden, 29.
 Leghorn, or Livorno, 39. 117. 164.
 Legio, *Leon*, 197.
 Leicester, 58. 190.
 Leicestershire, 58. 190.
 Leinster, province of, 68, 69, 70, New, I., 111.
 Leipsic, 31. 117.
 Leith, 66.
 Leitrim, 70.
 Lemberg, 35. 117.
 Lemnian women, massacre committed by them, 251.
 Lemnos, *Stalimine*, 251.
 Lemovices, *Limoges*, 205.
 Lemovii, 213.
 Lena river, 81. 120.
 Leon, Roman legion settled in the province of, 197.
 Leonidas, glorious death of, 237.
 Leone, Porto, 230.
 Sierra, 87.
 Leontini, *Lentini*, 184.
 Lepanto, 47. 237.
 Leptis Magna, *Lebida*, 319.
 Minor, *Lemta*, 318.
 Lerici, 164.
 Lerida, ancient Ilerda, 197.
 Lerna, *Molini*, 223.
 Lernean Hydra, description of, 223.
 Leros, island, 257.
 Lesbian wine, 256.
 Lesbos, *Mitelin*, I., 256.
 Lethæus, R., 242.
 Leucadia, I., 239.
 Leucate, promontory, 239.
 Leuci, 207.
 Leuctra, *Lefka*, 233.
 battle of, 233.
 Lewes, 60.
 Lewis, isle of, 71.
 river, 125.
 Lexovii, 206.
 Leyden, 29. 209.
 Liban, Libanos, Olibanum, frankincense thus named, 298.
 Libanus, Mount, 82.
 Libethrides, a name of the Muses, 244.
 Libethrus, M., 235. 244.
 Libora, *Talavera*, 198.
 Library of Eumenes, removed to Alexandria by Antony and Cleopatra, 269.
 Library, Alexandrian, said to have been burnt by the Saracens, 323.
 Liburnia, *part of Croatia*, 217.
 Liburnian ships in the battle of Actium, 217.
 Libya, Palus, 318.
 Libya, in Africa, 313. 320.
 Libyan Desert, Oasis of the, 321. 327.
 Syrtes of the, 320.
 Libyan Mountains, 328.
 Libycum Pelagus, 258.
 Libyssa, *Gebise*, 263.
 Licus, *Lech*, 216.
 Liege, 28. 116.
 Liffey, R., 70.
 Lifford, 69.
 Liger, *Loire*, 205.
 Ligyes, 140.
 Liguria, *Genoa*, 158. 172. 186.
 Lille, 26.
 Lilybæum, *Marsala*, 185.
 promontory of, *Boeo*, 181. 185.
 Lima, city of, 106. 118.

- Limerick, 69. 116.
 Limmat, 37.
 Limnæ, 231.
 Limoges, 26. 205.
 Limonum, *Poitiers*, 26. 205.
 Lincoln, 58.
 Lincolnshire, 58. 190.
 Lindum, *Lincoln*, 190. 194.
 Linlithgow, 191.
 Lindus, 257.
 Lingones, 206.
 Linlithgow, 65.
 Linz, 35.
 Liparææ Insulæ, 186.
 Lipari Isles, 42.
 Lippe, 211.
 Liris, *Garigliano*, R., 167, 168, 169.
 Lisbon, 24. 45. 117.
 whence derived, 200.
 Lisle, population of, 116.
 Lissus, *Alessio*, 217.
 Lichfield, 58.
 Liternum, 174.
 Livadia, the ancient *Iæbadæa*, 235.
 a modern name of *Bœotia*,
 235
 Little Tartary, 220.
 Liverpool, 58. 63. 116.
 Livonia, 219.
 Livorno, or Leghorn, 39. 117. 164.
 Livy, birthplace of, 160.
 Lizard Point, 189.
 Llangollen, 63.
 Loango, in Africa, 87.
 Loch Awe, 67.
 Katrine, 68.
 Leven, 68.
 Lochy, 67.
 Lomond, 67.
 Ness, 67.
 Tay, 67.
 Venachar, 68.
 Lochleven castle, 68.
 Lochy, Loch, 67.
 Locri, or Locrians, 229. 236.
 Epicnemidii, 229. 236, 237.
 Epi-Zephyrii, 181.
 Opuntii, 229. 236, 237.
 Ozolæ, why so called, 229.
 236.
 Lodi, 39.
 Loire, R., 27. 205.
 Lollius Urbicus, 192.
 Lombardo-Venetian states, 35. 40.
 113, *et seq.*, 213.
 Lombardo-Venetian states, extent
 and population of, 40.
 113. 117.
 Lombardy, kingdom and cities of,
 24. 39, 40. 113, *et seq.*, 213.
 Lombards, the, 158. 213.
 Lomnitz, peak of, 131.
 Lomond, L. and M., 66. 68.
 Londinium, *London*, 60. 189. 194.
 London, population, extent, &c. of,
 60. 62. 116. 194.
 Londonderry, 69.
 Long Island, 95.
 Longford, 69.
 Longinus, 286.
 Longitude, 4.
 how found, 4, 5.
 meridians or circles of, 5.
 degrees of, turned into
 time, 7.
 Longovicum, *Lancaster*, 191.
 Long's Peak, 100.
 Loop Head, 70.
 Lothian, East, or Haddington, 66.
 Mid, or Edinburgh, 66.
 West, or Linlithgow, 65.
 Lotophagi, the, 139. 145. 319.
 Loucyra, M., 130.
 Lough Darg, 70.
 Earne, 70.
 Head, 70.
 Neagh, 70.
 Ree, 70.
 Louis XIV., edict of, 26.
 Louisiana, 95.
 Loukiang, R., 125.
 Loupilla, M., 130.
 Louth, 69.
 Louvain, 28.
 Lowell, 96.
 Low Countries, 23.
 Lubeck, city of, 31.
 Luca, *Lucca*, 38, 39, 40. 113. 164.
 172.
 Lucan, birthplace of, 199.
 his description of Cato's
 army attacked by ser-
 pents, 320.
 Lucania, 157, 158. 178. 180.
 Lucayos, I., 101.
 Lucca, 38, 39, 40. 113. 164. 172.
 Luceria, *Lucera*, 178.
 Lucia, St., 101.
 Lucian, birthplace of, 285.
 Lucknow, 76. 118.

- Lucrinus, *Lacus*, 175.
 Lucullus, actions of, 267. 302.
 Ludi Atellani, 174.
 Lugdunensis Prima, 205.
 Secunda, 206.
 Tertia, 207.
 Quarta, or *Senonia*, 206.
 Lugdunum, *Lyons*, 27. 116. 205.
 Batavorum, *Leyden*, 209.
 Lugnaquilla, *M.*, 71.
 Luguwallum, *Carlisle*, 192.
 Luna, 164.
 Luneburg, Brunswick, 31. 212.
 Lunus, *Deus*, 300. 301.
 Lusitani, 199.
 Lusitania, *Portugal*, 196. 197. 199.
 Lustrum, its period, 225.
 Lutatius Catulus, his victory over the Carthaginians, 185.
 Lutetia, *Paris*, 206.
 Luther, Martin, 53.
 Lutheran churches, 53.
 Luxor, 327.
 Luzon, *I.*, 82.
 Lycabettus, *M.*, 232.
 Lycæus, *M.*, 227.
 Lycaon, 157.
 Lycaonia, 263. 280.
 Lyceum of Athens, 232.
 Lychnidus, *St. Naum*, 245.
 Lycia, 263. 276.
 Lycorea, 236.
 Lycosura, 227.
 Lyctos, *Lassite*, 255.
 Lycus, *R.*, 301.
 Lydda, *Lod*, 294.
 Lydia, 262. 273.
 Lydias, *R.*, 245.
 Lygii, 210. 213.
 Lyncestis, 244.
 Lynn Regis, 60. 63.
 Lyons, 27. 116. 205.
 Lyrnessus, 269.
 Lysander, Athenian fleet destroyed by, 249.
 Lysimachia, *Hexamili*, 248.
 Lysimachus, 248. 271.
 Lystra, 280.
 Macæ, 145.
 Macao, 79.
 Macartney, Lord, embassy of, 78.
 Macclesfield, 58.
 M'Dui, Ben, *M.*, 68. 131.
 Macedonia, *Roumelia*, 217. 221.
 history and description of, 243, *et seq.*
 Macgillicuddy's Reeks, 71. 132.
 Mackenzie's river, 99. 121.
 Macris, *Macronisi*, *I.*, 232.
 Macugnaga, 42.
 Madagascar, island of, 92.
 Madeira Islands, 91.
 river, 106. 120.
 Madian, 298.
 Madras Presidency, 75. 76. 118.
 Madrid, 24. 42. 116.
 Mæander, *Minder*, 272. 280.
 Mæatæ, 191. 192.
 Mæcenæ, Horace's praise of, 168, *n.*
 descended from the ancient kings of Tuscany, 163, *n.*
 splendid palace of, &c. 171.
 Mædoura, 315.
 Mænalus, *Mohs*, 227.
 Mænalius, a name of Pan, 227.
 Mæonia, 270.
 Mæonians, 163.
 Mæonius, an epithet of Homer, 271.
 Mæotes, 144.
 Maestricht, 29.
 Magdala, 293.
 Magdalena, *R.*, 125.
 Magdeburg, 32. 33. 213.
 Magellan, straits of, 108.
 Maggiore, Lago, 39. 40. 162.
 Magiovintum, *Fenny Stratford*, 194.
 Magna Græcia, 144. 158.
 why so called, 178.
 Magnesia, 77. 118. 240. 241. 252.
 ad Meandrum, *Inek-Bazar*, 272. 273.
 Sipyli, *Magnisi*, 272.
 Magnopolis, 266.
 Magnum Ostium, *Hoogley*, *R.*, 310.
 Promontorium, *Cape of Romania*, 310.
 Magnus Sinus, *Gulf of Siam*, 310.
 Mago, a Carthaginian general, 201.
 Mahomet, 55. 78.
 Mahometanism, 55. 83.
 Mahomet II., 249.
 Maidstone, 60.
 Maine, *R.*, 31. 32.

- Maine, state of, 95.
 Mainland, or Pomona, 71.
 Majorca, the greater of the Balearic islands, 24. 200.
 seen from Montserrat, 44. 200.
 Malabar, coast of, 75.
 Malaca, *Malaga*, 42. 199.
 Malacca, promontory of, 74. 82.
 Maladetta, La, M., 44. 131.
 Malaga, 42. 199.
 Malay race, distinctive peculiarities of the, 20.
 Malay peninsula, 74. 82.
 Malaya, 74. 85. 310.
 Malchyes, the, 145.
 Maldives, I., 309.
 Malea, *Cape Malio*, or *St. Angelo*, 224. 255.
 Maler lake, 51.
 Maleventum, 177.
 Malia, 240.
 Maliacus Sinus, *Gulf of Zeiton*, 240. 252.
 Maliarpha, *Maliapur*, 310.
 Malines, 28.
 Malli, 309.
 Mallus, 278.
 Malta, 24. 42. 117.
 Malvern Hills, 59. 64.
 Malwa, R., 313.
 Mamertina Civitas, 182.
 Mamore, R., 106. 120.
 Man, various races of, 18.
 distinctive peculiarities of, 18—20.
 Man, isle of, 71.
 Manasseh, half tribe of, 289.
 Manchester, population of, 58. 116.
 Manchoura, 73.
 Mancunium, *Manchester*, 191.
 Mandehur Tartars, 79.
 Manduessedum, *Manceter*, 190.
 Mangerton, M., 71.
 Manheim, 31.
 Manilla, 82. 110.
 Manillas, 82. 110.
 Manissa, 77.
 Mantinea, *Palæpoli*, 227.
 Mantinorum Oppidum, *Bastia*, 187.
 Mantua, city of, 39. 159.
 Maracanda, *Samarcand*, 308.
 Maracaybo, 105.
 Maranon, R., 103. 106. 119.
 Marathon, 233.
 Marbles of Pentelicus, 232.
 Paros, 253, n.
 Ireland and Wales, 72.
 Marcellus takes Syracuse, 184.
 defeats Hannibal, 176.
 Marcianopolis, 218.
 Marcomanni, in *Bohemia*, 212.
 conquer the Boii, or Boiohemi, 212.
 Mardonius, defeated at *Platææ*, 233. 272.
 Mare *Ægeum*, 251. 259.
 Carpathium, 258.
 Caspium, *Caspian*, 47, 48. 74. 81. 145. 306.
 Creticum, 258.
 Erythræum, 305.
 Hadriaticum, *Gulf of Venice*, 39. 157, 158. 258.
 Hyrcanum, 157. 258.
 Icarium, 258.
 Ionium, *Grecian Sea*, 158. 258.
 Libycum, 258.
 Mortuum, 81. 288.
 Myrtoum, 259.
 Tyrrhenum, 157. 180.
 Marengo, battle of, 38.
 Mareotis, L., *Mariout*, 324.
 Margaret of Anjou, defeated at *Tewkesbury*, 59.
 Margarita, 101.
 Margiana, 307.
 Margus, R., 307.
 Mariana, 187.
 Mariandyni, 264.
 Maridunum, *Carmarthen*, 190.
 Marino, San, 38, 39, 40.
 Marinus of Tyre, 151.
 Maritime Alps, the, 161. 203.
 Maritza, R., 46. 248.
 Marius, birthplace of, 168.
 defeats the Cimbri, 159.
 defeats Jugurtha, 315.
 hiding-place of, 167.
 Market Bosworth, 58.
 Marmarica, 313. 320.
 Marmont, Marshal, 43.
 Marmora, Sea of, 249.
 Maroboduus, king of the *Marcomanni*, 212.
 Maronea, *Marogna*, 248.
 Marquesas, the, 110.

- Marrubium, *San Benedetto*, 177.
 Marsaci, or Marsi, *Upper Munster*,
 167. 172. 177. 211.
 Mars, hill of, 231.
 Marseilles, 26. 116. 204.
 founded by the Pho-
 cæans, 271.
 Marsi, locality of the, 167. 172.
 177. 211.
 Marsigni, 212.
 Marston Moor, 57.
 Marsyas, R., 280.
 flayed by Apollo, 280.
 Martaban, 74.
 Martial, birthplace of, 198
 Martinico, or Martinique, 101.
 Mary, St., cape, 44.
 Mary, queen of Scots, confined in
 Lochleven, 68.
 Maryborough, 69.
 Maryland, 95. 97.
 Masdoranus, Mons, 306.
 Masinissa and the Romans subdue
 Syphax, 314.
 Masius, Mons, 302.
 Massæsili, subjects of Syphax,
 314.
 Massachusetts, state of, 95. 97.
 Massagetæ, *Great Getes*, 307.
 Massicus, M., 168.
 Massillia, *Marseilles*, 204.
 Massyli, subjects of Massinissa,
 314.
 Matapan, cape, 224.
 Matrinus, R., 166.
 Matlock, 58.
 Matterhorn M., 130.
 Mattiaci, *Hesse Darmstadt*, 212.
 Mattium, *Metz*, 212.
 Mauritania, *Morocco* and *Fez*, 313.
 Mauritania Cæsariensis, 314.
 Mauritius, island of, 92.
 Mausolus, monument of, 274.
 Maxima Cæsariensis, 191.
 Sequanorum, 201. 209.
 Mayence, or Mentz, 31.
 May Kiang, R., 80. 121. 310.
 Mayne or Maine, R., 31, 32.
 Mayo, 70.
 Mazaca, *Kaisarieh*, 281.
 Meath, county of, 69.
 Mecca, birthplace of Mahomet, 55.
 78. 118.
 Mecklenburgh, 30. 213.
 Medea, her birthplace, 303.
 Media, *Irak Ajami*, 301.
 Medina, tomb of Mahomet at, 78.
 118.
 Mediolanum, *Myfod*, 190.
Milan, 159.
Evreux, 205, 206.
 Mediomatrici, 207.
 Mediterranean (Great Sea), 22, 23.
 77. 86. 276. 281. 288.
 Medusa and Perseus, 318.
 Medway, R., 64.
 Megalopolis, *Sinano*, 227.
 Megara, 229.
 Megaris, 229.
 Megiddo, plain of, 289. 293.
 Meiningen, 30.
 Mela, Pomponius, a distinguished
 geographer, 150, 151.
 Melanchlæni, 144.
 Melanis, Sinus, 248.
 Melas, R., *Kara Sou*, 248. 276. 281.
 Melchisedec, king of Salem, 291.
 Meleager, country of, 238.
 Meles, R., 271.
 Melesigenes, a name of Homer,
 271.
 Melite, 231.
Malta, 24. 42. 186. 217.
 Melitene, *Malatia*, 282.
 Melodunum, *Melun*, 206.
 Melos, *Milo*, I., 253.
 Melville Island, 83.
 Memel, R., 34.
 town of, 34.
 Memnon, palace of, 326.
 celebrated statue of,
 327.
 Memnonium, *Habou*, 327.
 Memphis, city of, 326.
 Menam, R., 126.
 Menapii, 208.
 Mendes, *Ashmur Tarah*, 324.
 Mendip Hills, 64.
 Mentz, or Mayence, 31.
 Mequinez, 89.
 Mercator, projection of, 152.
 Mercury, birthplace of, 228.
 Mergui, 74.
 Merida, 200.
 Meridians, 4.
 Merionethshire, 62.
 Meroe, 328.
 Merse, 66.
 Mersey, R., 63.
 Merthyr Tydvil, 62.

- Mesembria, *Miseira*, 248.
 Mesopotamia, *Irak Arabi*, 260. 282.
 298. 300.
 Messina, *Messina*, 41. 117. 182.
 Messapia, or Japygia, 178, 179.
 Messene, *Mauromuti*, 224.
 Messenia, 222.
 Messenians, expelled their country,
 182.
 Messina, 41. 117. 182.
 Meta, R., 129.
 Metallic Mountains, 33.
 Metapontum, 180.
 Metaurus, *Metro*, R., 166.
 Methone, *Modon*, 224.
 Leuterochori, 245
 Methydrium, 227.
 Methymna, *Molivo*, 256.
 Metz, 27. 207. 212.
 Meuse, or Maese, R., 29.
 Mevania, 165.
 Mexico, or New Spain, 96, 97. 100.
 101.
 gulf of, 95. 99. 119.
 city of, 97. 100. 118.
 Miako, city, 83. 118.
 Michigan, lake of, 94, 95. 98.
 territory of, 94, 95.
 Micipsa, son of Masinissa, 315.
 Middlesex, population of, 60. 189.
 Midea, 222.
 Milan, city of, 39. 117. 159.
 Milesians, their early navigation,
 142.
 Miletus, *Palatia*, 274.
 Milliarium Aureum, or Golden
 Milestone, 170.
 Milo, birthplace of, 181.
 Miltiades, his defeat of the Per-
 sian army, 233.
 Miltzin, M., 131.
 Mimnermus, birthplace of, 271.
 Mincius, *Mincio*, R., 39. 159. 162.
 Minden, 32.
 Minerva, temple of, 230, 231.
 Tritonia, 318.
 Minho, R., 45.
 Minnesota, 95.
 Minoa, in Crete, 255.
 Minorca, 24. 44. 200.
 the lesser Balearic Island,
 200.
 Minos of Crete, 254.
 Minotaur, the, 255.
 Minsk, 34.
 Minturnæ, 168, 169.
 Minyeia, 234.
 Miseira, 248.
 Misenum, promontory of, 175, 176.
 Mississippi, state, 95.
 R., 95. 98. 121.
 Misraim, *Misr*, 322.
 son of Ham, 322.
 Missouri, R., 95. 98. 121.
 state of, 95.
 Mithridates, king of Pontus, 264.
 266. 282.
 Mittau, 48.
 Mitylene, I., 256.
 Moab, 288.
 Moabites, 288.
 Mobile, city, 97.
 Mocha, 78.
 Modena, city of, 38, 39, 40. 160.
 Modena, duchy of, its extent and
 population, 40. 113.
 Mœris, Lacus, 326.
 Bahr-Joseph, 326.
 Mœsia, 217.
 Superior, 218.
 Inferior, 218.
 its name of Dacia, 218.
 Mogul, Great, 73. 79.
 empire, 73. 75. 79.
 Moguntiacum, *Mentz*, 209.
 Moldavia, 45. 219.
 Molossia, 242.
 Molucca Isles, 82.
 Mona Taciti, *Isle of Anglesea*,
 190. 194.
 Mona Cæsaris, *Isle of Man*, 71.
 195.
 Monaghan, 69.
 Monch, M., 130.
 Mondego, R., 45. 200.
 Mongolia, 79. 82.
 Mongolian race, distinctive pecu-
 liarities of the, 19.
 Mongul Tartary, 79.
 Monmouth, 59. 63. 189.
 Monmouthshire, 59. 189.
 Mononghela, R., 123.
 Mons Abnoba, *Black Mountain*,
 212. 215.
 Abus, 303.
 Abyla, 199. 313.
 Albanus, 173.
 Algidus, 173.
 Amanus, 279.
 Anchesmus, 232.

- Mons Arachnæus**, 222.
Argæus, *Argish*, 281.
Aventinus, 169, 170.
Basanites, 328.
Brilessus, 232.
Capitolinus, 169, 170.
Casius, 284. 325.
Caucasus, 50. 82. 304.
Cebenna, 27. 204.
Cithæron, 233.
Cœlius, 169, 170.
Cragus, 275.
Cyllene, 228.
Cynthus, 255.
Dictymnæus, 254.
Erymanthus, 228.
Eryx, 185.
Esquilinus, 169.
Garganus, *Monte St. Angelo*, 179.
Hæmus, 46. 248.
Helicon, 235. 244.
Hermon, 288, 289, 290.
Hymettus, 232.
Ida, 82. 131. 254. 268.
Libanus, 82.
Lycæus, 227.
Mænalus, 227.
Masius, 302.
Massicus, 168.
Mycæle, 272.
Niphates, 302, 303.
Nonacrinus, 228.
Oëta, 240.
Olympus, 46. 82. 131. 241. 263.
Ossa, 241.
Palatinus, 169, 170.
Pangæus, 248.
Parnassus, 131. 235.
Parnes, 232.
Paryadres, 282.
Pelion, 241, *n*.
Pentelicus, 232.
Pholoë, 228.
Pindus, 46. 131. 240.
Quirinalis, 169. 171.
Rhodope, 46. 248.
Soracte, 165. 172.
Taurus, 278. 281.
Taygetus, 131. 223.
Tomaros, 243.
Vesulus, 39. 130. 162.
Viminalis, 169.
Vultur, 179.
- Monsoons**, on coasts of Asia and Africa, 13.
 reverse, where felt, 13.
 rarefaction of air, the cause of, 13.
 times of their prevalence, 13.
- Montauban**, 26.
Monte Corno, 40. 131.
 Circello, 167.
 Gibello, 183.
 Negro, 45.
 Pincio, 171.
 Rosa, 38. 130.
 Santo, 46.
 Velino, 40. 131.
 Video, 105.
 Viso, 39. 130. 162.
- Montes Cambunii**, 240.
 Riphæi, 140.
- Montgomery**, 62.
Montgomeryshire, 62. 190.
Montpelier, 26, 27.
Montreal, 96.
Montrose, 65.
Montserrat, described, 44.
Moon, mountains of the, 89. 130. 153.
- Moonakoah**, *M.*, 130.
Moore, Sir John, death of, 42.
Moorshedabad, 76.
Mopsus, or *Mopsuestia*, *Missi*, 278.
Moravia, 212.
 mountains of, 34.
 population and extent of, 37.
- More**, Ben, *M.*, 68.
Morea, or *Peloponnesus*, 25. 222.
 its ancient provinces, 222, 223.
- Moriah**, Mount, 294.
Moridunum, 194.
Morini, 208.
- Morocco**, territory of, 86. 118.
 city of, 89.
 religion of, 92.
- Mosambique**, 88.
 coast of, 92.
- Moscow**, city of, 48. 117.
- Mosella**, *Moselle*, *R.*, 32. 207.
- Moses**, divine mission of, 55.
 whence he viewed the Promised Land, 292.
- Mosul**, 77.
- Moultan**, 309.

Mount, Aconcagua, 107. 130.
 Antisana, 107. 130.
 Ararat, 82. 130.
 Arequipa, 106. 130.
 Athos, 46. 246. 252. 259.
 Atlas, 91. 145. 314.
 Blanc, 38. 82. 130.
 Belen Tag, 82.
 Budrinath, 130.
 Carmel, 288, 289.
 Cervin, 38. 130.
 Cerro de Potosi, 130.
 Chamalari, 130.
 Chimborazo, 107. 130.
 Cotopaxi, 107. 130.
 Dhawalagiri, 81. 130.
 Egmont, 131.
 Elborouz, 82. 130.
 Etna, 41. 131. 183. 186.
 Fairweather, 100. 130.
 Finster Aarhorn, 38. 130.
 Fremont, 100.
 Genevre, 161. 204.
 Gothard, St., 32. 161.
 Grimsel, 37.
 Guadalupe, 129.
 Hindoo Koosh, 130.
 Hood, 100.
 Horeb, 297.
 Illimani, 107. 130.
 Imaus, Northern, 82. 155.
 285.
 Imaus, Southern, 82. 155.
 285.
 Italitskoi, 82. 131.
 Jawahir, 82. 130.
 Jungfrau, 38. 130.
 Kilmandjaro, 91. 130.
 Koondus, 130.
 Long's Peak, 100.
 Loucyra, 130.
 Loupilla, 130.
 Moonakoah, 130.
 Monch, 130.
 Moriah, 294.
 Mquinvari, 130.
 Nebo, 292.
 Nephen, 71.
 Olympus, 46. 82. 131. 241.
 263.
 Ophir, 82. 130.
 Orizaba, 100. 130.
 Perdu, 45. 131.
 Petcha, 130.
 Pichincha, 130.

Mount, Pike's Peak, 100.
 Popocatepetl, 100. 130.
 Schreckhorn, 38. 131.
 Sierra Nevada, 43, 44. 130.
 Sinai, 82. 131. 297.
 Sion, 294.
 St. Bernard, Great and
 Little, 38. 131. 161. 204.
 St. Elias, 100. 130.
 St. Helen's, 130.
 Sinai, 82. 131. 297.
 Tongaragua, 130.
 Vesuvius, 41. 131. 176.
 Washington, 99. 131.
 Zorata, 107. 130.
 Mountains, relative heights of one
 hundred of the chief, in the
 world, 130—132.
 Mountains, Abyssinian, 91. 130.
 328, 329.
 African, 91. 130. 328.
 Alleghany, 99. 131.
 Alps, Italian, &c., 40.
 130. 161.
 Altaic chain of, 81.
 131.
 N. American, 98, 99.
 130.
 S. American, 81. 107.
 130.
 Andes, 81. 100. 106,
 107. 130.
 Apalachian, 99. 130.
 Apennines, 40, 41.
 161. 166.
 Ararat, 82. 130. 303.
 Asiatic, 81. 130.
 Bavarian, 33. 130.
 the Balkan passes of,
 45, 46. 130.
 Black Forest, 33.
 Blue, 99. 131.
 Cameroons, 91. 131.
 of Campania, 130. 176.
 Carpathian, 34. 36. 46.
 131.
 Caucasus, 50. 82. 130.
 Cordillera, 100. 130.
 Cottian Alps, 39. 161.
 204.
 of England, 64. 131.
 Erzgebirge, 33.
 of France, 28. 130.
 of Gallia Cisalpina,
 162.

- Mountains of Germany, 33, 34. 36.
131.
Hartz, 33.
Himalayan chain of,
80, 81, 82. 130.
of Iceland, 52. 131.
of Ireland, 71. 132.
of Italy, Central, 40.
130.
Northern, 40,
130.
Southern, 41.
130.
Mexican, 100. 130.
of the Moon, 89. 130.
153.
of Moravia, 34.
Mourne, 71.
of Norway, 51. 131.
Oural, 131. 144.
of Portugal, 45.
of Prussia, 34.
Pyrenees, 44. 131.
Riphæan, 140.
Rocky, near the Pa-
cific, 98. 100. 130.
of Russia, 50. 130.
Salzburg, 33.
of Scotland, 68. 131.
Sierra Morena, 44.
Sierra Nevada, 43, 44.
131.
of Spain, 44. 131.
Stony, 98. 100.
of Sweden, 51.
of Switzerland, 33. 37.
130.
of Tartary, 82. 130.
of Taurida, 82. 130.
Tibetan, 81.
of Turkey in Europe,
and Greece, 46. 131.
Tyrolese Alps, 33. 36.
131.
Uralian, 48, 49, 50. 131.
Volcanic, 41. 52. 100.
107. 130.
of Wales, 64. 132.
White, 81. 99.
Wicklow, 71.
Mourne Mountains, 71.
Mquinvari, M., 130.
Mulhacen, M., 44. 131.
Mull, Isle of, 71.
Mullingar, 69.
- Mulucha, Molochath, *Malwa*, 313.
Mummius, the consul, sacks Co-
rinth, 226.
Munda, *Mondego*, R., 45. 200.
battle of, 45. 200.
Munich, city of, 25. 31. 117.
Munster, province of, 34. 68, 69, 70.
near the Rhine, 211.
Munster, New, I., 111.
Munychia, a port of Athens, 230.
Murcia, 43. 198.
Muri Veteres, *Murviadro*, 198.
Muscat, in Arabia, 78.
Muscovy, ancient capital of (*see*
Russia), 48.
Musquito Coast, extent and popu-
lation of, 102.
Mussulmans, 55.
Mutina, *Modena*, 160.
Mycæ, promontory of, 272.
battle of, 272.
Mycenæ, 222.
Myconus, *Myconi*, 254.
Mygdonia, 244.
Mylæ, *Milazzo*, 185.
Myndus, *Myndes*, 274.
Myos Hormus, 328.
Myra, 275.
Myrina, *Palæocastro*, 252.
Myron, his statue of the ox, 252.
Myrtoum Mare, 259.
Mysia, 262, 263. 267.
Mysore, kingdom of, 75.
- Nabathæi, 297.
Nagpore, 77.
Naharvali, 213.
Nairn, 65.
Naissus, *Nissa*, 218.
Namnetes, 207.
Namur, 28.
Nancy, chief town of Lorraine, 27.
Nankin, city of China, 79. 118.
Nantes, 26. 116. 207.
Naphtali, tribe of, 288.
Naples, kingdom of, 24. 41. 117.
city of, 24. 41. 117. 175.
ancient names of, 175.
Nar, *Nera*, 166.
Narbo, *Narbonne*, 203.
Narbonensis, Prima, 203.
Secunda, 203, 204.
Narisci, *Bavaria*, 212.
Narnia, 166.
Narova, R., 49.

- Nasamones, 145. 320.
 Naseby, 58.
 Nassau, 30.
 Natal, coast of, 88.
 Natolia, or Anatolia, 73. 77.
 mountains of, 82.
 Naulochus, 185.
 Naupactus, *Enebeck*, or *Lepanto*,
 47. 237.
 Nauplia, *Napoli*, 223.
 Navarino, bay of, 47. 224.
 Navigation, invented by the Phœ-
 nicians, 87. 138. 142. 286.
 Navigator's Isles, 110.
 Naxos, *Naxia*, I., 253.
 Nazareth, 293.
 Nazianzus, 281.
 Neæthes, *Neto*, 181.
 Neagh, Lough, 70.
 Neapolis, *Nablous*, 293.
 Neapolis, *Naples*, 175.
 Nearchus, Macedonian admiral,
 146. 305.
 Nebaioth, son of Ishmael, 297, 298.
 Nebo, M., 292.
 Nebuchadnezzar, king, 298.
 Neda, M., 227.
 Negro chiefs, kingdoms of, 87.
 Negro river, 123.
 Negroland, 88. 313. 329.
 Negropont, a corruption, whence
 derived, 252.
 Neleus, scholar of Theophrastus,
 269.
 Nelson, Lord, his victory of
 Aboukir, 324.
 his death at Trafalgar,
 43.
 Nemausus, *Nismes*, 203.
 Nemea, 222.
 Nemean games, 222.
 Nemesis, temple of, at Rhamnus,
 233.
 Nemetacum, *Arras*, or *Atrecht*,
 208.
 Nemetes, 209.
 Nemorensis, L., 173.
 Nemus, 172.
 Neo-Cæsarea, *Niksar*, 266.
 Neomagus, Noviomagus, 188.
 Neopatra, ancient Hypata, 240.
 Nepaul, 75.
 Nephen, Mount, 71.
 Neptune, temple of, 186.
 Nerbuddah, R., 126.
 Neritos, ancient peninsula of, 239.
 Nero, his vain attempt to cut
 through the isthmus of Corinth,
 226.
 Nervii, their capital Bagacum,
 208.
 Ness, Loch, 67.
 Nessus, or Mestus, *Mesto*, 248.
 Nestor, country of, 225.
 Netherlands, the, 23. 29.
 Neuchatel, in Switzerland, 37.
 Neuri, the, 144.
 Neusiedler See, 217.
 Neva, R., at St. Petersburg, 49.
 Nevada, Sierra, 43, 44. 130.
 Nevis, Ben, M., 68. 131.
 Newark, 63.
 Newcastle, 57. 63.
 New Britain, or Labrador, 94.
 Brunswick, 94.
 Caledonia, 110.
 California, 95.
 England, 95.
 Granada, 101. 103.
 Guinea, 82.
 Hampshire, 95.
 Hebrides, 110.
 Holland, 82.
 Jersey, 95.
 Orleans, 97, 98. 118.
 South Wales, 83.
 Spain, or Mexico, 96.
 World, or America, 93.
 York, 95. 97. 118.
 Zealand, 110.
 Newfoundland, island of, 100.
 Ngami, L., 91.
 Niagara, cataract of, 98.
 Nicæa, *Isnik*, 263.
 general council of, held
 under Constantine the
 Great, 263.
 Nicander, birthplace of, 271.
 Nice, town, 38.
 Nicene Creed, 263.
 Nicomedia, *Isnikmid*, 263.
 Nicopolis, 218.
 Aboukir, 324.
 Nicopolis, or Tephrike, *Devriki*,
 282.
 Niemen, R., 34.
 Nieuweldt, M., 131.
 Niger, R., 90.
 its embouchure, the Quorra
 120.

- Nigritæ, *Negroland*, or *Nigritia*, 88. 313. 329.
 Nigritia, or Central Africa, 88.
 Nijni Novgorod, 48.
 Nile, the, 89. 119. 313. 324. 325.
 course of, 89. 119.
 of Abyssinia, 89, 90.
 cataracts or rapids of, 90. 328.
 mouths of, 90. 324.
 inundation of, 323.
 Bahr el Abiad, 89. 328.
 sources of, not discovered by Bruce, 89. 328.
 delta of, 323. 326.
 Nimeguen, 29.
 Nimrod, 301.
 Ningpo, 79.
 Ninus, founder of Nineveh, 301.
 Niobe, residence of, on M. Sipy-lus, 273.
 Niphates, M., 302, 303.
 Niphon, I., 83.
 Nisibis, *Nisbin*, 301.
 Nismes, city of, 27. 203.
 Nisyrus, *Nisiri*, 257.
 Nizam, kingdom of the, 75, 76.
 Nocera, 165.
 Nola, 176.
 Nomentina Via, 173.
 Nomentum, 173.
 Nomes, or Prefectures, 323.
 Nonacrinus, Mons, 228.
 Nonacris, 228.
 Nor-Koh, silver-mountain, 308.
 Norba Cæsarea, *Alcantara*, 200.
 Norfolk, population of, 59.
 Noricum, 161. 215, 216.
 Norkopping, in Sweden, 50.
 Normandy, 26.
 Norte, Rio del, 99. 122.
 Northampton, 59.
 Northamptonshire, 59. 189.
 North Cape, 51.
 North Carolina, 95.
 North Foreland, 56.
 North Sea, 28. 51.
 Northumberland, 57.
 North-west passage, 94.
 Norway, ceded to Sweden, 23. 113, *et seq.*, 214.
 chief cities of, 25. 50. 214.
 extent of, 51. 113.
 population of, 51. 113.
 productions of, 52.
 lakes and rivers, 51.
 Norwich, 59. 116.
 Nottingham, 58. 63. 116.
 Nottinghamshire, 58. 190.
 Nova Scotia, 94. 100.
 Novantæ, in *Galloway*, *Carriok*, *Kyle*, and *Cunningham*, 191.
 Novem Populana, 205.
 Novgorod and Nijni Novgorod, 48.
 Noviodunum, or Nevirnum, *Ne-vers*, 206.
 Noviodunum, *Jablins*, 207.
 Noviomagus, *Lisieux*, 206.
 Nimeguen, 209.
 Spires, 210.
 Novus, fortress of, *Hesen-Now*, 282.
 Noyen, birthplace of Calvin, 53.
 Nubæ Memnonæ, 328.
 Nubia, 88, 89.
 Nucera, *Nocera*, 165.
 Numantia, famous for its resist-ance to the Roman armies, 197.
 Numicius, R., 173.
 Numidia, *Algiers*, 312. 315.
 Nuremberg, 31.
 Nurnberg, 31.
 Nursia, *Norsia*, 166.
 Nyassi, L., 91.
 Nymphæum, promontory, 246.
 Nysæa, *Nesa*, *Nesaboar*, 229. 307.
 Nyssa, *Nous-Shehr*, 281.
 Oakham, 58.
 Oasis, of the Libyan Desert, 321.
 Oasis, *Siwah*, 322.
 Magna, *El-Wah*, 327.
 Oaxaca, 97.
 Ob, or Obi, R., 80. 120.
 sea of, 81. 120.
 Ocean, Arctic, 22. 47. 49. 67. 73. 93, &c.
 Atlantic, 93. 100.
 Indian, 73.
 Pacific, 73. 93.
 origin of the term, 138.
 Ocean currents, their phenomena, 14, 15.
 Ochus, R., 307.
 Ocriculum, 165, 166.
 Ocrinum, *Lizard Point*, 189.
 Odenatus and Zenobia, 286.
 Oder, course of the R., 34.
 Odessa, 48. 117.
 Odeum, at Athens, 231.

- Odomanti, 244.
 Odovices, *inhabitants of the counties of Montgomery, Carnarvon, Denbigh, and Flint*, 190.
 Odryseæ, 248.
 Odyssey, whether written by Homer, 256, *n*.
 Œa, *Tripoli*, 319.
 Œdipus Coloneus, scene of the tragedy, 232.
 scene of his exposure, 235.
 slays Laius, 236.
 Œniadæ, 239.
 Œnotria, 157.
 Œnotrus, the Arcadian, 157.
 Œnus, *Ism*, 216.
 Œta, Mons, 240.
 city of Phocis, 236.
 Ofanto, *Aufidus*, R., 179.
 Og, king of Bashan, 288.
 Ohio, R., 95. 99. 123.
 state, 95.
 Ojeda, Alonzo de, 93.
 Okehampton, 64.
 Oland, 23. 51.
 Oldenburg, 30.
 Oldham, 58.
 Olearos, or Antiparos, *Antiparo*, I., 253.
 Olbia, 187.
 Olekma, R., 128.
 Olenk, R., 127.
 Oleron, isle of, 27. 205.
 Olibanum, a corruption of Libanos, 298.
 Olisippo, *Lisbon*, 200.
 Olives, Mount of, 294.
 Olonek, R., 127.
 Olmutz, 36.
 Olympena, district of, 263.
 Olympia, *Antilalla*, 225.
 Olympias, put to death by Cassander, 245.
 Olympic Games, 225.
 chronological epoch of, 225.
 when instituted, 225.
 Olympieion, temple of Jupiter
 Olympius, 232.
 Olympus, Mount, 46. 82. 131. 241. 263.
 Toumandji Dag, 240, 241. 263.
 Lycian, 276.
 Olynthus, *Hagios Mamas*, 246.
 Omagh, 69.
 Omar, Caliph, said to have destroyed the Alexandrian library, 323.
 Ombos, worship of the crocodile at, 327, 328.
 Ombrone, R., 165.
 Omchou, R., 80.
 Omsk, 80.
 Onchestus, 235.
 Onega, town of, 49.
 lake of, 49.
 river of, 49.
 Onias, builder of Onion, 325.
 Onion, city of, 325.
 Ontario, L., 94. 98.
 Ophir, M., 82. 130.
 Ophir, *Sofala*, 329.
 Ophiusa, *Formentera*, 201.
 Oporto, 45. 117. 197.
 Opuntius sinus, 237.
 Opus, 237.
 Orange R., 91. 125.
 Orcades, *Orkneys*, 195.
 Orcas, From., 195.
 Orchomenos, *Kalpaki*, 227.
 Scripou, 234.
 Oregon territory, 95.
 Orel, 48.
 Orellana, R., 119.
 Orenburg, 48.
 Orestes, 233.
 his lustration, 250.
 Orestias, 250.
 Orestis, 244.
 Oresund, lake of, 51.
 Oretani, *people about La Mancha*, 198.
 Oreus, *Orio*, 252.
 Orfa, or Urfah, 300.
 Oricum, 243.
 Oriens, the East, 283. 297.
 Orinoco, or Oroonoko, 107. 123.
 Orissa, 75.
 Orizaba, volcano, 100. 130.
 Orkneys, the, 64. 71. 195.
 Orleans, 27. 206.
 Orleans, New, 97, 98. 118.
 Ormus, *Ormuz*, 305.
 Orontes, R., *El Aesi*, 284.
 Oroonoko, R., 107. 123.
 Oropus, *Oropo*, 234.
 Orpheus, where buried, 244.
 Ortler Spitz, M., 131.
 Ortygia, I., 184. 253.

- Oruro, *Gorur*, 286.
 Osi, 212.
 Osino, *Auzimum*, 166.
 Osismii, 207.
 Osnabruck, 31.
 Osroene, 300.
 Osroes, 300.
 Ossa, M., 241.
 Ossuna, 43.
 Ostashkof, 48.
 Ostend, port of, 28.
 Ostia, 167. 173.
 Otadeni, *people of Northumberland, Merse, and Teviotdale*, 191.
 Otaheite, 110.
 Otho, defeated by Vitellius, 159.
 Oude, kingdom of, 75.
 Oula, or Songari, R., 126.
 Oural mountains, 131. 144.
 Oural, R., 126.
 Ouralsk, 126.
 Ouse, two rivers named, 63.
 Ovid, birthplace of, 177.
 when born, 160.
 where banished, 218.
 Oviedo, 43.
 Owyhee, I., 110.
 Oxford, 59. 62.
 Oxfordshire, 59. 189.
 Oxiana, *Termooz*, 308.
 Oxus, *Gihon*, R., 123. 308.
 Oxydracæ, 309.
 Oxyria, *Joannini*, 242.
 Ozolæ, Locri, 236.

 Pacaraimo, Sierra, 129.
 Pachynum, *Passaro*, 182. 184. 186.
 Pacific Ocean, 73. 93. 94. 103. 110.
 Pactolus, 273.
 Padua, city of, 39. 117. 160.
 founded by Antenor, 160.
 Padus, *Po*, R., 162.
 Pæonia, province of Macedonia, 244.
 Pæstum, *Pesti*, temples of, 180.
 Pæti, 248.
 Pagasæ, *Volo*, 241.
 Paisley, 65. 116.
 Palace, whence derived, 169.
 Palæste, 243.
 Palæstina, *Palestine*, or *Holy Land*, 115. 283. 287.
 Palætyros, 287.
 Palatia, once the famous city Miletus, 274.

 Palatine library, 169.
 Palatinus Mons, 169. 170.
 Palatium, Roman palace, 169.
 Palermo, capital of Sicily, 24. 41. 117. 185.
 Palestine, 115. 283. 287.
 Palibothra, *Patna*, or *Allahabad*, 310.
 Pallantia, 197.
 Pallene, 245.
 Palma, 201.
 Palmyra, or Tadamora, *Tadmor*, 286.
 Palus Acherusia, 243.
 Libya, *El-Loudeah*, 318.
 Mæotis, *Sea of Azoph*, 149. 220. 304.
 Sirbonis, *Sebakel Bardoit*, 323. 325.
 Tritonis, *Faro-oun*, 318.
 Pampas, plains of the, 104.
 Pampeluna, city of, 42. 197.
 Pamphylia, 263. 276.
 Pan, mountains sacred to, 227.
 Panama, 93. 96. 104.
 isthmus of, 93. 96. 104. 107.
 Pandataria, 168.
 Paneas, 292.
 Pangæus, M., 248.
 Pannonia Inferior, *Sclavonia*, 216. 217.
 Superior, *Hungary*, 216. 217.
 Panormus, *Palermo*, 185.
 Panormo, 243.
 Pansa and Hirtius, their death, 160.
 Panticapæum, or Bosphorus, *Kerche*, 220.
 Papal States, 39. 113, *et seq.*
 extent of the, 40. 113.
 population of the, 40. 113. 117.
 Paphlagonia, 262. 263. 264.
 Paphos, *Limmeson Antica*, 258.
 Pappua, *Edoug*, 315.
 Papyrus, the, 270.
 Parætonium, *Al-Baretoun*, 327.
 Paraguay, 103. 105. 109.
 river of, 106. 107. 124.
 Parallels, 2, *n.*
 of latitude, 5.
 Paran, land of, *Fars*, 305.

- Paramaribo, 108. 105.
 Parana, R., 106. 107. 121.
 Parasopias, district of, 234.
 Parchment, origin of, 270.
 Parima, Sierra, 107. 129.
 Paris, 24, 25. 116. 206.
 Parisi, *Holderness*, 190.
 Parisii, 206.
 Park, Mungo, 87, 88. 120.
 Parma, 38, 39. 113. 160.
 duchy of, its extent and
 population, 40. 113.
 Parmesan, M., 131.
 Parnaiba, R., 128.
 Parnassus, M., 131. 235. 236.
 its summit, 236.
 Parnes, M., of Attica, 232.
 Paro, R., 122.
 Paropamisus, 310.
 Paros, *Paro*, I., 253.
 the Parian marble of Gre-
 cian sculpture, 253, n.
 Parrhasii, 227.
 Parrhasius, a son of Jupiter, 227.
 Parry, Captain, his expedition and
 discoveries, 94.
 Parthenius, *Bartan*, 263. 264.
 Parthenon, the, 231.
 Parthenope, or Neapolis, 175.
 Parthia, 260. 306.
 Parthian monarchs, residence of,
 299. 306.
 Parthians, original seat of, 299.
 Parva Scythia, *Little Tartary*, 220.
 Paryadres, M., 282.
 Pasargada, *Pasa Kuri*, 305.
 Passau, 216.
 Patagonia, 104.
 extent of, 109.
 population, 109.
 Patavium, *Padua*, 39. 117. 160.
 Patara, *Patera*, 275.
 Patmos, I., 257.
 Patræ, *Patras*, 225.
 Patna, in Hindostan, 76. 118. 310.
 Patriarch of the Greek Church, 55.
 Pavia, city of, 39. 159. 162.
 Hannibal's first victory at,
 162.
 Paudinskoi, M., 50. 131.
 Paul, St., travels of, 172. 217. 276.
 his shipwreck, 217.
 his commendation of the
 Bereans, 245.
 birthplace of, 278
 Paulus Æmilius conquers Mace-
 donia, 221, n., 245.
 Pausanias, king of Lacedæmon,
 233.
 writer of geographical
 works, 153.
 Pax Julia, *Beja*, 200.
 Paz, La, 106.
 Pearl fishery, 298.
 Peebles, 66, 67.
 Pegasus, fabled effect of the hoof
 of, 236.
 Peipus, L., 49.
 Peiso Lacus, 217.
 Pekin, population of, 78. 118.
 unknown to the ancients,
 311.
 Pelago, Egio or Agio, the Ægean
 Sea, 259.
 Pelagonia, 244.
 Pelasgi, 221.
 Pelasgia, 222.
 Pelasgiotis, 240.
 Pelasgus, king of Pelasgia, 222.
 Pelendones, 197.
 Peligni, 177.
 Pelion, M., account of, 241, n.
 Pella, *Palatiza*, 245.
 Pellene, 226.
 Pellew Isles, 110.
 Peloponnesus, *Morea*, 24. 115. 221,
 222.
 connected by the Isthmus
 with Northern Greece,
 222.
 Pelops, king of Peloponnesus, 222.
 Pelorum, *Cape Faro*, 182. 185.
 Pelusiotic Mouth of the Nile, 325.
 Pelusium, *Tireh*, 325.
 Pelta, *Ukshah*, 279.
 Pembroke, 62.
 Pembrokeshire, 62.
 Peña de Penaranda, 44. 131.
 Peneus, *Salempria*, R., 225. 242.
 Penmaenmawr, pass of, 237, n.
 Pennigent, M., 64.
 Pennocrucium, *Stretton*, near *Penk-*
 ridge, 194.
 Pennsylvania, 95. 97.
 Pentapolis, 320.
 Pentelicus, M., 232.
 Penzance, 61.
 Peparethus, *Piperi*, I., 252.
 Peræa, 292.
 Percote, 268.

- Perdu, Mount, 45. 181.
 Perga, *Karu-kissar*, 276.
 Pergamus, *Pergamo*, 269.
 Pericles, his public edifices, 230.
 Perinthus, 249.
 Peripatetic philosophers, 232.
 Perizzites, 288.
 Permessus, R., 235.
 Pernambuco, 105. 118.
 Perrhæbia, 240.
 Persepolis, *Tshel-minar*, 305.
 burnt by Alexander, 305.
 Perseus and Andromeda, 294.
 last king of Macedonia, his defeat, 221, n., 245.
 Persia, account of, 73. 78. 298.
 its provinces, 304, *et seq.*
 its chief cities, ancient, 298, *et seq.*
 modern cities of, 78.
 its population, 84.
 rivers, &c. of, 80. 304.
 religion of, 83.
 Parthian dynasty in, 299. 306.
 productions of, 85.
 Persian gulf described, 73. 80. 298. 305.
 fleet destroyed by the Grecians, 230.
 kings, residence of, 299. 304.
 empire, its overthrow, 301.
 Persians, defeat of, 230. 237. 267.
 Persis, 260.
 Perth, 65. 67.
 Peru, 104. 106. 109.
 coast of, 106.
 Andes of, 106.
 Perugia, 39.
 Lago di, 40. 164.
 Perusia, *Lago di Perugia*, 40. 164.
 Pesaro, 165.
 Pessinus, 265.
 Pesth, capital of Hungary, 35. 117. 217.
 Petcha, M., 130.
 Peter the Great, head of the Greek Church, 55.
 Peterborough, 59.
 Petersburg, St., city of, 25. 47. 117.
 Petilia, 181.
 Petra, the rock, 308.
 Petrocorii, *Perigucuz*, 205.
 Petschora, 49. 126.
 Peucetia, 178.
 Peucini, 219.
 Phæacia, I., 256.
 Phalerum, a port of Athens, 230.
 Pharaoh, general name for the kings of Egypt, 322.
 Pharnaces, overcome by Cæsar, 266.
 Pharos, light-house of, 324.
 the island, 324.
 Pharsalia, battle of, 242.
 Phaselis, *Tekrova*, 276.
 Phasiana, 302.
 Fezzan, 319.
 Phasis, R., 302.
 Phatniticum Ostium, 324.
 Pheasants, whence derived, 302.
 Pheneos, *Phonia*, 228.
 Phæræ, *Belestina*, 241.
 Kalamata, 224.
 Pherecydes of Lampsacus, 141.
 Phidias, birthplace of, 253.
 Phigalea, 227.
 Philadelphia, 97. 118.
 Allah Shehr, 273.
 Philænorum Aræ, 320.
 Philemon, birthplace of, 278.
 Philip, father of Alexander, 244.
 his first victory over the Athenians, 245.
 the Roman emperor, 300.
 Philippi, battle of, 247.
 Philippine Islands, 82. 97. 110.
 Philippopolis, or Philippi, 241. 250.
 Philistæi, 287.
 Philistines, 288. 290. &c.
 Philoctetes with the arrows of Hercules, 236.
 founder of Petilia, 181.
 Philostratus, 281.
 Phlegra, or Pallene, 245.
 Phlegræi Campi, 175.
 Phlius, *Staphlica*, 226.
 Phocæa, *Fochia*, 270.
 Phocæans, their emigration to Marseilles, 204. 270.
 Phocis, 229. 235. 236.
 Phœnicia, civilisation and commerce of, 201. 260. 286.
 Phœnicians, the earliest navigators, 87. 138. 142. 286.

- Pholegandros, *Polecandro*, 253.
 Pholoë, 228.
 Phrygia, 263. 276. 279.
 Major, 279.
 Minor, 279.
 Phrygians, a term used by anticipation in Virgil, 279, n.
 Phthiotis, 240.
 Phycus Promontorium, *Cape Rasat*, 321.
 Phylæ, 233.
 Phyllis, 246.
 Physical Geography, described, 19.
 Piacenza, 39. 160.
 Pic Posets, 131.
 Pic de Veleta, 131.
 Piceum, 158. 164.
 celebrated for apples, 164.
 Pichinca, 130.
 Pictones, or Pictavi, 205.
 Piedmont, 38.
 Pieria, 244.
 Pierides, a name of the Muses, 244.
 Pigmæi, or Dwarfs, 139.
 Pike's Peak, 100.
 Pilares, cape, 107.
 Pilcomayo, R., 106. 124.
 Pimplea, 244.
 Pimpleides, a name of the Muses, 244.
 Pinarus, *Deli-Sou*, R., 279.
 Pincio, M., 171.
 Pindar, his account of Nestor, 225.
 his geographical information, 140.
 birthplace of, 235.
 Pindenissus taken by Cicero, 279. 285.
 Pindus, city, 238.
 M., 46. 131. 240.
 Piperno, 168.
 Piræus, *Porte-Leone*, 230.
 Pirene fountain, 226.
 Pisa, 39. 164. 225.
 Pisatis, 224.
 Pisaurum, *Pesaro*, 165.
 Piscopia, Telos, 257.
 Pisidia, 263. 279.
 Pisistratus, his public edifices, 232.
 Pitane, 270.
 Pithecusa, or Ænaria, *Ischia*, 176.
 Pithom, or Phthumos, 325.
 Pittsburg, 97.
 Pityusæ, *Pine Islands*, 201.
 Placentia, *Piacenza*, 159.
 Plain of Esdraelon, 293.
 Plassey, 77.
 Plata, La, 104. 105. 109.
 Plateæ, *Kokla*, 233.
 battle of, 233.
 destruction of, 233.
 Platte, La, R., 128.
 Plato, house of, 232.
 Plemmyrium, promontory, 184.
 Plenty, Goddess of, her cornucopia, 238.
 Plinlimmon, M., 63. 64.
 Pliny, the elder, perished by the eruption of Vesuvius, 176.
 Pliny, the younger, birthplace of, 151. 159.
 Plutarch, his theory of the earth, 141.
 birthplace of, 234.
 Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse, 61. 116.
 Pnyx, the, place of assembly at Athens, 231.
 Po, rivet of Upper Italy, 39. 161.
 Pœcile Stoa, at Athens, paintings of the, 231.
 Poitiers, 26. 205.
 Poland, partition of the kingdom of, 23. 35. 48.
 Cracow, ancient capital of, 35.
 Warsaw, the capital of the former kingdom of, 48.
 Polecandro, Pholegandros, I., 253.
 Polemon, builder of Polemonium, 266.
 Polemonium, *Vatija*, 266.
 Poles of the earth, and polar circles, 3. 4.
 Poltawa, 48.
 Polybius, birthplace of, 227.
 his geographical knowledge, 148.
 Polynesia, description of, 110. 112.
 Pomona, isle of, 71.
 Pompeii, destroyed by a volcanic eruption, 176.
 modern excavations at, 176.
 Pompeiopolis, founded by Pompey, 278.
 Pompeius Sextus, defeated by Octavius, or Augustus, 185.
 Pompelo, *Pampeluna*, 197.

- Pompey, destroys the Cilician pirates, 276.
vanquished at Pharsalia, 242.
fixes boundary of Roman empire, 286.
founder of Magnopolis, 266.
- Pomponius Mela, 151.
- Pomptinæ Paludes, *Pontine Marshes*, 167.
- Pondicherry, French settlement of, 75.
- Pons Ælii, *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, 192.
Milvius, 172.
Sublicius, 170.
Trajani, 218.
Triumphalis, 174.
- Pont de St. Esprit, across the Rhone, 218, n.
- Pontefract, 57.
- Pontia, *Ponza*, 168.
- Pontus Euxinus, *Black Sea*, 22, 23. 47. 49. 50. 73. 74. 77. 144. 145. 148. 220. 249. 250.
its shores, 262.
- Pontus, kingdom of, 262. 266.
its capital Sinope, 264.
- Poonah, 76.
- Popayan, 104.
- Pope, dominions of the, 39.
- Popes, former claims of the, 54.
- Popocatepetl, M., 100. 130.
- Population of the globe, 112.
of the principal cities in the world (Tables), 118.
of the chief European states, 113.
of various states in N. America, 101, 102.
- Port of Calle, corrupted into *Portugal*, *Oporto*, 197.
Essington, 83.
Jackson, 83.
- Porto Rico, 101, 102.
- Portsmouth, 61. 116.
- Portugal, kingdom of, 22. 45. 113, *et seq.*
extent of, 45. 113.
population of, 45. 113. 117.
products of, 45.
- Portugal, name, whence derived, 197.
cities of, 45. 117.
mountains of, 45.
rivers of, 45.
- Portus Augusti, 174.
Itius, *Witsand*, 188. 208.
Lemanis, 188.
Magonis, *Port Mahon*, 201.
- Posen, 34.
- Posidonia, temples of Neptune at, 180.
- Potenza, 180.
- Potidæa, 245.
- Potniæ, 234.
- Potosi, 97. 106. 118.
- Potomack, R., 97, 98.
- Potsdam, 33.
- Pozzuolo, 175.
- Præneste, *Palestrina*, 168. 173.
- Prague, 36. 117.
- Presburg, 35.
- Presteign, 62.
- Preston, 58. 116.
- Priapus, worship of, 267.
- Prince Edward's Island, 100.
- Prince of Wales's Island, 94.
- Priene, *Sansun*, 272.
- Privernum, 168.
- Prochyta, *Procida*, I., 176.
- Proconnesus, *Marmora*, 249.
- Promontorium Hermæum, *Cape Bon*, 316, 317.
Junonis, *Cape Trafalgar*, 199.
Sacrum, 200. 276.
- Propontis, *White Sea*, or *Sea of Marmora*, 145. 249. 263.
- Propylæa, in the acropolis of Athens, 230.
- Prophthasia, *Zarang*, 307.
- Proserpine, mysteries in honour of, 229.
- Protestant, the term defined, 54.
its origin, 54.
- Protestants, 53.
- Provence, 202.
- Providence, 97.
- Prusa, *Brusa*, 77. 263. 316.
- Prusias, a name given to the kings of Bithynia, 263.
- Prussia, 23. 25. 33. 113, *et seq.*
extent of, 35. 113.
population of, 35. 113. 117.
products of, 34, 35.

- Pruth, R., 46.
 Prytaneum at Athens, 231.
 Psophis, *Tripotamia*, 228.
 Psylli, or serpent charmers, 145. 320.
 Psyra, *Ipsara*, I., 257.
 Ptolemais, *Tolemata*, 321.
 or Aco, *Acre*, 293.
 Hermii, *Girge*, 326.
 Ptolemy, Claud., of Pelusium, 152.
 his theory of the earth
 and the ocean, 152,
 153.
 Alexander's general, was
 the founder of a new
 kingdom of Egypt,
 279. 323.
 Philadelphus, his road
 from the Nile to the
 Red Sea, 327.
 Publius Servilius Isauricus, 277.
 Puebla, 97. 118.
 Pulo Penang, 74.
 Punic wars, causes and principal
 events of, 198. 317.
 Puglia, or Apulia, 178.
 Punjab, or district of Five Rivers,
 76. 309.
 Pura, *Fokrea*, 305.
 Purgatory, doctrine of, 54.
 Purus, R., 106. 128.
 Puteoli, *Pozzuolo*, near Naples,
 175.
 Putumayo, R., 126.
 Puy de Dome, M., 28. 131.
 Pydna, city of *Kiros*, 245.
 Perseus vanquished at, 245.
 Pygmæi, the, 139.
 Pylæ Albanæ, or Caspiæ, *Der-*
 bend, 304.
 Caucasæ, 304.
 Ciliciæ, 278.
 Syriæ, 279.
 Pylos, Gerenian, 225.
 Messenian, 224.
 Triphylian, 224.
 Pyramids, an account of, 326.
 Pyrenees Mountains, 28. 44. 196,
 197. 203.
 Pyrrhus, his city of Ambracia, 242.
 defeated by Curius, 177.
 Pythagoras, his theory of the earth,
 141.
 his theory of the ele-
 ments, 142.
 school of, 181.
 Pythagoras, birthplace of, 257.
 Pythian games, 236.
 Pytho, the serpent, 236.
 Quadi, *people of Moravia*, 312.
 Quarters of the world, an improper
 term, 21.
 Quebec, 96. 98.
 Queen's County, 69.
 Quentin, St., 208.
 Queretaro, 97.
 Quirinalis Collis, at Rome, 169,
 171.
 Quito, capital of Ecuador, 103
 105. 118.
 plain of, its height, 11
 province of, 107.
 Quorra, R., a mouth of the Niger,
 90. 120.
 Race, human, distribution of the,
 18—20.
 Caucasian, 18.
 Mongolian or Chinese, 19.
 American, 19.
 African, 19.
 Malay, 20.
 Rabbath Ammon, or Philadelphia,
 Ammon, 288.
 Rabbath Moab, *Moab*, or *El Raba*,
 288.
 Radnor, 62.
 Radnor Forest, 64.
 Radnorshire, 62. 169.
 Ragæ, or Rages, *Rei*, 306.
 Ragusa, Old, 217.
 Rain, influence of, on our globe,
 16.
 districts where unknown, 16,
 17.
 effects of, on vegetation, 16.
 excess of, causes unhealthi-
 ness of climate, 16.
 its place supplied by snow
 in arctic and antarctic
 regions, 16.
 abundant in equatorial dis-
 tricts, 16.
 cause of, 16, 17.
 Rajah states, 75.
 Ram's Forehead, Criu Metopon, 220.
 Ramoth, or Ramoth Gilead, 292,
 Ratæ, *Leicester*, 190,
 Ratiaria, 218.
 Ratisbon, city of, 31. 212,

- Ravee, R., the Hydrantes, 309.
 Ravenna, exarchate of, 39. 160. 162.
 Raudii Campi, 159.
 Rauraci, 209.
 Reading, 61, 62.
 Beate, *Reati*, 167.
 Red River, or Roxo, 99. 124.
 Red Sea, 87, 88. 92. 328.
 Redones, tribe, 207.
 Ree, Lough, 70.
 Reggio, 41.
 Regillus Lacus, 173.
 Regni, *inhabitants of Surrey, Sussex, and part of Hampshire*, 188.
 Regina, *Ratisbon*, 31. 212.
 Regnum, *Chichester*, 189.
 Regulus, capture and cruel death of, 317.
 Religion of the Abyssinians, 92.
 the central tribes of Africa, 92.
 the northern tribes of Africa, 92.
 the southern tribes of Africa, 92.
 North America, 102.
 South America, 109.
 Asia, 83.
 Europe, 53.
 Calvinistic churches, 53.
 Church of England, 53.
 Denmark, 53.
 Egypt, 92.
 Geneva, 54.
 Greek Church, 55. 83.
 Hesse, 54.
 Holland, 54.
 Ireland, 53.
 Lutheran, 53.
 Mahometan, 55. 92.
 Morocco, 92.
 North of Europe, 53. 55.
 North of Germany, 53, 54.
 Norway, 53.
 Presbyterian Church, 54.
 Prussia, 53, 54.
 Roman Catholic, 54. 102. 109.
 Russia, 55. 83.
 Scotland, 54.
 States of Barbary, 92.
 Sweden, 53.
 Turkish Dominions, 55. 83.
- Remi, a people of Gaul, attached to Cæsar, 207.
 Remus, burial-place of, 170.
 René Caillié, 88.
 Renfrew, 65. 191.
 Rennes in Brittany, 26. 207.
 Resapha, 286.
 Residence of Augustus and the Roman emperors, 169.
 of the Roman nobility, 169.
 of Romulus, 169.
 Reuben, tribe of, 289.
 Revel, 48.
 Reynosa, 43.
 Rha, *Volga*, R., 219.
 Rhæti, the, subdued by Drusus, 215.
 Rhætia, 161. 215.
 Rhætian Alps, 162.
 Rhambacia, 305.
 Rhamnus, *Euræocastro*, 233.
 Rhamnusia, an epithet of Nemesis, from her temple at Rhamnus, 233.
 Rhaptum, Prom., 153.
 Rhegium, *Reggio*, opposite to Sicily, at the extremity of Calabria, 181.
 Rheims, city of, 27. 208.
 Rhenus, *Rhine*, 208.
 Rhine, the, 29. 32. 37.
 description of, 128. 209.
 Rhinocorura, *El-Arish*, 322. 325.
 Rhion, R., 303.
 Rhium, 226. 237.
 Rhodanus, *Rhone*, R., 205.
 Rhode Island, 95.
 Rhodope, M., 46. 248.
 Rhodus, *Rhodes*, 257.
 colossus of the sun at, 257.
 Rhœdestus, Bisanthe, 249.
 Rhætæum, promontory, 268.
 Rhone, R., 27. 37. 205.
 Rhyndacus, 263. 267.
 Richard Cœur de Lion, 298.
 Richard II., death of, 57.
 Richard III., defeat of, 58.
 Richborough, the usual landing-place of the Romans, 188.
 oysters exported thence in the time of Juvenal, 188.

- Richmond, England, 62.
 Richmond, America, 97.
 Ridings of Yorkshire, statistics of, 57.
 Riduna, *Alderney*, 206.
 Riesengebirge, M., 32. 34.
 Rimini, or Ariminum, 162. 165.
 Riga, 48, 49. 117.
 gulf of, 49.
 Righi, M., 131.
 Riobamba, 108.
 Rio de la Plata, 104. 106, 107.
 del Norte, 99. 122.
 Grande de Jujuy, 128.
 Janeiro, or St. Sebastian, 105. 118.
 Negro, 106. 129.
 Para, 123.
 Roxo, 99. 124.
 Ripon, 57.
 Rivers, general view of the principal, 119—129.
 of Africa, 87. 89. 119.
 America, North, 94—98.
 South, 106.
 Asia, 80. 119, &c.
 Austria, 36.
 Belgium, 29.
 Campania, 176.
 Denmark, 52.
 England, 62.
 France, 27.
 Gallia Cisalpina, 162.
 Germany, 32.
 Græcia Antiqua, 230, *et seq.*
 Holland, 29.
 Ireland, 70.
 Italy, 39, 40.
 Latium, 168.
 Lucania, 180.
 Norway, 51.
 Portugal, 45.
 Prussia, 34.
 Russia, 48, 49.
 Scotland, 66.
 Spain, 43.
 Sweden, 51.
 Switzerland, 37.
 Turkey in Europe, 46.
 Wales, 63.
 Robinson Crusoe, 108.
 Rochester, 60. 188.
 Rochdale, 58.
 Rocky Mountains, 98. 100.
 Rodosto, 249.
 Roma. See *Rome*.
 Roman Catholic Church, principal errors of, 54.
 countries, 55.
 Roman empire, its size, 117. 155, *et seq.*
 exiles, sent to Gyarus, 253.
 fleet on the Danube, 216.
 fleet on the Lower Sea, 175.
 Lustrum, 225.
 nobility, their residence, 169. 175.
 roads, 172. 194.
 walls, or ramparts, in Britain, 191, *et seq.*
 Romans, defeated by Pontius, 177.
 by Brennus, 173.
 Rome, description of, 24. 39. 115. 169.
 first inhabited part of, 169.
 population of, 117.
 Romulus, residence of, 169.
 Rosa, Monte, 38. 130.
 Roscianum, *Rosano*, 181.
 Roscommon, county of, 70.
 Rosetta, in Egypt, 90. 324.
 Ross, Captain, his expeditions and discoveries, 94.
 Ross, in Wales, 63.
 Ross, in Scotland, 64.
 Rothsay, in Bute, 65.
 Rotomagus, *Rouen*, 26. 116. 206.
 Rotterdam, 29. 116.
 Rouen, city of, 26. 116. 206.
 Roumelia, modern province of, 46. 243.
 Roxburgh, county of, 66.
 Roxo, or Red R., 99. 124.
 Roxolani, 219.
 Rubicon, *Fiumesino*, R., 163. 165.
 Rudæ, 179.
 Ruffræ, Batulum, Celenna, and Abella, 177.
 Rugen, 51.
 Rugii *Rugenwald*, 213.
 Rum, Isle of, 71.
 Russia in Europe, 23. 25. 47. 113, *et seq.*, 155.
 cities of, 47, 48. 117.
 mountains of, 49.
 rivers of, 48.
 lakes of, 49.
 extent of, 50. 113.
 population of, 50. 85. 113. 117.

- Russia produce of, 50. 85.
 empire of, its size, 50. 85.
 113, *et seq.*
 in Asia, 77. 83, 84. 118.
 its cities, 77. 118.
 Russian America, extent of, 101.
 Ruteni, *Rhodes*, 204.
 Rutlandshire, 58. 190.
 Rutshuk, 46.
 Rutupiae, *Richborough*, 188.
 Rutuli, the, 171.
- Sabæi, *Yemen*, 298.
 Sabaism, explained, 300.
 Sabini, *the Sabines*, 158. 164. 166,
 et seq.
 Sabrata, *Sabart*, 319.
 Sacæ, *Saketa*, 308.
 Saccatoo, in Africa, 88, 89. 118.
 Sacer, Mons, 173.
 Sacrum Promontorium, Cape, why
 so called, 200.
 Saghalien, R., 80. 120.
 Sagrus, *Sangro*, R., 177.
 Saguntum, *Murviadro*, siege of, by
 Hannibal, 198. 317.
 Sahara, desert of, 87. 91.
 heat of, affects currents of
 air, 13.
 Saii, or Essui, *Seez*, 206.
 Sais, *Sa*, 324.
 Salamanca, battle of, 43.
 Salamis, *Colouri*, I., 230. 257.
 battle of, 230.
 city of Cyprus, 257.
 Sala, *Sallee*, 314.
 Salassi, 168.
 Salem, Melchisedec king of, 291.
 Salempria, R., 242.
 Salentini, 179.
 Salentinum Prom., 179.
 Salernum, *Salerno*, 41. 176.
 Salford, 58. 116.
 Salisbury, 61.
 Sallust, historian, 315.
 Salmantica, *Salamanca*, 196. 200.
 Salona, *Spalatro*, 217.
 Salonica, or Saloniki, 46. 117. 245.
 Salsus Lacus, 305.
 Salt Lake, Tatta Palus, 280.
 Saltus Teutobergiensis, *Bishopric
 of Paderborn*, 212.
 Salvador, St., town of, 105. 118.
 island of, 100.
- Salyes, 204.
 Saltzburg, 33. 35, 36. 216.
 Samachonitis Lacus, 288.
 Samarcand, city of, 79. 118. 308.
 Samnite tribes, 164. 177.
 Samarobriva, *Amiens*, 208.
 Samaria, *Sebaste*, 290. 293.
 Samaritans, temple of the, 290.
 294.
 Samarus, *Somme*, 208.
 Same, 255.
 Samnites, the, 164. 177.
 Samnium, 158. 176, 177.
 Samonium, *Salmon*, 254.
 Samos, I., 257.
 Samosata, *Semisat*, 285.
 Samothrace, *Samothraki*, I., 251.
 Sampoo, course of the river, 80.
 122.
 Sana, city of, 246.
 Sandwich Islands, 110.
 Land, or Southern
 Thule, 108.
 Sangarius, or Sangaris, *Sakaria*,
 264, 265.
 San Marino, 113.
 Santander, 42.
 Santarem and Torres Vedras, 44,
 45. 200.
 Santones, *people of Santogne, and
 city of Saintes*, 205.
 Saone, R., 27. 205.
 Sapor, king of Persia, 301.
 Sappho, death of the poetess, 239.
 birthplace of, 256.
 Saptin, R., 125.
 Saracens take Alexandria, 323.
 Saragossa, siege of the city of, by
 the French, 42.
 Saratov, 48.
 Sardanapalus, 278.
 Sardica, 218.
 Sardinia, I., 24. 40, 41. 113.
 extent and population of,
 40. 113. 117. 187.
 from whom named, 187.
 taken by the Romans,
 187.
 why named Ichnusa by
 the Greeks, 187.
 its productions, 187.
 Sardis, *Sart*, church of, 273.
 Sardous risus (Sardonic smile),
 whence derived, 187.
 Sardus, son of Hercules, 187.

- Sarepta, the prophet Elijah at, 287.
 Sark, I., 71.
 Sarmatæ, 214. 219.
 Sarmatia, *Russia*, 155. 214. 219.
 Asiatica, 304.
 Sarmizegethusa, *Gradiſca*, 219.
 Sarnia, *Guernsey*, 71. 206.
 Saronic Gulf, 222. 223. 226. 230. 258.
 Saros, 144. 248.
 Sarrhum, or Serrhium, *Saros*, 248.
 Sarus, *Seihoun*, 278.
 Saspiri, the, 145.
 Sassari, 41.
 Sasso Grande, II, M., 40.
 Satala, *Arzingan*, 282.
 Satalia, the ancient Attalia, 276.
 Saturn, his reign in Latium, 157.
 hill of, 225.
 Saturnia, or Italia, 157.
 Sau or Save, R., 33. 35. 36. 129. 217.
 Saul, king, at Endor, 290.
 Sauromatæ, 144. 219.
 Save, R. 33. 35. 36. 129.
 Savoy, 38. 40.
 Savus, *Saave*, R., 217. 218.
 Saxe Coburg, territory of, 30. 32.
 Saxones, in *Jutland*, *Sleswick*, and *Holstein*, 211.
 Saxony, 25. 30. 32. 33. 113, *et seq.*
 extent of, 32. 113.
 population of, 32. 113.
 Scafell, M., 64.
 Scalabis, *St. Irene*, now *Santarem*, 200.
 Scaldia, *Scheldt*, R., 29. 208.
 Scamander, R., 268.
 Scandinavia, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and *Norway*, 50—54. 155. 214.
 Scapta-hyla, or Scaptacula, *Skeptilar*, 247.
 Scepsis, 269.
 Scarpanto, or Carpathus, I., in the Carpathian sea, 257.
 Schehallion, M., 68.
 Scheldt, R., 29. 208.
 Schiites, 83.
 Schneehatten, M., 131.
 Schreckhorn, M., 38. 131.
 Sciathos, I., 252.
 Scilluns, *Sidera*, 224.
 Scilly Islands, 71. 194.
 Scipio, 314. 316.
 Africanus Minor, 317.
 Africanus, place of his voluntary exile, 174.
 Scio, I., 256.
 Selavonia, 35. 37. 216.
 Scodra, *Scutari*, 217.
 Scopelos, I., 252.
 Scotia, Nova, 94. 100.
 Scotland, kingdom of, 24. 56. 64. 113, *et seq.*
 counties of, 64.
 extent of, 64. 113.
 population of, 64. 113. 116.
 rivers and highlands of, 66. 68.
 lakes of, 67.
 Scottish plaid, 202, *n.*
 Scutari, near Constantinople, 46. 264.
 Scylaceum, *Squillaci*, 181.
 Scylax of Caryanda, 141.
 Scylla and Charybdis, 183.
 Scyros, *Skyro*, I., 252.
 Scythæ, 144. 155. 217. 219.
 Scythia, 155. 310.
 extra Imaum, 155. 310.
 intra Imaum, 155. 310.
 Indo, 310.
 Scythopolis, 293.
 Sea, Adriatic, 39. 157. 158. 258.
 of Aral, 81.
 Archipelago, 24. 46. 258.
 Arctic, or White, 22. 47. 49. 67. 93. 94. 99.
 of Azoph, 22. 23. 49.
 Baikal, 81.
 Baltic, 23. 51. 213.
 Black, 22. 23. 47. 49. 50. 73. 74. 77. 144. 145. 148. 220. 249. 250. 303.
 Carpathian, 258.
 Caspian, 47. 48. 74. 81. 145. 306.
 Chinese, 80.
 Dead, 81. 288.
 Euxine, 220. 249. 250. 303.
 of Genesareth, 81. 288. 289. 292. 293.
 Great or Mediterranean, 22. 23. 77. 86. 276. 281. 288.
 Grecian, 158. 258.
 Lower, or Tyrrhenian, 157. 180.

- Sea, Mediterranean, 22, 23. 77. 86.
 276. 281. 288.
 North, 28. 67.
 of Obi, 81. 120.
 Red, 87, 88. 92. 328.
 Salt, or L. Asphaltites, 288.
 of Tiberias, or *Lake of Genesareth*, 81. 288, 289. 292, 293.
 Upper, or Adriatic, 157.
 White, 22. 47. 49. 67. 93, 94. 99.
 Yellow, 74. 80. 121.
 *^a See also *MANN*.
- Sea, temperature of the, in winter, warmer than the air, 10.
 colder in summer, 10.
- Sebaste, *Sivas*, 282.
- Sebastian, St., or Rio Janeiro, 105. 118.
- Sebennytic Mouth of the Nile, 324.
- Sebennytus, *Semenud*, 324.
- Sedgley, 58.
- Segedunum, 192.
- Segesta, *Egesta*, 185.
- Segobrida, 198.
- Segodunum, *Rodez*, 204.
- Segontium, *Carnarvon*, 190.
- Segovia, 43.
- Seine, R., 27. 202.
- Sejanus, his birthplace, 164.
- Selenga, R., 129.
- Seleucia, Ctesiphon, *Al Modain*, 299.
 Trachca, 277.
Savedia, 284.
- Seleucidæ, 284. 300.
- Seleucus, Nicator, founder of Antioch and Seleucia, 284. 299.
 founder of Apamea, 284.
- Selga, in Pisidia, 277.
- Selgovæ, in *Eshdale*, *Annandale*, and *Nithisdale*, 191.
- Selinus, *Selinte*, 185. 277.
- Selkirk, 66.
- Selkirk, Alexander, 108.
- Sellasia, 223.
- Selymbria, *Selibria*, 249.
- Semiramis, Queen, built the wall of Babylon, 98.
 and Cyrus, armies of, destroyed, 305.
 reputed monument of, at Bagistana, 306.
- Semnonæ, 212.
- Sena, *Siena*, 164.
Sain, 207.
Gallica, *Seniguglia*, 164, 165.
- Senecas, birthplace of both the, 199.
- Senegal, R., 87, 88. 90. 125.
- Senegambia, 87.
- Senaar, 88.
- Senigaglia, 164, 165.
- Senones, 164, 165. 206.
- Senonia, 205, 206.
- Sens, 206.
- Senus, R., 310.
- Sepias, *St. Demetrius*, M., 241.
- Sepphoris, or Dio Cæsarea, *Seffouri*, 293.
- Sequana, *Seine*, 206, 207. 209.
- Sera, *Kan-tcheou*, 311.
- Serica, *N. W. part of China*, *Gele*, or *Eygur*, 155. 310, 311.
- Seringapatam, 75.
- Seriphus, *Seripho*, I., 253.
- Sertorius, sufferings of his army, 197.
- Servia and Bulgaria, 45. 217.
- Sestos, 249.
- Setuval, 45.
- Severn, R., 62, 63.
- Severus, wall of, described, 192.
 his victory over Niger, 279.
- Seville, city of, 43. 116. 199.
- Shannon, 70.
- Sheffield, 57. 116.
- Shefi-si, Chinese province, 311.
- Shelbourne, 96.
- Shensi, province of, 311.
- Shepherd kings of Egypt, 325.
- Shetland Isles, 64. 71. 195.
- Shield of Achilles, 138.
- Shiloh, in Judæa, 290.
- Shiraz, description of, 78. 118.
- Shiva, meaning of, 84.
- Shoa, 89.
- Shrewsbury, 58. 62. 190.
- Shropshire, 58. 190.
- Siam, and the eastern countries, 74. 85.
- Siberia, 74. 80. 85. 115.
 cities of, 80.
- Sicalpa, peak of, 108.
- Sicambri, 211.
- Sicani, 182.
- Sicania, 144. 182.

- Sicca, 318.
 Sicheu, Neapolis, *Nabtous*, 293.
 Sicilies, kingdom of the Two, 40,
 41. 113, *et seq.*
 extent and population of,
 40. 113. 117.
 Sicily or Sicilia, 24. 40, 41. 182.
 extent of, 40.
 population of, 40.
 its ancient names, 182.
 Sicinos, 253.
 Siculi, 182.
 Sicyon, *Basilico*, 225.
 kingdom of, 225, 226.
 Sicyonia, 225.
 Sida, 276.
 Sidon, *Sayda*, city of, 287.
 Sidonians founded Tyros or Tyre,
 287.
 Sidra, gulf of, 319.
 Siege of Badajos, 43.
 Saguntum, 317.
 Saragossa, 43.
 Siena, 39. 164.
 Sierra Cobre, 131.
 de Estrella, 45.
 Leone, 87. 329.
 Morena, 44.
 Nevada, 43. 44. 130.
 Parima, 129.
 Toledo, 44.
 Siga, 314.
 Sigæum, promontory, 268.
 Sihon, king of the Amorites, 288.
 Sihon, or Sir, R., 81. 126. 308.
 Sikim, 75.
 Silarus, or *Silaro*, R., 180.
 Silesia, 37. 212.
 Silistria, 48.
 Silkworms of the Morea, 222.
 Silures, *inhabitants of the counties*
 of Hereford, Monmouth, Radnor,
 Brecon, and Glamorgan, 189.
 Simæthus, *Giaretta*, 183.
 Simeni, Cenimagni, or Icenî, *in-*
 habitants of the counties of Nor-
 folk, Suffolk, Cambridge, and
 Huntingdon, 190.
 Simeon, tribe of, 289.
 Simois, R., 268.
 Simpon, M., and pass, 38. 131.
 Sinæ, the Northern, 311.
 Cochin-China, 156. 310.
 Shen-si, 311.
 Sinai, Mount, 82. 131. 297.
 Sinde or Indus, 80. 122.
 Sinde, kingdom of, 74.
 Singara, *Sinjar*, 301.
 Singapore, 74.
 Singidunum, *Belgrade*, 218.
 Singiticus sinus, 246.
 Singus, *Sigga*, 246.
 Sinope, *Sinub*, 220. 264.
 Sintica, 244.
 Sinuessa, 174.
 Sinus *Ælanites*, 297.
 Ambracius, 239. 242.
 Amisenus, 266.
 Arabicus, 73. 80. 283. 297.
 322. 325.
 Argolicus, 223.
 Bargyliacus, 274.
 Casalus, 187.
 Ceranicus, 274.
 Codanus, *part of the Baltic*,
 214.
 Corinthiacus, *Gulf of Le-*
 panto, 222. 225. 229. 235,
 236.
 Crissæus, *Gulf of Salona*,
 236, 237.
 Cyparissius, 224.
 Doridis, 274.
 Gallicus, 203.
 Gangeticus, *Bay of Bengal*,
 310.
 Hadriaticus, 157.
 Hermionicus, 223.
 Heroopolites, *Gulf of Suez*,
 297. 326.
 Iassus, 274.
 Læconicus, *Gulf of Coloky-*
 thia, 224.
 Magnus, 310.
 Maliacus, *Gulf of Zeiton*,
 240. 252.
 Melanis, 248.
 Messeniacus, *Gulf of*, 224.
 Opuntius, 229.
 Pæstanus, 176.
 Pagasæus, or Pelasgicus, *Gulf*
 of Volo, 241.
 Persicus, 73. 80. 281. 298. 304.
 Plinthinethes, *Arab's Gulf*,
 323.
 Saronicus, 222. 223. 226.
 230. 258.
 Singiticus, *Gulf of Monte*
 Santo, 246.
 Smyrnæus, 271.

- Sinus Strymonicus, 244. 245.
 Tarentinus, 180.
 Tergestinus, 161.
 Thermaicus, *Gulf of Saloniki*, 244, 245.
 Toronæus, *Gulf of Cassandria*, 245, 246.
- Sion Mount, 294.
 Siphnus, *Siphanto*, I., 253.
 Sipontum, *Manfredonia*, 178.
 Sipyieian, a name of Niobe, 273.
 Sipyli, Magnesia, 272.
 Sipylos, M., 272.
 Sir, R., 126. 308.
 Siracusa, 41.
 Sirens, the, 139. 175.
 Sirbonis Palus, Sirbonian Bog, *Sebaket Bardoil*, 325.
 Sirion, or Hermon, M., 289.
 Sirmio, *Sermione*, 159.
 Sirmium, *Sirmia*, 217.
 Sithonia, 246.
 Sitones, 214.
 Sittianorum Colonia, *Constantina*, 316.
 Sittius, a general of Cæsar, 315.
 Siwah, Oasis of, 322.
 Skiddaw, 64. 132..
 Skye, I., 71.
 Slave Coast, 87.
 Lake, 99.
 trade abolished, 87.
 Sleswick, 52. 214.
 Slieb Donard, M., 71.
 Sligo, population of, 70.
 Sminthium, temple at, 269.
 Smolensko, city, 48.
 government of, 49.
 Smyrna, *Ismur*, city of, 77. 118. 271.
 Smyrnæus sinus, 271.
 Snæfial, M., 51.
 Sneehatten, M., 51.
 Snow, at what height perpetual,
 11.
 phenomenon of, explained,
 17.
 where most prevalent, 16.
 Snowdon, 64. 132.
 its resemblance to Parnassus, 237, n.
- Society Islands, 110.
 Soconda, M., 131.
 Socotora I., 298.
 Sofala, coast of, 88.
 Sogdi, *Bukor*, city of, 309.
- Sogdiana, *Al-Sogd*, 308.
 Solfatara, burning plains near Puteoli, 175.
 Soli, in Cilicia, 277.
 Soli, *Solia*, 258.
 Solimoens, R., 103. 106. 119.
 Solomon, said to be founder of Palmyra, 286.
 site of the temple of,
 293, 294.
- Solon, the lawgiver, 230.
 Solymi, the, 139. 276.
 Solway Firth, 56. 191.
 Somers Island, 100.
 Somersetshire, population of, 61.
 Songari, R., 126.
 Sophene, *Zoph*, 302.
 Sophia, 46.
 Sophonisba, death of, 314.
 Soracte, M., 165. 172.
 Sotiates, tribe, 205.
 Soudan, or Nigritia, 88. 329.
 Soukhona, R., 127.
 Sound, the, 23.
 Southampton, 61. 189.
 South Carolina, 95.
 Southwark, 60.
 Sozopolis, *Sizeboli*, 250.
 Spalatro, 217.
 Spain, kingdom of, 22. 24. 42. 44.
 113, *et seq.*
 cities of, 42. 116.
 sea-ports of, 42.
 rivers of, 43.
 campaigns of the British in,
 42, 43.
 division of, 196.
 extent of, 44. 113.
 population of, 44. 113. 116.
 products of, 44.
- Spanish Main, 103—109.
 Sparta, or Lacedæmon, the ancient site, near *Misitra*, 223, &c.
 Spartarius Campus, 198.
 Sperchius, R., 237.
 Spey, R., 66.
 Sphacteria, I., 224.
 Spice Islands, 82.
 Spires, diet of, 54.
 Spitz Kop, M., 91.
 Spoletium, *Spoleto*, 166.
 Sporades, I., 257.
 Square mile, the number of acres it contains, 56, n.
- Sta, or Stan, a modern Greek

- corruption (*ic ra* or *ic rav*), 226, *n*.
- Stabiae, destruction of, 176.
- Staffa, isle of, 71.
- Stafford, 58. 190.
- Staffordshire, 58. 190.
- Stagyræ, *Staurus*, 246.
- Stalimine, I., 251.
- Stambol, or Estamboul (for Constantinople), explained, 226, *n*. 249.
- Staphlica or Phlius, 226.
- Statistical tables, 112, 113. 116, 117, 118.
- States, United. See *N. America*.
- Staunton, Sir G., his account of the wall of China, 78.
- Stenyclarus, 224.
- Stettin, 34.
- Stirling, 65, 66. 68, 69.
- Stobi, 245.
- Stockholm, 25. 50. 117.
- Stockport, 58.
- Stoke-upon-Trent, 58.
- Stonehaven, 65.
- Stonehouse, 61, *n*.
- Stony Mountains, N. America, 98. 100.
- Storms, their phenomena explained, 13.
- Strabo, the geographer, 149. 266.
- Stralsund, 34.
- Strasburg, city of, 27. 116.
- Stratonice, wife of Antiochus Soter, 275.
- Stratonicea, *Eski-Shehr*, 275.
- Stratos, on the Achelous, 239.
- Street, whence derived, 194.
- Striped garments in use among the ancient Gaulish and Germanic tribes, 202.
- Stromboli, I., 42.
- Strophades, *Strivali*, I., 255.
- Strymon, R., 246.
- Strymonicus sinus, 244, 245.
- Stutgard, 25. 31.
- Stymphalus, *Zaraka*, 227.
- Styria, population and productions of, 37.
mountains of, 162.
- Styx, R., 140. 228.
- Sublicius, Pons, 170.
- Sucro, *Xucar*, 198.
- Suessa Auruncorum, *Sezza*, 174.
Pometia, 167.
- Suessiones, 208.
- Suevi, 210, 211.
- Suez, 89. 322.
- Suffolk, 60.
- Suindunum, *Mans*, 207.
- Suiones, 214.
- Suir, R., 70.
- Sulmo, *Sulmona*, 177.
- Sumatra, account of, 82.
- Sumatran Isles, 82.
- Sunda Isles, 82.
- Sunderland, 57.
- Sunium, *Cabo Colonna*, 232.
- Superior, L., 94. 98.
- Surat, in Bombay, 76. 118.
- Surinam, 103.
- Surrey, population of, 60. 188.
- Surrentum, 176.
- Susa, or Susan, *Suster*, 304.
- Susiana, *Khuzistan*, 304.
- Susquehanna, R., 98.
- Sussex, 60. 188.
- Sutherland, 64.
- Sutlej, R., the Hyphasis, 126. 309.
- Swan river, 83.
- Swansea, 62.
- Sweden, 23. 25. 50. 113, *et seq.*, 214.
extent of, 51. 113.
population of, 51. 113. 117.
productions of, 52.
lakes and rivers of, 51.
- Swedish Alps, 51.
- Swiss Alps, 33. 37.
- Switzerland, cities of, 24. 37. 113, *et seq.*
extent of, 38. 113.
population of, 38. 113.
productions of, 38.
- Sybaris, or Thurium, 180, 181.
R., of Lucania, 181.
- Sybarite, a term of reproach, 180.
- Sychar, 293.
- Sydney, 83.
- Syene, *Assouan*, 89, 90. 328.
remarkable well at, 328.
- Symplegades, fable of, 250.
- Synnada, 279.
- Syphax, residence of, 314.
died a captive at Rome, 314.
- Syracusæ, *Syracuse*, in Sicily, 41. 184.

- Syracuse, taken by Marcellus,
after a gallant defence by the Syracusans, 184.
- Syria, account of, 283.
its boundaries, 283.
- Syro-Phœnicia, coast of, 283.
- Syros, *Syra*, 253.
- Syrtes, or quicksands on the African coast, 319, 320.
- Syrtis, Major, *Gulf of Sidra*, 313, 319, 320.
- Syrtis, Minor, *Gulf of Cades*, 312, 316.
- Table Mount, 131.
- Tabor, or Itabyrius, M., the scene of the Transfiguration of the Saviour, 293.
- Tabraca, *Tabarca*, 316.
- Tacape, city on the gulf of *Cades*, 319.
- Tacitus, the Roman historian, 151.
- Tadmor, or Tadamora, 286.
- Tænarus, *Cape Matapan*, 224.
- Tagæ, 306.
- Tagus, *Tajo*, R., 44, 45, 200.
- Tahiti, 110.
- Tain, 64.
- Tajaste, or *Tajelt*, 315.
- Talavera, 43.
- Taliatis, 218.
- Tamari Ostia, *Plymouth Sound*, 189.
- Tamerlane, or Timour the Great, 79, 308.
his posterity establish the Mogul empire in Hindostan, 79.
- Tamiathis, *Damiata*, 324.
- Tanagai, M., 131.
- Tanager, R., 180.
- Tanagra, *Grimatha*, 234.
- Tanais, the *Don*, R., 49, 125, 219.
- Tanaro, R., 38, 40.
- Tangier, Old, 313.
- Tanis, or Zoan, *San*, 325.
- Tanitic Mouth of the Nile, 325.
- Tapajos, R., 124.
- Taphros, *Straits of Bonifacio*, 187.
- Taprobane, *Ceylon*, 309.
- Taranto, 41.
- Tarbelli, 205.
- Tarentum, *Taranto*, 180.
bay of, 180.
- Tarik, led the Moors into Spain, 199.
- Tarpeian Rock, 171.
- Tarquinius, town of, 165.
regal family, 165.
- Tarquinius deposed, 167.
- Tarracina, *Terracina*, 167.
- Tarraco, *Tarragona*, 196.
- Tarraconensis, Hispania, 196.
- Tarragona, 42.
- Tarsus, *Tarsous*, 278.
- Tartars, Mandchur, 79.
religion of, 84.
- Tartary, also Tatary, 73, 79, 85, 310.
Calmuc, 79.
Chinese, or Mongul, 74, 79.
gulf of, 80.
Independent, 73, 79.
its capital, &c., 79.
productions, 85.
mountains of, 80, 82.
Russian, 74, 80, 85.
Usbec, 79.
empire established by the Moguls of, 73, 79.
their civilisation, 79.
- Tartessus, I., 144, 199.
- Taruenna, *Terouenne*, 208.
- Tasmania, 83.
- Tatta Palus, *Tuzla*, the Salt Lake, 280.
- Taunton, 61.
- Tauri, a Scythian tribe, 220.
- Tauric Chersonese, 264, &c.
- Taurini, *Piedmontese*, 158.
- Tauromenium, *Taormino*, 183.
- Taurus, mountains of, 82, 278, 281.
passes of, 278.
- Taverns, Three, 172.
- Tavoy, 74.
- Taxila, *Attock*, 309.
- Tay, Loch, 67.
R., 66.
- Taygetus, M., 131, 223.
- Tchad, 88, 91.
- Tchutuskoi, 74.
- Teanum, *Tiano*, 174.
- Teches, or Tesqua, *Tekch*, 267.
- Tectosages, tribe, 266.
- Tees, R., 63.
- Tegea, *Piali*, 227.
- Tegeæus, a name of Pan, 227.
- Tehran, a city of Persia, 78, 118.

- Teian bard, a name given to Anacreon, 271.
 Teiss, R., 36. 128.
 Telamon banishes Teucer, 257.
 Teleboides, I., *Megalo-nisi*, 239.
 Telekan, or Aornos, 308.
 Telmissus, *Macri*, 275.
 Telo Martius, *Toulon*, 204.
 Telos, *Piscopia*, 257.
 Temenites, Apollo, 184.
 Tempe, vale of, 242.
 Tempe, the Helorian, 184.
 Temperature, diffusion of, on the earth, 9.
 Tencteri, *Berg*, 211.
 Tenedos, I., 256.
 fleet of the Greeks stationed at, 256.
 Teneriffe, island of, 92. 131.
 Tennessee, state of, 95.
 R., 128.
 Tenos, *Tine*, 253.
 Tentyra, *Dendera*, 327.
 Teos, *Bodrun*, 271.
 Terek, or Kur, R., 302.
 Termessus, 276.
 Tergeste, *Trieste*, 161.
 Tergestinus sinus, 161.
 Terni, birthplace of Tacitus, 166.
 Terra del Fuego, 108.
 Nova, 185.
 Tetrapolis, cities constituting the, 238.
 Teucer, founder of Salamis, 257.
 birthplace of, 230.
 Teutones, original locality of the, 211.
 Teverone, R., 164. 168.
 Tewkesbury, 59. 62.
 Texas, republic of, 96. 101.
 Thales, founder of the Ionian Greek school, 141.
 birthplace of, 274.
 Thalwein, R., 80. 125.
 Thames, R., its rise and course, 62.
 Thammuz, his blood in the Adonis, R., 287.
 Thapsacus, *El-Der*, 286. 305.
 Thapsus, *Demas*, 316.
 battle of, 316.
 Thasos, *Thapso*, 251.
 Thaumacia, *Thaumaco*, 242.
 Thebais, 223.
 Theban war, the, 239.
 Thebes, Bœotian, 235.
 Hypoplacian, 269.
 Phthiotic, 241.
 Egyptian, 323. 327.
 Themiscyra, 266.
 Themisonium, *Teseni*, 280.
 Themistocles, builder of the walls at Athens, called *μακρά τεῖχη*, 230.
 his defeat of the Persian fleet, 230.
 Percote, Magnesia, and Lampsacus granted to him by Artaxerxes, 268.
 where he died, 272.
 Theodosiopolis, 302.
 Thera, *Santorin*, I., 253.
 Therapne, 223.
 Therma, or Thessalonica, *Saloniki*, 245.
 Thermæ Selinuntiae, *Termini*, 185.
 Thermaicus sinus, *gulf of Saloniki*, 244. 245.
 Thermodon, *Terme*, 266.
 Thermon, 238.
 Thermopylæ, pass of, 237.
 battle of, 237.
 its resemblance to the pass of Penmaenmawr, 237, n.
 Theseus, king of Athens, 255.
 birthplace of, 223.
 Thespiæ, *Neocorio*, 235.
 Thesprotia, 242. 255.
 Thessalia, Thessaly, 229. 239, *et seq.*
 its tribes and districts, 221. 240.
 Thessalonica, 245.
 Thessaliotis, 240.
 Thibet, 74. 79. 80.
 Little, 74. 308.
 Thibetian Mountains, 80. 82.
 Thibetians, religion of, 84.
 Thiess, R., 33. 36.
 Thomas, St., I., 92.
 Thracia, or Thrace, 247.
 Thracian Bosphorus, *Channel of Constantinople*, 250.
 Thrasylbulus, 30 tyrants expelled by him, 233.
 Thrasymenus, 40. 164.
 Thrasymenus, battle of, 317.
 Thria, 233.
 Thriasius Campus, 233.

- Thronium, *Longachi*, 237.
 Thucydides, his retirement, 247.
 Thule, Southern, 108.
 Thule, Ultima, Shetland Islands, 150. 195.
 Thun, 37.
 Thurifera regio, 298.
 Thurium, town of, 180.
 Thyamis, R., 242, 243.
 Thyatira, *Ak-hissar*, church of, 272.
 Thymbrium, *Tschakteh*, 280.
 Thymbrus, R., 279.
 Thyni, Thracian tribe, 248. 250.
 Thynias, *Tiniada*, 250.
 Thyrea, contest between the Spartans and Argives at, 223.
 Tiber, R., 40. 163, 164, 165.
 Tiberias, or *Tabaria*, 293.
 sea of, 81. 288, 289. 292, 293.
 Tiberis, *Tiber*, R., 40. 163, 164, 165.
 Tiberius, the emperor, 213. 216. 293.
 scene of his cruelties and debaucheries, 176.
 Tibulæ, 187.
 Tibur, *Tivoli*, and its vicinity, 168.
 Tichos, Macron, 249.
 Ticinum, *Pavia*, 159.
 Ticinus, *Ticino*, 39. 159. 162. 317.
 Tiess, R., 33. 36.
 Tigranes, founder of *Tigranocerta*, 302.
 Tigranocerta, 302.
 Tigris, R., 77. 80. 124. 145. 299. 300. 308.
 Tilsit, on the Niemen, R., 34.
 Timavus, R., 161.
 Timbuctoo, 88, 89. 118.
 Timotheus, birthplace of the musician, 274.
 Timur-leng, or Tamerlane, 79. 265. 308.
 compared with Alexander, 309, *n*.
 takes Delhi, 309, *n*.
 Tingia, *Old Tangier*, 313.
 Tingitana, 313.
 Tipperary, extent and population of, 69.
 Tippoo Saib, his fall at Seringapatam, 75.
 Tiryns, 222.
 Titaresius, R., 344.
 Tithorea, 236.
 Titus, destroyer of Jerusalem, 170, 171.
 Tmolus, *Buz Dag*, 273.
 Tobago, I., 101.
 Tobol, R., 129.
 Tobolsk, 80. 118.
 Tocantina, R., 106. 123.
 Tokat, 77.
 Toledo, 43. 198.
 Toletum, *Toledo*, 43. 198.
 Tolosa, *Toulouse*, 26. 116. 203.
 Tomaros, M., 243.
 Tomi, *Tomeswar*, or *Baba*, 218.
 Toms, 80.
 Tongaragua, 136.
 Tongouska, R., 124.
 Tonquin, 74.
 gulf of, 74.
 Tonsus, *Tonza*, R., 252.
 Topajos, R., 106.
 Topolias, L., 234.
 Tornea, L. and R. of, 51.
 town of, 51.
 Tornese, cape, 225.
 Toronæus sinus, 245, 246.
 Torone, *Toron*, 246.
 Toronto, 96.
 Torres Vedras and Santarem, 44, 45.
 Toula, 48.
 Toulon, port, 26. 204.
 Toulouse, 26. 116. 203.
 Tournay, 208.
 Tours, 26. 207.
 Toxandri, 208.
 Trachinia Heraclea, 240.
 Trachiniæ of Sophocles, scene of, 240.
 Trachis, or Trachinia, *Zeiton*, 240.
 Trachonitis, district of, 292.
 Trade winds, influence of, on the earth's temperature, 12.
 phenomena of the, explained, 12, 13.
 Trafalgar, battle off Cape, 43. 199.
 Trajan, birthplace of the emperor, 199.
 his bridge across the Danube, 218.
 his death, 277.
 Tralee, in Kerry, 69.
 Tralles, *Sultan-hissar*, 273.
 Tranquebar, territory in Hindostan, 75.

- Transfiguration, supposed scene of the, 293.
 Transubstantiation, meaning of, 54.
 Transylvania, 35. 37.
 Trapani, 41. 185.
 Trapezus, *Trebizond*, 77. 267.
 Trasimenus Lacus, 40. 164.
 Travancore, 75.
 Trebia, 40. 160.
 Hannibal's victory at, 160. 162.
 Trebizond, Greek emperors of, 77. 267.
 Trent, 35. 40. 216.
 Council of, 216.
 Trent, R., 63.
 Tres Tabernæ, 172.
 Tretum, *Sebda-Raz*, Pr., 314.
 Treveri, 207.
 Triballi, 217.
 Tribes of Israel, 288. 289.
 Triboci, 209.
 Tricasses, tribe, 206.
 Tricca, *Tricala*, 242.
 Tridentum, *Trent*, 216.
 Trichinopoly, 76. 118.
 Trieste, 35. 117. 161.
 Trim, 69.
 Trinacria, or Sicilia, 182.
 Trinidad, I., 101. 107.
 Trinobantes, *people of Essex and Middlesex*, 189.
 Triopium, *Cape Crio*, 275.
 Triphylia, 224.
 Tripolis, *Taraboli*, or *Tripoli*, 86. 89. 286. 313. 318.
 Tripolis, description of, 318.
 bounded by Syrtes and deserts, 313. 319.
 Tripolitza, 47.
 Tritæa, *Triti*, 226.
 Triton, R., 145.
 Tritonia, a name given to Minerva, 318.
 Tritonis, L., 145.
 palus, 318.
 Troad, survey of the, 273.
 Troas, the scene of Homer's *Iliad*, 262. 268.
 its coast, and the island of Tenedos, 256.
 Træzen, Træzene, *Damala*, 180. 223.
 Troglodytæ, 328.
 Troja, or Ilium, *Bounarbach*i, 268.
 Tronyem, 50.
 Trophonius, cave of, 235.
 Tropics, the, 3.
 Trosaca, romantic scenery of the, 68.
 Troy, topography of the plain of, 268.
 often rebuilt, 268.
 Troyes, in France, 27. 206.
 Trybactra, 308.
 Tsaritzen, 49.
 Tschudskoe, L., 49.
 Tsin, ancient kingdom, 311.
 Tuckey, Captain, 90.
 Tudela, 43.
 Tuessis, *Berwick-upon-Tweed*, 191.
 Tullamore, 69.
 Tullum or *Toul*, 207.
 Tunetum, *Tunis*, 317.
 Tungri, *Tongres*, 208.
 Tunis, 86. 19. 118. 312. 317.
 territory of, 312. 317.
 Tunnocelum, *Boulness*, 192.
 Turdetani *Seville*, 199.
 Turduli, *Cordova*, 199.
 Turicum, *Zurich*, 209.
 Turin, city of, 24. 38. 117. 158.
 Turkey in Europe, 23. 45. 113, *et seq.*
 extent of, 47. 113.
 population of, 47. 113. 117.
 productions of, 47. 85.
 cities, provinces, mountains, and rivers of, 46. 117.
 Turkey in Asia, 77. 118.
 population of, 84. 118.
 extent of, 84.
 Turkistan, 304.
 Turnacum, *Tournay*, 208.
 Turones, about *Tours*, 207.
 Turris Hannibalis, 318.
 Stratonis, 293.
 Tuscany, extent of, 40. 113, *et seq.*
 population of, 40. 113. 116.
 Tuscia, or Etruria, 163.
 Tusculum, *Frascati*, 168.
 Tver, 48.
 Tweed-dale, 66. 67.
 Tweed, R., 56. 66. 67.
 Tyana, *Kilissa-Hissar*, 281.
 Tyianites, 281.
 Tyche, 184.
 Tylos, *Bahram*, I., pearls of, 298.

- Tyndaris, 185.
 Tyne, R., 63.
 Tynemouth, 57.
 Typhocus, the giant, 186.
 Typhon, fabled murderer of Osiris, 325.
 Typhon, the Titan, cave of, 277.
 Typhoons, phenomena of the, 14.
 Tyre, or *Sur*, 287.
 Tyriæum, *Kanun Hanah*, 280.
 Tyrian artists, employed on the Temple of Solomon, 286.
 Tyrins, or Tyrinthus, 222.
 Tyrinthus, a name given to Hercules, 222.
 Tyrol, 35. 162.
 extent and population of the, 37.
 Tyrolese Alps, 33. 36. 161, 162.
 Tyrone, 69.
 Tyros, *Sur*, 287.
 Tyrrheni, or Etrurians, 140. 142. 144. 163.
 Tyrrhenum mare, 157. 180.
 Tzane, L., 119.
 Tzaritzen, 48, 49.

 Ubes, St., 45.
 Ubii (on the Rhine), 208.
 Ucayali, R., 122.
 Uist, North, 71.
 South, 71.
 Ulai, R., 304.
 Uliarus, *Isle of Oleron*, 27. 205.
 Ullswater, L., 63.
 Ulm, city and fortress, 31. 33.
 Ulpia Trajani, 219.
 Ulster, population and counties of, 68, 69, 70.
 Ulster, New, I., 111.
 Ulubraë, 172.
 Ulysses, fabled founder of Olisipo, or *Lisbon*, 200.
 Umbri, 144. 163.
 Umbria, 158. 163. 166.
 Umbrian Apennines, 165, 166.
 Umbro, R., 163.
 United States of N. America, 94—102.
 productions of, 102.
 religion of, 102.
 extent of, 101. 112.
 population of, 101. 112. 118.
 Universities of Scotland, 66.

 Upsal, 50.
 Ural, R., 48.
 Ural Mountains, 48, 49, 50.
 mineral productions of the, 50.
 Uriconium, *Wroxeter*, 190.
 Uria, 180.
 Urcinium, 187.
 Uruguay, territory of, 104, 105. 109. 125.
 river, 106, 107. 125.
 Ushant, I., 207.
 Usipetes, 211.
 Usipii, *Angria*, 212.
 Utah, 95.
 Utawas, R., 96.
 Utica, *Booshatler*, 316.
 Uticensis, a name given to Cato, 316.
 Utrecht, 29.
 Uxantis Insula, *Ushant*, 207.
 Uxela, *Exeter*, 189.
 Uxellodunum, 205.

 Vacca, *Veja*, I., 316.
 Vaccæi, 197.
 Vagoritum, *Cité*, 207.
 Vahalis, *Waal*, R., 209.
 Valaques, *Vlakh*, 238.
 Valdai mountains, 48. 132.
 Valencia, city of, 42. 116.
 Valenciennes, 29.
 Valentia, province, 191. 198.
 Valeria Via, 173.
 Valerius Flaccus, his account of the Lemnian massacre, 251, 252.
 Valetta, fortified city, 42. 117.
 Valladolid, 43.
 Valparaiso, 105.
 Valteline, the, 216.
 Vallum Antonini, 192.
 Vandalitia, *Andalusia*, 199.
 Vandals, the, or Vendili, 199. 210. 213. 315.
 Van Diemen's Land, 83.
 Vangiones, their capital, 209.
 Varennes, 27.
 Varini, *inhabitants of Mecklenburgh*, 213.
 Varus, *Var*, 158. 161.
 Varus, with three Roman legions, defeated by Arminius, 212.
 Vasquez de Gama, 87.
 Vascones, *people of Navarre*, 197.
 Vectis, *Isle of Wight*, 71. 189. 194.

- Veda, the, of the Brahmans, 84.
 Vegetation, phenomena of, 17.
 causes which affect, 16, 17.
 Veientes, 172.
 Veii, *Isola* near *La Storta*, 165.
 Veleta, Pic de, 131.
 Velino, Monte, 40. 131.
 Velinus, R., 167.
 Velitræ, *Velletri*, 172.
 Velitza, 236.
 Velloccasses, 206.
 Venafrum, *Vanafro*, 174.
 Vendili, *Vandals*, 199. 210. 213. 315.
 Venedi, *inhabitants of part of Livonia*, 219.
 Veneti, the, 158. 207. 264.
 Venezuela, 101. 103. 109.
 Venice, city and port of, 37. 39. 113, *et seq.*
 gulf of, 23.
 Vennachar, Loch, 68.
 Vennes, or Darioirigum, 207.
 Vennones, *Vallteline*, 216.
 Venta Belgarum, *Winchester*, 189.
 Icenorum, *Caister*, 190.
 Silurum, *Caer Went*, 189.
 Venue, Ben, M., 68.
 Venus, temple of, 185.
 where worshipped, 284.
 Cythera, 255.
 Erycina, 185.
 Venusia, *Venosa*, 178.
 Vera Cruz, 97.
 Verbanus Lacus, *Lago Maggiore*, 39, 40. 162.
 Vercellæ, or *Vercelli*, 159.
 Verde, Cape de, islands, 92.
 Cape de, 87. 92.
 Sierra, 123.
 Vermont, state of, 95.
 Verdun, Virodunum, 207.
 Veromandui, *Vermandois*, 208.
 Verona, city of, 39. 159. 162.
 Versailles, palace of, 27.
 Verulamium, near *St. Alban's*, 189. 194.
 Vescitani, 197.
 Vesontio, *Besançon*, 209.
 Vespasian, emperor, 325.
 his defeat of the re-
 volted Jews, 294.
 Vespucci, Amerigo, 93.
 Vestini, 176.
 Vesulus, Mons, 162.
 Vesunna, *La Visone*, 205.
 Vesuvius, volcano of, 41. 131. 176.
 first eruption of, 176.
 Vettones, *Estremadura*, 200.
 Via Appia, 172.
 Ardeatina, 173.
 Aurelia, 172.
 Cassia, 174.
 Claudia, 172.
 Flaminia, 172.
 Labicana, 173.
 Latina, 173.
 Laurentina, 173.
 Nomentana, 173.
 Ostiensis, 172, 173.
 Portuensis, 174.
 Prænestina, 173.
 Salaria, 173.
 Tiburina, or Valeria, 173.
 Triumphalis, 174.
 Viadrus, *Oder*, 213.
 Viæ Stratæ, in Britain, 194.
 Viatka, province, 49.
 Vicenza, 39. 160.
 Victoria, 83.
 Video, M., 105.
 Viducas, *Vieux*, 206.
 Viducasses, 206.
 Vienna, 25. 35. 216.
 population of, 117.
 caution respecting the term,
 203, *n.*
 Vienne in Dauphiné, 203.
 Viennensis, 203.
 Vilna, 48. 117.
 Vieux, 206.
 Viminalis Collis, 169.
 Viminiacum, 218.
 Vincent, St., I., 101.
 cape, 200.
 Vindelici and Rhæti, 215, 216.
 Vindelicia, 161. 215, 216.
 Vindo, *Wartach*, R., 216.
 Vindobona, *Vienna*, 25. 35. 216.
 Vipsanius, Agrippa, M., 150.
 Virgil, favourite residence of, 175.
 birth-place of, 159.
 burial-place of, 175.
 his verses quoted, 160. 175,
 et seq.
 his visit to Greece, 241, *n.*
 Virginia, state of, 95.
 Virodunum, *Verdun*, 207.
 Virodunenses, 207.

- Vischerhorn, M., 131.
 Vishnu, meaning of, 84.
 Viso, Monte, 39. 130. 162.
 Vistula, or Wiessel, R., 34. 129. 213.
 Visurgia, *Weser*, R., 32. 211.
 Vitellianus, 194.
 Vitim, R., 127.
 Vittoria, 43.
 battle of, 43.
 Vocontii, 203.
 Vodina, 245.
 Voirlich, Ben, M., 68.
 Volaterræ, *Volterra*, 164.
 Volca, Arecomici, 203.
 Tectosages, 203.
 Volcanic Islands, 42. 186.
 Volcanoes, chief:—
 Cotopaxi, 107.
 Mexican, 100.
 Etna, 41.
 Hecla, 52.
 Vesuvius, 41.
 Water, or Geysers, 52.
 Volcea Palus, 217.
 Volga, R., 48. 121. 220.
 Vologda, 48.
 Volo, or Pagasæ, 241.
 gulf of, 46. 241.
 Volsi, 171.
 Volsinii, *Bolsena*, 164.
 Voltas, Cape, 91.
 Vorganium, *Carhaix*, 207.
 Vosges mountains, 28.
 Vourla, the ancient Clazomense, 271.
 Vulcan forges, and supposed dwelling of, 186.
 the Lemnian god, 251.
 Vulcaniæ Insulæ, 186.
 Vulsinii, 165.
 Vultur, M., 179.
 Vulturinus, *Vulturno*, 174. 176.

 Waal, R., 29. 32. 209.
 Waldavia, 45.
 Wakefield, 57.
 Waldsbüt, 37.
 Wales, 22. 24. 56. 61. 113, *et seq.*, 189.
 counties and chief towns of, 61.
 extent of, 56. 113.
 population of, 56. 113. 116.
 mountains of, 64.

 Wales, New South, 83.
 Wallace, Sir W., defeat of, at Falkirk, 65.
 Wallachia, 45.
 Walls, Long, of Athens, 230.
 of China, 78, *n.*
 Roman, in Britain, 190, *et seq.*
 Walsall, 58.
 Wantage, 61.
 Warsaw, capital of Poland, 48. 117.
 Warta, 34.
 Warwick, 59.
 Warwickshire, 59.
 Washington, city of, 95. 97. 118. *M.*, 99. 131.
 Water and land, distribution of, influences climates of the earth, 10.
 Waterford, 69, 70.
 Waterloo, defeat of Napoleon at, 28.
 Watling-street, account of this and other Roman roads in Britain, 194.
 Wear, R., 63.
 Weimar, 30, 31.
 Wellington, Duke of, 28.
 his wars in the Peninsula, 42—45.

 Wells, 61.
 Wenner, L., 51.
 Wesel, R., 34.
 Weser, R., 32. 211.
 West Indies, the various islands and their productions, possessors, &c., 101. 102. 109. 112. 118.
 Westmeath, 69.
 Westminster, 60, *n.*
 Westmoreland, 58.
 lakes of, 63.
 Westphalia, 211.
 Wetter, L., 51.
 Wexford, 69.
 Whernside, M., 64.
 Whitehaven, 57.
 White or Arctic Sea, 22. 47. 49. 67. 93. 94. 99.
 White Mountain, 81. 99.
 White River, 89. 238.
 Wick, 64.
 Wicklow, 60. 71.
 Wicklow mountains, 71.
 Wiesel, or Vistula, R., 34. 129.
 Wigan, 58.

- Wight, Isle of, 71. 189. 194.
 Wigton, 66.
 William the Conqueror defeats Harold, 61.
 William III. defeats James II., 70.
 Wiltshire, 61. 189.
 Wilna, or Vilna, 48.
 Winchester, 61.
 Windermere, L., 63.
 Winds, phenomena of the, 12, 13.
 trade, affect the earth's temperature, 12.
 rates at which they travel, 12, 13.
 Windsor, 61, 62.
 Winnipeg, L., 99.
 Wirttemberg, 25. 30. 32. 113, *et seq.*
 extent of, 32. 113.
 population of, 32. 113.
 productions of, 32.
 Wisconsin, state of, 95.
 Witepsk, 49.
 Witikind, his kingdom of Angria, 211.
 Witsand, *Portus Itius*, 188. 208.
 Wolga, R., 48. 121. 220.
 Wolverhampton, 58.
 Woolwich, 60.
 Worcester, 59. 62.
 Worcestershire, 59.
 World, how divided, 21.
 New, 21. 93.
 Old, 21.
 divisions of the, known to the ancients, 155.
 Worms, city of, 209.
 Wrekin, M., 64. 132.
 Wurtzburg, city of, 31.
 Wye, R., 62, 63.
 Xanthus, *Ehenside*, 275.
 courage and despair of its inhabitants, 275.
 Xanthus, R., 268. 275.
 Xenophon, actions and writings of, 146. 246. 267. 300. 302.
 on Mount Teches, 267.
 Xerxes, his bridge over the Hellespont, 249.
 his fleet wrecked at the promontory of Sepias 241.
 defeat of his fleet at Mount Mycale, 272.
 Xerxes, his canal across the isthmus or neck of M. Athos, 246.
 resisted by Leonidas at Thermopylæ, 237.
 Xingu, R., 123.
 Yabary, R., 126.
 Yangtse Kiang, R., 80. 120.
 Yapura, R., 124.
 Yarkand, 79.
 R., 127.
 Yarmouth, 60.
 Yeh, 74.
 Yellow river, 80. 121.
 sea, 74. 80. 121.
 Yemen, or Arabia Felix, 297.
 Yenisei, R., 81. 120.
 Yermak, battle of, 295.
 Yonne, R., 27.
 York, city of, 57.
 Yorkshire, population of, 57.
 ancient tribes in, 190.
 York, New, 95. 97. 118.
 Young, Sir William, his memoir on the ruins of the temple of Ammon, 322, *n.*
 Yssel, R., 29.
 Yucatan, province, 96, 97. 101.
 Yvica, I., 24. 201.
 Zab, R., 301.
 Zabata, or *Zabus*, 301.
 Zabus, or Lycus, R., 301.
 Zacatecas, 97.
 Zacynthus, *Zante*, 255.
 Zadracarta, 307.
 Zaire, or Congo river, 90.
 Zama, battle of, 317, 318.
 Zambezi, R., 90.
 Zamora, 44.
 Zancle, 182.
 Zanguebar, coast of, 88. 329.
 Zante, 24. 255.
 Zarang, the ancient Prophthasia, 307.
 Zarangæ, or Drangæ, 307.
 Zarephath, 287.
 Zariaspa Bactra, *Balk*, 308.
 Zarrah, lake or sea of, 126.
 Zealand, island of, 23. 52.
 New, 110.
 Zebulon, tribe of, 289.
 Zeiton, town and gulf, 240.
 Zele, 266.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Zelea, 269.
 Zembla, Nova, I., 24.
 Zeno, the Stoic philosopher, his
 birthplace, 258.
 Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, and
 wife of Odenatus, 286.
 Zephyrium, 181.
 the Locri Epi-Zephyrii,
 181.
 Zethus and Calais, 255.
 Zeugitana, 317.
 Zeugma, pass of, 285. 300.</p> | <p>Zeuxis, Grecian painter, 180, 181, π.
 Zia, I., 253.
 Zinghis Khan, 79.
 Zoan, 325.
 Zones, etymology, 3.
 torrid and frigid, 3.
 Zoph, 302.
 Zorata, M., 107. 130.
 Zurich, city of, 37. 209.
 Zuyder Zee, how formed, 211.
 the Vlie, one channel
 of the 211.</p> |
|---|---|

THE END.

APPROVED GEOGRAPHICAL WORKS.

^{I.}
An **ATLAS** of **MODERN GEOGRAPHY**, comprising Twenty-eight full-coloured Maps, and a complete Index of all the Names, referred to their Latitude and Longitude. By **SAMUEL BUTLER, D.D.**, late Lord Bishop of Lichfield, and formerly Head Master of Shrewsbury School; Author of "Modern and Ancient Geography for the use of Schools." An entirely New Edition (1851), re-engraved, enlarged, and greatly improved; with Corrections from the Government Surveys, and the most recent sources of information. Edited by the Author's Son, the Rev. **THOMAS BUTLER**, Rector of Langar. Royal 8vo. 12s. half-bound.

. Each Map may be had separately, price 3d. plain; 4½d. coloured.

^{II.}
An **ATLAS** of **ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY**, comprising Twenty-three full-coloured Maps, and a complete Index of all the Names, referred to their Latitude and Longitude. By **SAMUEL BUTLER, D.D.**, late Lord Bishop of Lichfield, and formerly Head Master of Shrewsbury School. An entirely New Edition (1851), re-engraved, enlarged, and greatly improved; with Corrections from the new French Survey of the Morea, Sprüner's large Atlas Antiquus, and the Works of Dr. Robinson, Col. Chesney, Sir W. Gell, Layard, and Kiepert. Edited by the Author's Son, the Rev. **THOMAS BUTLER**. Royal 8vo. 12s. half-bound.

^{III.}
A general **ATLAS** of **MODERN and ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY**, comprising Fifty-one full-coloured Maps, and complete Indexes of all the Names, referred to their Latitude and Longitude. By **SAMUEL BUTLER, D.D.**, late Lord Bishop of Lichfield, and formerly Head Master of Shrewsbury School. An entirely New Edition (1851), re-engraved, enlarged, and greatly improved; with several additional Maps, and very copious Corrections, in both the Ancient and Modern Divisions, from all the most recent sources of authentic information. Edited by the Author's Son, the Rev. **THOMAS BUTLER**. Royal 4to. 24s. half-bound.

^{IV.}
Bishop **BUTLER'S OUTLINE GEOGRAPHICAL COPY-BOOKS**. New Editions (1851) of the Two Collections of Map Projections or Outline Maps, altered to correspond with the new and improved Editions of Bishop Butler's Ancient and Modern Atlas; the Ancient Copy-Book consisting of Twenty-three Outlines, and the Modern Copy-Book of Twenty-eight Outlines, intended to be filled up and coloured by the Pupils. Engraved by S. Hall. Oblong 4to. Price 4s. each collection, or 7s. 6d. together.

Each *Modern* Outline Map may be had separately, price 2d.

^{V.}
A **FIRST** or **ELEMENTARY ATLAS**, for the use of Schools. Containing Ten Maps, engraved by S. Hall. New Edition, corrected, Oblong 4to. 1s. 6d. coloured.—Each Map may be had separately, price 2d.

^{VI.}
QUESTIONS adapted to **S. HALL'S FIRST** or **ELEMENTARY ATLAS**, for the use of Schools. Compiled by **THOMAS BOWMAN, B.A.**, late Head Master of the Cheltenham New Proprietary School. 12mo. 2s.

Approved Geographical Works.

VII.

MAP PROJECTIONS adapted to **S. HALL'S FIRST or ELEMENTARY ATLAS**, for the use of Schools. Intended to be filled up and coloured by the Pupils. Engraved by S. HALL. Oblong 4to. Price 1s.—Each Map Projection may be had separately, price 1d.

VIII.

S. HALL'S FIRST GEOGRAPHICAL COPY-BOOK; or **OUTLINE MAPS**; being a Series of Outline Maps adapted to "S. Hall's First or Elementary Atlas." Engraved by S. HALL. Containing the Coast Line, to be filled up and coloured by the Pupils; and intended as an Introduction to the Map Projections adapted to S. Hall's Elementary Atlas. Oblong 4to. Price 1s.—Each Outline Map may be had separately, price 1d.

IX.

GOLDSMITH'S GRAMMAR of general **GEOGRAPHY**, for the use of Schools and Young Persons; an entirely New Edition (1851), carefully corrected to the present time, enlarged and improved; containing all the most recent discoveries in Astronomy and Physical Geography, adapted to the requirements of Modern Education; with the Physical Geography of each of the great Continents and of the Globe incorporated: a new set of Twelve Maps and many Diagrams, including a large coloured *Physical Map* of the World; and an entirely new Series of Illustrative Plates. Edited by **EDWARD HUGHES**, F.R.G.S., Head Master of the Royal Naval Lower School, Greenwich Hospital. Printed on larger paper, in fcp. 8vo. price 3s. 6d. bound.

X.

Mr. EDWARD HUGHES'S New School **PHYSICAL ATLAS**. A New School Atlas of Physical, Political, and Commercial Geography. With Descriptive Letter-press. By **EDWARD HUGHES**, F.R.G.S., Head Master of the Royal Naval Lower School, Greenwich Hospital. In One Volume, medium 8vo. [*Preparing for publication.*]

XI.

SIDNEY HALL'S new **GENERAL** large **LIBRARY ATLAS**, of Fifty-three Maps (size 20 inches by 16 inches), with the Division and Boundaries carefully coloured, and an Alphabetical Index of all the Names contained in the Maps, with their Latitude and Longitude. An entirely New Edition, corrected throughout from the best and most recent Authorities, with all the Railways laid down, and many of the Maps re-drawn and re-engraved. Colombier 4to. 5l. 5s. half-bound.

XII.

THE GEOGRAPHY of **PALESTINE** or the **HOLY LAND**, including Phœnicia and Philistia; with a description of the Towns and Places in Asia Minor visited by the Apostles. Especially adapted to the purposes of Tuition; with Questions for Examination appended to each section, and Introductory Remarks on the Method of Teaching Geography. By **W. M. LEON**, Head Master of the Model School and Master of Method, Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, late Master of the Model School, Battersea. New Edition. 12mo. with Map, 1s. 6d. cloth.

XIII.

A new **DICTIONARY** of **GEOGRAPHY**, Descriptive, Physical, Statistical, and Historical: forming a complete General Gazetteer of the World. By **A. KEITH JOHNSTON**, F.R.S.E., F.R.S., F.G.S. Geographer at Edinburgh in Ordinary to Her Majesty. In One very large Volume of 1,440 pages, comprising nearly 50,000 Names of Places. 8vo. 36s. cloth; half-russia, 41s.

LONDON: LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMANS.

NEW WORKS IN MISCELLANEOUS & GENERAL LITERATURE,

PUBLISHED BY
MESSRS. LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMANS,
PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Classified Index.

Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

	Pages.
Bayldon On valuing Rents, &c.	3
Crocker's Land-Surveying	7
Johnson's Farmer's Encyclopedia	14
London's Agriculture	17
" Self-Instruction	17
" Lady's Country Companion	17
Low's Elements of Agriculture	18
" On Landed Property	18
" On the Domesticated Animals	18
Thomson On Fattening Cattle	30

Arts and Manufactures.

Baker's Railway Engineering	3
Ball on Manufacture of Tea	3
Bourn's Catechism of the Steam Engine	4
Brande's Dictionary of Science, &c.	5
Budge's Miner's Guide	5
Cresy's Civil Engineering	7
D'Agincourt's History of Art	23
Dresden Gallery	8
Eastlake On Oil Painting	8
Evans's Sugar-Planter's Manual	9
Ferguson On Architecture, &c.	9
Gwilt's Encyclop. of Architecture	10
Hay-on On Painting and Design	11
Holland's Manufactures in Metal	11
Humphreys' Illuminated Books	13
Jameson's Sacred and Legendary Art	13
London's Rural Architecture	18
Moseley's Engineering	17
Porter's Manufacture of Silk	16
" Porcelain and Glass	16
Scoffern On Sugar Manufacture	26
Steam Engine, by the Artisan Club	3
Twining On Painting	31
Ure's Dictionary of Arts, &c.	31

Biography.

Bell's Eminent British Poets	16
Collins's Life of Collins	6
Dunham's Early British Writers	16
" Lives of British Dramatists	16
Forster's Statesmen	16
Foss's English Judges	9
Gleig's Military Commanders	16
Grant's Memoir & Correspondence	10
Head's Memoirs of Cardinal Pacca	11
Humphreys's Black Prince	13
James's Foreign Statesmen	18
Kindersley's De Bayard	14
Leslie's Life of Constable	16
Mauder's Biographical Treasury	20
Roscoe's British Lawyers	16
Russell's Bedford Correspondence	4
Shelley's Literary Men of Italy, &c.	16
" French Writers	16
Southey's British Admirals	16
" Life of Wesley	29
" Life and Correspondence	29
Stephen's Ecclesiastical Biography	29
Taylor's Loyola	30
Townsend's Eminent Judges	31
Waterton's Autobiography & Essays	31

Books of General Utility

Acton's Cookery	3
Black's Treatise on Brewing	4
Cabinet Lawyer	4
Donovan's Domestic Economy	16
Hints on Etiquette	11
Hudson's Executor's Guide	12
" On Making Wills	12

London's Self-Instruction	17
" Lady's Companion	17
" Amateur Gardener	20
Mauder's Treasury of Knowledge	20
" Biographical Treasury	20
" Scientific Treasury	20
" Treasury of History	20
" Natural History	26
Parkes's Domestic Duties	23
Pocket and the Stud	16
Pycroft's English Reading	24
" Collegian's Guide	24
Reader's Time Tables	24
Reece's Medical Guide	25
Rich's Comp. to Latin Dictionary	25
Riddle's Latin Dictionary	25
Robinson's Curing, Pickling, &c.	25
" British Wines	25
Rowton's Debater	26
Short Whist	27
Thomson On the Sick Room	30
Thomson's Interest Tables	30
Webster's Domestic Economy	32

Botany and Gardening.

Ball On the Cultivation of Tea	3
Calcott's Scripture Herbal	5
Conversations on Botany	6
Evans's Sugar-Planter's Manual	9
Henslow's Botany	16
Hoare On Cultivation of the Vine	11
" On the Roots of Vines	11
Hooker's British Flora	11
" Guide to Kew Gardens	11
Lindley's Theory of Horticulture	18
" Introduction to Botany	18
" Synopsis of British Flora	16
London's Hortus Britannicus	18
" Lignosis Londinensis	18
" Amateur Gardener	17
" Master's Instruction	17
" Trees and Shrubs	17
" Gardening	17
" Plants	17
Rivers's Rose Amateur's Guide	25
Rogers's Vegetable Cultivator	26
Schleiden's Botany, by Lankaster	26

Chronology.

Allen On Prerogative	3
Blair's Chronological Tables	4
Bunsen's Ancient Egypt	6
Nicolas's Chronology of History	16

Commerce & Mercantile Affairs.

Banfield and Wald's Statistics	3
Gilbart's Treatise on Banking	9
Gray's Tables of Life Contingencies	10
Lorimer's Letters to a Young Mariner	17
McCulloch's Commerce & Navigation	18
Reader's Time Tables	24
Steel's Shipmaster's Assistant	29
Thomson's Interest Tables	30
Walford's Customs' Laws	31

Geography and Atlases.

Butler's Geography and Atlases	5
De Straszlecki's New South Wales	7
Erman's Travels through Siberia	8
Forster's Geography of Arabia	9
Hall's Large Library Atlas	10
Johnston's General Gazetteer	14
McCulloch's Geographical Dictionary	18
Mitchell's Australian Expedition	21
Murray's Encyclop. of Geography	22

History and Criticism.

Bell's History of Russia	16
Blair's Chron. and Histor. Tables	4
Bloomfield's Edition of Thucydides	4
Bunsen's Ancient Egypt	5
Coud's Memorandum	6
Cooley's History of Discovery	16
Conybeare and Howson's St. Paul	6
Crowe's History of France	16
De Sismondi's Fall of Roman Empire	16
" Italian Republics	16
Dunham's Spain and Portugal	16
" Middle Ages	16
" German Empire	16
" Denmark, Sweden, &c.	16
" Poland	16
Dunlop's History of Fiction	8
Eastlake's History of Oil Painting	8
Eccleston's English Antiquities	8
Fergus's United States	8
Ferguson On Art	9
Foss's English Judges	19
Forster's European Literature	19
Gibbon's Roman Empire	19
Grant's Memoir & Correspondence	10
Grattan's Netherlands	16
Harrison On the English Language	10
Haydon On Painting and Design	11
Head's Memoirs of Cardinal Pacca	11
Humphreys's Black Prince	13
Jeffrey's (Lord) Contributions	14
Keightley's Outlines of History	16
Kemble's Anglo-Saxons	14
Macaulay's Crit. and Hist. Essays	16
" History of England	16
Mackintosh's Miscellaneous Works	18
" History of England	18
McCulloch's Geographical Dictionary	18
Mauder's Treasury of History	20
Merville's History of Rome	20
Muir's Church History	20
Moor's History of Ireland	16
Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History	22
Mure's Ancient Greece	22
Nicolas's Chronology of History	16
Passages from Modern History	28
Ranke's History of the Reformation	24
Rich's Comp. to Latin Dictionary	25
Riddle's Latin Dictionary	25
Rogers's Essays from the Edinburgh Review	25
Rome, History of	16
Russell's Bedford Correspondence	4
Scott's History of Scotland	16
Smith's St. Paul	26
" (S.) Lects. on Moral Philo-	26
" sophy	26
Souney's Latin Church	28
Southey's The Doctor, &c.	28
Steubing's History of the Church	16
" History of Reformation	16
Stephens's Church of Scotland	29
" (Sir J.) Essays	29
Switzerland, History of	16
Sydney Smith's Works	28
Taylor's Loyola	30
Thirlwall's History of Greece	30
Tooke's History of Prices	30
Townsend's State Trials	31
Twining's Philosophy of Painting	31
Zumpt's Latin Grammar	32

Juvenile Books.

Amy Herbert	26
Earle's Daughter (The)	26
Gertrude	26
Howitt's Boy's Country Book	13
" (Mary) Children's Year	13
Lancton Parsonage	26
Mrs. Marcet's Conversations	19
Margaret Perovai	26
Murray's Masterman Ready	19
" Mission	19
" Settlers in Canada	19
" Privater's Man	19
Osborne's Oceanus	22
Passages from Modern History	28
Pycroft's English Reading	24

<i>Medicine.</i>	
	<i>Pages.</i>
Bell's Hints to Mothers -	5
" Management of Children -	5
Cooland's Dictionary of Medicine -	7
Elliotson's Human Physiology -	8
Latham On Diseases of the Heart -	15
Moore On Health, Disease, & Remedy -	21
Pereira On Food and Diet -	24
Reece's Medical Guide -	25
Thomson On Food -	30

<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
Allen On Prerogative -	3
Blakey's Philosophy of Mind -	4
Coad's Memorandum -	6
Colton's Lacon -	6
De Morgan On Probabilities -	16
De Strazlecki's New South Wales -	7
Dresden Gallery -	8
Danlop's History of Fiction -	8
Graham's English -	9
Grant's Letters from the Mountains -	11
Hooker's New Guide -	10
Howitt's Rural Life of England -	12
" Visits to Remarkable Places -	12
" Domestic Life of Germany -	12
Jeffrey's (Lord) Contributions -	14
Kay On Education, &c., in Europe -	14
Loudon's Lady's Country Comp. -	17
Macaulay's Crit. and Hist. Essays -	18
Macintosh's Miscellaneous Works -	18
Maitland's Church in the Catacombs -	26
Necker De Saussure On Education -	23
Pascal's Works, by Pearce -	23 & 24
Plunkett On the British Navy -	24
Pycroft's Collegian's Guide -	24
" English Reading -	24
Rich's Comp. to Latin Dictionary -	25
Richter's Levana -	25
Riddle's Latin Dictionaries -	25
Rowton's Debater -	26
Seward's Narrative of his Shipwreck -	26
Sir Roger de Coverley -	27
Smith's (Rev. Sydney) Works -	27
Southey's Common place Book -	28
" The Doctor, &c. -	28
Stephen's Essays -	29
Stow's Training System -	29
Thomson On Food -	30
Townsend's State Trials -	31
Walker's Chess Studies -	31
Zumpt's Latin Grammar -	32

<i>Natural History.</i>	
Catlow's Popular Conchology -	5
Doubleday's Butterflies and Moths -	7
Ephemeræ and Young On the Salmon -	8
Gray and Mitchell's Birds -	10
Kirby and Spence's Entomology -	15
Lee's Taxidermy -	15
" Elements of Natural History -	15
Mauder's Natural History -	20
Stephens's British Beetles -	20
Swainson On Study of Natural Hist. -	16
" Animals -	16
" Taxidermy -	16
" Quadrupeds -	16
" Birds -	16
" Animals in Menageries -	16
" Fish, Amphibis, &c. -	16
" Insects -	16
" Malacology -	16
" Habits and Instincts -	16
Turton's Shells of the British Islands -	31
Waterson's Essays on Natural Hist. -	32
Westwood's Classification of Insects -	32
Youatt's The Dog -	32
" The Horse -	32

<i>Novels and Works of Fiction.</i>	
Danlop's History of Fiction -	8
Edwards's Village Notary -	8
Hall's Midsummer Eve -	10
Lady Willoughby's Diary -	32
Landon's Foundation of Arethusa -	32
Madame De Malgret -	19
Marryat's Masterman Ready -	19
" Settlers in Canada -	19
" Mission -	19
" Privateersman -	19
Sinclair's Sir Edward Graham -	27
Sir Roger de Coverley -	27
Sketches (The) -	27
Southey's The Doctor, &c. -	28
Twelve Years Ago -	31

<i>Encyclopedias & Dictionaries.</i>	
Blaine's Rural Sports -	4
Brande's Science, Literature, & Art -	5
Copland's Dictionary of Medicine -	7
Cressy's Civil Engineering -	7
Grell's Architecture -	10
Johnson's Farmer's Encyclopedia -	10
Johnston's Geographical Dictionary -	14
Loudon's Agriculture -	17
" Rural Architecture -	17

Loudon's Gardening -	17
" Plants -	17
" Trees and Shrubs -	17
McCulloch's Geographical Dictionary -	18
" Dictionary of Commerce -	18
Murray's Encyclop. of Geography -	22
Ure's Dictionary of Arts, &c. -	31
Webster's Domestic Economy -	32

Poetry and the Drama.

Aikin's (Dr.) British Poets -	3
Flowers and their kindred Thoughts -	22
Fruits from Garden and Field -	22
Goldsmith's Poems illustrated -	22
Gray's Elegy, illuminated -	22
Hey's Moral of Flowers -	11
" Sylvan Musings -	11
Kent's Aletheia -	14
L. E. L.'s Poetical Works -	15
Linwood's Anthologia Ozoniensis -	16
Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome -	18
Mackay's English Lakes -	18
Montgomery's Poetical Works -	21
Moore's Poetical Works -	21
" Lalla Rookh -	21
" Irish Melodies -	21
" Songs and Ballads -	21
Shakespeare, by Bowdler -	27
Southey's Poetical Works -	28
" British Poets -	28
Swain's English Melodies -	29
Taylor's Virgin Widow -	29
Thomson's Seasons illustrated -	30
" edited by Dr. A. T. Thomson -	30

Political Economy & Statistics.

Randell and Wells's Statistics -	3
Gilbart's Treatise on Banking -	9
Gray's Tables of Life Contingencies -	10
Kay On the Social Condition, &c., of Europe -	14
Land's Notes of a Traveller -	15
McCulloch's Geog. Statist. &c. Dict. -	18
" Dictionary of Commerce -	18
" Statistics of Gt. Britain -	19
" On Funding & Taxation -	19
Marcell's Political Economy -	19
Tooke's Histories of Prices -	30

Religious and Moral Works

Any Herbert -	26
Blakey On Christianity -	26
Bloomfield's Greek Testament -	4
" College and School do. -	4
" Lexicon to do. -	4
Book of Ruth (illuminated) -	13
Burder's Oriental Customs -	6
Burns's Christian Philosophy -	5
Callcott's Scripture Herbal -	6
Conybeare and Howson's St. Paul -	6
Cook's Edition of the Acts -	6
Cooper's Sermons -	6
Dale's Domestic Liturgy -	7
Dibdin's Sunday Library -	7
Discipline -	7
Earl's Daughter (The) -	26
Ecclesiastes, illuminated -	23
Englishman's Greek Concordance -	8
Englishman's Heb. & Chald. Concord. -	8
Edridge's Acts and Epistles -	8
Forster's Hist. Geography of Arabia -	9
Gertrude -	26
Hook's Lectures on Passion Week -	11
Horne's Introduction to Scriptures -	12
" Abridgment of ditto -	12
Howson's Sunday Evening -	12
Jameson's Sacred Legends -	14
" Monastic Legends -	13
Jebb's Translation of the Psalms -	14
Jeremy Taylor's Works -	14
Kip's Christmas in Rome -	14
" Conflicts of Christianity -	14
Laneton Parsonage -	16
Letters to My Unknown Friends -	15
" on Happiness -	15
Maitland's Church in the Catacombs -	26
" On Prophecy -	19
Margaret Percival -	26
Martine's Service (illuminated) -	23
Maxims of the Saviour -	13
Milner's Church History -	13
Miracles of Our Saviour -	13
Montgomery's God and Man -	21
Moore On the Use of the Body -	21
" " Soul and Body -	21
" " Man and his Motives -	21
Morell's Philosophy of Religion -	22
Morell's Ecclesiastical History -	22
Neale's Closing Scene -	22
Newman's (J. H.) Discourses -	22
Paley's Evidences, &c. by Potts -	22
Parables of Our Lord -	13
Parke's Domestic Duties -	23
Sandford's Parochialia -	23
Sermon on the Mount (The) -	23
Sinclair's Journey of Life -	27
" Bunness of Life -	27

Smith's (G.) Perilous Times -	28
" " Religion of Anc. Britain -	28
" " Sacred Annals -	27
" (Sydney) Sermons -	27
" " Moral Philosophy -	28
" (J. St. Paul) -	28
Seames' Latin Church -	28
Solomon's Song, illuminated -	23
Scotley's Life of Wesley -	29
Stephen's Church of Scotland -	29
Tate's History of St. Paul -	29
Taylor's Lady Mary -	29
" Margaret, or, the Pearl -	29
" " Loyola -	30
Thumb Bible (The) -	30
Tomline's Introduction to the Bible -	30
Turner's Sacred History -	31
Twelve Years Ago -	31
Walker's Elements Liturgica -	31
Willerforce's View of Christianity -	32
Wilson's Lands of the Bible -	32
Wisdom of Johnson's Rambler, &c. -	14
Woodcock's Scripture Lands -	32

Rural Sports.

Blaine's Dictionary of Sports -	4
Ephemeræ on Angling -	8
" " Book of the Salmon -	8
Hawker's Instructions to Sportsmen -	11
Loudon's Lady's Country Comp. -	17
Pocket and the Stud -	10
Practical Horsemanship -	10
Romald's Fly Fisher -	26
Stable Talk and Table Talk -	11
The Stud, for practical purposes -	10
Wheatley's Rod and Line -	32

The Sciences and Mathematics.

Baker's Railway Engineering -	3
Bourne's Catamys -	3
Brande's Dictionary of Science, &c. -	5
Brewster's Optics -	16
Conversations on Mineralogy -	6
Cressy's Civil Engineering -	7
De La Roche's Geology of Cornwall, &c. -	7
Donovan's Chemistry -	15
Parey On the Steam Engine -	9
Fosbrooke On the Ancient Arts, &c. -	19
Gower's Scientific Pictoriana -	15
Herschel's Natural Philosophy -	16
" Astronomy -	16
" Outlines of Astronomy -	16
Holland's Manufactures in Metal -	16
Humboldt's Aspects of Nature -	12
" Cosmos -	13
Hunt's Researches on Light -	14
Kane's Chemistry -	14
Kater and Gardner's Mechanics -	16
Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia -	16
" " Hydrostatics & Pneumatics -	16
" " and Walker's Electricity -	16
" Arithmetic -	16
" Geometry -	16
" Treatise on Heat -	16
Marcell's (Mrs.) Conversations -	16
Matteucci on Physical Phenomena -	20
Memoirs of the Geological Survey -	30
Moseley's Practical Mechanics -	23
" Engineering & Architecture -	23
Owen's Lectures on Comp. Anatomy -	33
Peschel's Elements of Physics -	34
Phillips's Fossils of Cornwall, &c. -	34
" Mineralogy, by Miller -	24
" Treatise on Geology -	16
Portlock's Geology of Londonderry -	24
Powell's Natural Philosophy -	16
Schleiden's Scientific Botany -	26
Steam Engine (The) -	9
Thomson's School Chemistry -	30

Travels.

Baxter's Impressions of Europe -	3
Borner's Algeria -	4
Chesney's Euphrates and Tigris -	6
Costello's North Wales -	7
Coulter's Pacific -	7
De Strazlecki's New South Wales -	8
Erman's Travels through Siberia -	9
Forester and Biddulph's Norway -	9
Head's Tour in Rome -	11
Humboldt's Aspects of Nature -	12
Kip's Holidays in Rome -	14
Laing's Notes of a Traveller -	14
Mackay's English Lakes -	18
Marryat's Borneo -	21
Mitchell's Australian Expedition -	21
Powell's New Zealand Expedition -	21
Seaward's Narrative -	26
Wilson's Travels in the Holy Land -	32
Woodcock's Scripture Lands -	32

Veterinary Medicine, &c.

Pocket and the Stud -	10
Practical Horsemanship -	10
Stable Talk and Table Talk -	10
Stud (The) -	10
Thomson On Fattening Cattle -	30
Youatt's The Dog -	32
" The Horse -	32

NEW WORKS AND NEW EDITIONS,

PUBLISHED BY

MESSRS. LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMANS,
PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

ACTON.—MODERN COOKERY,

In all its Branches, reduced to a System of Easy Practice. For the use of Private Families. In a Series of Receipts, all of which have been strictly tested, and are given with the most minute exactness. By ELIZA ACTON. New Edition: with Directions for Carving, and other Additions. Fcp. 8vo. with Plates and Woodcuts, 7s. 6d. cloth.

AIKIN.—SELECT WORKS OF THE BRITISH POETS,

From Ben Jonson to Beattie. With Biographical and Critical Prefaces by Dr. AIKIN. New Edition, with Supplement, by LUCY AIKIN; consisting of additional Selections from more recent Poets. 8vo. 18s. cloth.

ALLEN ON THE ROYAL PREROGATIVE.—AN INQUIRY

into the RISE and GROWTH of the ROYAL PREROGATIVE. By the late JOHN ALLEN, Master of Dulwich College. New Edition, with the Author's last Corrections: preceded by M. Bérenger's "Rapport" on the Work read before the Institute of France; an Article on the same from the EDINBURGH REVIEW; and a Biographical Notice of the Author. To which is added, An Inquiry into the Life and Character of King Eadwig, from the Author's MS. 8vo. 12s. cloth.

THE ARTISAN CLUB.—A TREATISE ON THE STEAM

ENGINE, in its Application to Mines, Mills, Steam Navigation, and Railways. By the Artisan Club. Edited by JOHN BOURNE, C.E. New Edition. With 30 Steel Plates and 249 Wood Engravings. 4to. 27s. cloth.

BAKER.—RAILWAY ENGINEERING;

Containing the most approved Methods of laying out Railway Curves, and of setting out the Cuttings, Embankments, and Tunnels of Railways: with a General and two Auxiliary Tables, for the Calculation of Earthworks of Railways, Canals, &c. Also, the Investigation of the Formula for the Superelevation of the exterior Rail in Curves. By T. BAKER, Surveyor and Civil Engineer. 8vo. 5s. cloth.

BALL.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE CULTIVATION AND MANU-

FACTURE of TEA in CHINA: derived from Personal Observation during an Official Residence in that Country of upwards of Twenty years; and illustrated by the best Authorities, Chinese as well as European. With some Remarks on the Experiments now making for the Introduction of the Culture of the Tea Tree in other parts of the World. By S. BALL, Esq., late Inspector of Teas to the East India Company in China. 8vo. with Plates and Woodcuts, 14s. cloth.

BANFIELD AND WELD.—THE STATISTICAL COMPANION

for 1850; exhibiting the most interesting Facts in Moral and Intellectual, Vital, Economical, and Political Statistics, at home and abroad. Compiled from Official and other authentic Sources, by T. C. BANFIELD, Statistical Clerk to the Council of Education; and C. R. WELD, Assistant-Secretary to the Royal Society. New Edition (1850), corrected and extended to the Present Time. Fcp. 8vo. 5s. cloth.

BAXTER. - IMPRESSIONS OF CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN

EUROPE: being Notes of Successive Journeys in Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, and the Levant. By WILLIAM EDWARD BAXTER, Esq. 8vo. 12s. cloth.

BAYLDON. —ART OF VALUING RENTS AND TILLAGES,

And the Tenant's Right of Entering and Quitting Farms, explained by several Specimens of Valuations; and Remarks on the Cultivation pursued on Soils in different Situations. Adapted to the Use of Landlords, Land-Agents, Appraisers, Farmers, and Tenants. By J. S. BAYLDON. New Edition; corrected and revised by John Donaldson. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

BEDFORD CORRESPONDENCE.

CORRESPONDENCE of JOHN, FOURTH DUKE OF BEDFORD, selected from the Originals at Woburn Abbey (1742 to 1770). With Introductions by Lord JOHN RUSSELL. 3 vols. 8vo. with Portrait, 48s. cloth.

BLACK.—A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON BREWING,

Based on Chemical and Economical Principles: with Formulæ for Public Brewers, and Instructions for Private Families. By WILLIAM BLACK, Practical Brewer. New Edition, with considerable Additions. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

BLAINE.—AN ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF RURAL SPORTS;

Or, a complete Account, Historical, Practical, and Descriptive, of Hunting, Shooting, Fishing, Racing, and other Field Sports and Athletic Amusements of the present day. By DELABERE P. BLAINE, Esq. Author of "Canine Pathology," &c. Illustrated by nearly 600 Engravings on Wood, by R. Branston, from Drawings by Alken, T. Landseer, Dicks. &c. In One Large Volume, 8vo. [New and thoroughly revised Edition in the press.]

BLAIR'S CHRONOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL TABLES,

From the Creation to the present time: with Additions and Corrections from the most authentic Writers; including the Computation of St. Paul, as connecting the Period from the Exode to the Temple. Under the revision of Sir HENRY ELLIS, K.H., Principal Librarian of the British Museum. Imperial 8vo. 31s. 6d. half-bound in morocco.

BLAKEY.—HISTORY OF THE PHILOSOPHY OF MIND:

Embracing the Opinions of all Writers on Mental Science from the Earliest Period to the Present Time. By ROBERT BLAKEY, Esq., Author of "The Temporal Benefits of Christianity," &c. 4 vols. 8vo. 60s. cloth.

BLAKEY.—THE TEMPORAL BENEFITS OF CHRISTIANITY;

Exemplified in its Influence on the Social, Intellectual and Political Condition, of Mankind, from its First Promulgation to the Present Day. By ROBERT BLAKEY, Author of the "History of the Philosophy of Mind," &c. 8vo. 9s. cloth.

BLOOMFIELD.—HISTORY OF THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR.

By THUCYDIDES. A New Recension of the Text, with a carefully amended Punctuation; and copious NOTES, Critical, Philological, and Explanatory, principally original, partly selected and arranged from the best Expositors: accompanied by full Indexes, both of Greek Words and Phrases explained, and matters discussed in the Notes. Illustrated by Maps and Plans. By the Rev. S. T. BLOOMFIELD, D.D. F.S.A. 2 vols. 8vo. 38s. cloth.

BLOOMFIELD.—THE GREEK TESTAMENT:

With copious English Notes, Critical, Philological, and Explanatory. Especially formed for the use of advanced Students and Candidates for Holy Orders. By Rev. S. T. BLOOMFIELD, D.D. F.S.A. New Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. with a Map of Palestine, £2, cloth.

BLOOMFIELD.—COLLEGE & SCHOOL GREEK TESTAMENT:

With shorter English Notes, Critical, Philological, and Explanatory, formed for use in Colleges and the Public Schools. By the Rev. S. T. BLOOMFIELD, D.D. F.S.A. New Edition. greatly enlarged and improved. Fcp. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

BLOOMFIELD.—GREEK AND ENGLISH LEXICON TO THE

NEW TESTAMENT: especially adapted to the use of Colleges, and the Higher Classes in Public Schools; but also intended as a convenient Manual for Biblical Students in general. By Dr. BLOOMFIELD. New Edition, enlarged and improved. Fcp. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

BORRER.—NARRATIVE OF A CAMPAIGN WITH A FRENCH

COLUMN against the KABAILES of ALGERIA: with the Mission of M. Suchet to the Emir Abd-el-Kader, for an Exchange of Prisoners. By DAWSON BORRER, F.R.G.S. Membre Correspondant de la Société Orientale à Paris; Author of "A Journey from Naples to Jerusalem." Post 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

BOURNE.—A CATECHISM OF THE STEAM ENGINE,

Illustrative of the Scientific Principles upon which its Operation depends, and the Practical Details of its Structure, in its applications to Mines, Mills, Steam Navigation, and Railways: with various Suggestions of Improvement. By JOHN BOURNE, C.E., Editor of the Artisan Club's "Treatise on the Steam Engine." 3d Edit. revised and corrected. Fcp. 8vo. 6s. cloth.

BRANDE.—A DICTIONARY OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND ART; comprising the History, Description, and Scientific Principles of every Branch of Human Knowledge; with the Derivation and Definition of all the Terms in General Use. Edited by W. T. BRANDE, F.R.S.L. & E.; assisted by Dr. J. CAUVIN. In One Large Volume, 8vo. with Wood Engravings. *[New Edition, in the press.]*

BULL.—HINTS TO MOTHERS,

For the Management of Health during the Period of Pregnancy and in the Lying-in Room: with an Exposure of Popular Errors in connexion with those subjects, &c.; and Hints upon Nursing. By THOMAS BULL, M.D. New Edition, carefully revised and enlarged. Fcp. 8vo. 6s. cloth.

BULL.—THE MATERNAL MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN, in HEALTH and DISEASE. By T. BULL, M.D. Member of the Royal College of Physicians; formerly Physician-Accoucheur to the Finsbury Midwifery Institution, and Lecturer on Midwifery and on the Diseases of Women and Children. New Edition, carefully revised and enlarged. Fcp. 8vo. 5s. cloth.

BUDGE.—THE PRACTICAL MINER'S GUIDE.

Comprising a Set of Trigonometrical Tables adapted to all the purposes of Oblique or Diagonal, Vertical, Horizontal, and Traverse Dialling; with their application to the Dial, Exercise of Drifts, Lodes, Slides, Levelling, Inaccessible Distances, Heights, &c. By J. BUDGE. New Edition, considerably enlarged. 8vo. with Portrait of the Author, 12s. cloth.

BUNSEN.—EGYPT'S PLACE IN UNIVERSAL HISTORY:

An Historical Investigation, in Five Books. By CHRISTIAN C. J. BUNSEN, D.Ph. & D.C.L. Translated from the German, by C. H. COTTELL, Esq. M.A.—Vol. I. containing the First Book, or Sources and Primeval Facts of Egyptian History: with an Egyptian Grammar and Dictionary, and a complete List of Hieroglyphical Signs; an Appendix of Authorities, embracing the complete Text of Manetho and Eratosthenes, *Ægyptiaca* from Pliny, Strabo, &c.; and Plates representing the Egyptian Divinities. 8vo. with numerous illustrations, 28s. cloth.

BURDER.—ORIENTAL CUSTOMS,

Applied to the Illustration of the Sacred Scriptures. By Dr. SAMUEL BURDER. New Edition, with Additions. Fcp. 8vo. 8s. 6d. cloth.

BURNS. THE PRINCIPLES OF CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHY;

containing the Doctrines, Duties, Admonitions, and Consolations of the Christian Religion. By JOHN BURNS, M.D. F.R.S. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 6s. 6d. cloth.

BUTLER.—A SKETCH OF MODERN AND ANCIENT GEO-

GRAPHY, for the use of Schools. By SAMUEL BUTLER, D.D. late Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; and formerly Head Master of Shrewsbury School. New Edition, revised by the Author's Son. 8vo. 9s. boards.

BUTLER.—A GENERAL ATLAS OF MODERN AND ANCIENT

GEOGRAPHY. By the late Bishop BUTLER. Consisting of Forty-five coloured Maps, and Indices. New Edition, re-engraved; with corrections (in the Modern Maps) from the Government Surveys and other recent sources of information, and (in the Ancient Maps) from the most approved writers on Ancient Geography. 4to. 24s. half-bound.

Separately { The Ancient Atlas. 22 coloured Maps. 8vo. 12s. half-bound.
 { The Modern Atlas. 23 coloured Maps. 8vo. 12s. half-bound.

THE CABINET LAWYER:

A Popular Digest of the Laws of England, Civil and Criminal; with a Dictionary of Law Terms, Maxims, Statutes, and Judicial Antiquities; Correct Tables of Assessed Taxes, Stamp Duties, Excise Licenses, and Post-Horse Duties; Post-Office Regulations, and Prison Discipline. 15th Edition (1850), enlarged, and corrected throughout, with the Legal Decisions and Statutes to Michaelmas Term, 12 and 13 Victoria. Fcp. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

CALLCOTT.—A SCRIPTURE HERBAL.

With upwards of 120 Wood Engravings. By Lady CALLCOTT. Square crown 8vo. 25s. cloth.

CATLOW.—POPULAR CONCHOLOGY;

Or, the Shell Cabinet arranged: being an Introduction to the Modern System of Conchology; with a sketch of the Natural History of the Animals, an account of the Formation of the Shells, and a complete Descriptive List of the Families and Genera. By AGNES CATLOW. Fcp. 8vo. with 312 Woodcuts, 10s. 6d. cloth.

CHESNEY.—THE EXPEDITION FOR THE SURVEY OF

THE RIVERS EUPHRATES and TIGRIS, carried on by order of the British Government, in the Years 1835, 1836, and 1837. By Lieut.-Col. CHESNEY, R.A., F.R.S., Commander of the Expedition. Vols. I. and II. in royal 8vo. with a coloured Index Map and numerous Plates and Woodcuts, 63s. cloth.—Also, an **ATLAS** of Thirteen Maps and Charts of the Expedition, price £1. 11s. 6d. in case.

. The entire work will consist of four volumes, royal 8vo. embellished with Ninety-seven Plates, besides numerous Woodcut Illustrations, from Drawings chiefly made by Officers employed in the Surveys.

JOHN COAD'S MEMORANDUM.—A CONTEMPORARY AC-

COUNT OF THE SUFFERINGS of the REBELS sentenced to TRANSPORTATION by JUDGE JEFFERIES; being, A Memorandum of the Wonderful Providences of God to a poor unworthy Creature, during the time of the Duke of Monmouth's Rebellion, and to the Revolution in 1688. By JOHN COAD, one the Sufferers. Square fcp. 8vo. 4s. 6d. cloth.

COLLINS. — MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF WILLIAM

COLLINS, Esq. R.A. Including Selections from his Journals and Correspondence, Notices of many of his eminent Contemporaries, and a Description of his principal Works. By his Son, W. WILKIE COLLINS, Esq. Author of "Antonina." With Portrait after Linnell, and 2 Vignettes from Sketches by the Painter. 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s. cloth.

COLTON.—LACON; OR, MANY THINGS IN FEW WORDS.

By the Rev. C. C. COLTON. New Edition. 8vo. 12s. cloth.

CONYBEARE AND HOWSON.—THE LIFE AND EPISTLES

of SAINT PAUL; comprising a complete Biography of the Apostle, and a Paraphrastic Translation of his Epistles inserted in Chronological Order. Edited by the Rev. W. J. CONYBEARE, M.A. late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; and the Rev. J. S. HOWSON, M.A. late Principal of the Collegiate Institution, Liverpool. Vol. I. Part I. 4to., containing Thirteen Engravings on Steel, Seven Maps and Plans, and numerous Engravings on Wood, price 17s. boards.

. In course of publication in Parts, every alternate Month, price 2s. each; of which eight are now ready; to be completed in about twenty Parts.

"The design of this undertaking is to give a more life-like and animated picture of St. Paul than has heretofore been presented, by placing him in the midst of the circumstances by which he was actually surrounded, explaining the political and social position of the people he belonged to, exhibiting the character of Greek and Roman civilisation at the opening of his career, and shewing the various social gradations and influences with which he had to deal in the course of it. Many engravings accompany the work, having the same object in view. Maps retrace the course of his active and various wanderings, and landscapes shew us the principal places he visited. The general plan of the work is very complete, and up to this point ably executed. The division of labour assigns the translation of the epistles and speeches to Mr. Conybeare, and the narrative and descriptive portions of the book to Mr. Howson. When completed it will doubtless be the best existing account of the life, travels, and epistles of the great Apostle."

EXAMINER.

CONVERSATIONS ON BOTANY.

New Edition, improved. Fcp. 8vo. 22 Plates, 7s. 6d. cloth; with the plates coloured, 12s. cloth.

CONVERSATIONS ON MINERALOGY.

With Plates, engraved by Mr. and Mrs. Lowry, from Original Drawings. New Edition, enlarged. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. 14s. cloth.

COOK.—THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES:

With a Commentary, and Practical and Devotional Suggestions, for the Use of Readers and Students of the English Bible. By the Rev. F. C. COOK, M.A. one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Church Schools. Post 8vo. 8s. 6d. cloth.

"A very excellent edition of the Acts, with explanatory notes, religious reflections, and introductory matter; the critical exposition drawn from a great variety of sources; the more religious suggestions original. Mr. Cook's object is, first, to supply whatever information may be required by the English reader in order to understand the text; and secondly, to assist him in drawing practical inferences from the word that was given to make us 'wise unto salvation'; both of which purposes the book is well adapted to fulfil."

SPECTATOR.

COOPER.—PRACTICAL AND FAMILIAR SERMONS,

Designed for Parochial and Domestic Instruction. By the Rev. EDWARD COOPER. New Edit. 7 vols. 12mo. £1. 18s. boards.

COOPER'S DOCTRINAL SERMONS.

Sermons chiefly designed to elucidate some of the leading Doctrines of the Gospel. By the Rev. EDWARD COOPER. New Edition. 2 vols. 12mo. 10s. boards.

COPLAND.—A DICTIONARY OF PRACTICAL MEDICINE;

comprising General Pathology, the Nature and Treatment of Diseases, Morbid Structures, and the Disorders especially incidental to Climates, to Sex, and to the different Epochs of Life; with numerous approved Formulæ of the Medicines recommended. By JAMES COPLAND, M.D. Consulting Physician to Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, &c. &c. Vols. I. and II. 8vo. £3, cloth; and Parts X. to XIV. 4s. 6d. each, sewed.

COSTELLO.—THE FALLS, LAKES, AND MOUNTAINS

OF NORTH WALES; being a Pictorial Tour through the most interesting parts of the Country. By Miss LOUISA STUART COSTELLO. Illustrated with Views, from Original Sketches by D. H. McKewan, engraved on wood, and lithographed, by T. and E. Gilks. Square 8vo. with Map, 14s. cloth.

COULTER.—ADVENTURES IN THE PACIFIC:

With Observations on the Natural Productions, Manners, and Customs of the Natives of the various Islands; Remarks on the Missionaries, British and other Residents, &c. By JOHN COULTER, M.D. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

CRESY.—AN ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF CIVIL ENGINEERING,

Historical, Theoretical, and Practical. By EDWARD CRESY, F.S.A. C.E. Illustrated by upwards of Three Thousand Engravings on Wood, explanatory of the Principles, Machinery, and Constructions which come under the Direction of the Civil Engineer. One very large Volume 8vo. £3. 13s. 6d. cloth.

CROCKER'S ELEMENTS OF LAND SURVEYING.

New Edition, corrected throughout, and considerably improved and modernized, by T. G. BUNT, Land Surveyor. To which are added, TABLES OF SIX-FIGURE LOGARITHMS, &c., superintended by R. FARLEY, of the Nautical Almanac Establishment. Post 8vo. 12s. cloth.

. Mr. Farley's Tables of Six Figure Logarithms may be had separately, price 4s. 6d.

DALE.—THE DOMESTIC LITURGY AND FAMILY CHAP-

LAIN, in two Parts: the First Part being Church Services adapted for domestic use, with Prayers for every day of the week, selected exclusively from the Book of Common Prayer; Part II. comprising an appropriate Sermon for every Sunday in the year. By the Rev. THOMAS DALE, M.A., Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's Cathedral. 2d Edition, post 4to. 21s. cloth: or, bound by Hayday, 31s. 6d. calf lettered; £2. 10s. morocco.

Separately { THE FAMILY CHAPLAIN, plain, 12s. cloth.
THE DOMESTIC LITURGY, price 10s. 6d. cloth.

DE LA BECHE.—REPORT ON THE GEOLOGY OF CORN-

WALL, DEVON, and WEST SOMERSET. By HENRY T. DE LA BECHE, F.R.S. &c., Director of the Ordnance Geological Survey. Published by Order of the Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury. 8vo. with Maps, Woodcuts, and 12 large Plates, 14s. cloth.

DE STRZELECKI.—THE PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF

NEW SOUTH WALES and VAN DIEMAN'S LAND; accompanied by a Geological Map Sections, and Diagrams, and Figures of the Organic Remains. By P. E. DE STRZELECKI. 8vo. with coloured Map and numerous Plates, 24s. cloth.

DIBDIN.—THE SUNDAY LIBRARY:

Containing nearly One Hundred Sermons, by eminent Divines. With Notes, &c. by the Rev. T. F. DIBDIN, D.D. 6 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Six Portraits, 30s. cloth; or, £2. 12s. 6d. neatly half-bound in morocco, with gilt edges.

DISCIPLINE.

By the Authoress of "Letters to my Unknown Friends," "Twelve Years Ago," "Some Passages from Modern History," and "Letters on Happiness." 18mo. 2s. cloth.

DOUBLEDAY AND HEWITSON'S BUTTERFLIES.—THE

GENERA OF DIURNAL LEPIDOPTERA; comprising their Generic Characters—a Notice of the Habits and Transformations—and a Catalogue of the Species of each Genus. By EDWARD DOUBLEDAY, Esq. F.L.S. &c., late Assistant in the Zoological Department of the British Museum. Continued by J. O. WESTWOOD, Esq. Illustrated with 75 Coloured Plates, by W. C. HEWITSON, Esq. Author of "British Oology." Imperial 4to. uniform with Gray and Mitchell's "Genera of Birds."

. In course of publication in Monthly Parts, 5s. each. The publication, which has been suspended for a few months, in consequence of the death of Mr. Doubleday, is now resumed, and will be continued regularly until the completion of the work. 35 Parts are now published.

DRESDEN GALLERY.—THE MOST CELEBRATED PICTURES

of the ROYAL GALLERY at DRESDEN, drawn on Stone, from the Originals, by Franz Hanfstengl: with Descriptive and Biographical Notices, in French and German. Nos. I. to LVI. imperial folio, each containing 3 Plates, with Letter-press, price 20s. to Subscribers; to Non Subscribers, 30s. Single Plates, 12s. each.

. To be completed in 4 more numbers, price 20s. each, to Subscribers. Nos. LI. to LX. contain each *Four Plates* and Letterpress.

DUNLOP.—THE HISTORY OF FICTION:

Being a Critical Account of the most celebrated Prose Works of Fiction, from the earliest Greek Romances to the Novels of the Present Age. By JOHN DUNLOP, Esq. New Edition, complete in One Volume. 8vo. 15s. cloth.

EASTLAKE. — MATERIALS FOR A HISTORY OF OIL

PAINTING. By CHARLES LOCK EASTLAKE, Esq. R.A. F.R.S. F.S.A.; Secretary to the Royal Commission for Promoting the Fine Arts in connexion with the rebuilding of the Houses of Parliament, &c. 8vo. 16s. cloth.

. Vol. II. On the Italian Practice of Oil Painting, is *preparing for publication*.

ECCLESTON.—AN INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH ANTI-

QUITIES. Intended as a Companion to the History of England. By JAMES ECCLESTON, B.A. late Head Master of Sutton Coldfield Grammar School. 8vo. with numerous Engravings on Wood, 21s. cloth.

ELLIOTSON.—HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY:

With which is incorporated much of the elementary part of the "Institutiones Physiologicae" of J. F. Blumenbach, Professor in the University of Göttingen. By JOHN ELLIOTSON, M.D. Cantab. F.R.S. Fifth Edition. 8vo. with numerous Woodcuts, £2. 2s. cloth.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S GREEK CONCORDANCE OF THE

NEW TESTAMENT: being an Attempt at a Verbal Connexion between the Greek and the English Texts; including a Concordance to the Proper Names, with Indexes, Greek-English and English-Greek. New Edition, with a new Index. Royal 8vo. 42s. cloth.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S HEBREW AND CHALDEE CON-

CORDANCE of the OLD TESTAMENT; being an Attempt at a Verbal Connection between the Original and the English Translations: with Indexes, a List of the Proper Names and their occurrences, &c. 2 vols. royal 8vo. £3. 13s. 6d. cloth; large paper, £4. 14s. 6d.

EÖTVÖS.—THE VILLAGE NOTARY:

A Romance of Hungarian Life. Translated from the Hungarian of Baron Eötvös, by OTTO WENCKSTERN. With an Introduction, written expressly for the present Translation, by FRANCIS PULSZKY. 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d. boards

EPIHEMERA.—THE BOOK OF THE SALMON:

In Two Parts. Part I. The Theory, Principles, and Practice of Fly-Fishing for Salmon: with Lists of good Salmon Flies for every good River in the Empire; Part II. The Natural History of the Salmon, all its known Habits described, and the best way of artificially Breeding It explained. Usefully illustrated with numerous Coloured Engravings of Salmon Flies and Salmon Fry. By EPIHEMERA, Author of "A Hand-Book of Angling;" assisted by ANDREW YOUNG, of Invershin, Manager of the Duke of Sutherland's Salmon Fisheries. Fcp. 8vo. with coloured Plates, 14s. cloth.

EPIHEMERA.—A HAND-BOOK OF ANGLING:

Teaching Fly-fishing; Trolling, Bottom-fishing, Salmon-fishing; with the Natural History of River Fish, and the best modes of Catching them. By EPIHEMERA, of "Bell's Life in London." New Edition, enlarged. Fcp. 8vo. with numerous Woodcuts, 9s. cloth.

ERMAN.—TRAVELS IN SIBERIA:

including Excursions northwards, down the Obi, to the Polar Circle, and southwards to the Chinese Frontier. By ADOLPH ERMANN. Translated by W. D. COOLEY, Esq. Author of "The History of Maritime and Inland Discovery;" 2 vols. 8vo. with Map, 31s. 6d. cloth.

ETHERIDGE.—THE APOSTOLICAL ACTS AND EPISTLES,

From the Peschito, or Ancient Syriac. To which are added, the remaining Epistles, and the Book of Revelation, after a later Syrian Text. Translated, with Prolegomena and Indices, by J. W. ETHERIDGE, M.A. Doctor in Philosophy of the University of Heidelberg, and Member of the Asiatic Society of Paris. Royal 12mo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

EVANS.—THE SUGAR PLANTER'S MANUAL :

Being a Treatise on the Art of obtaining Sugar from the Sugar Cane. By W. J. EVANS, M.D.
8vo. 9s. cloth.

FAREY.—A TREATISE ON THE STEAM ENGINE,

Historical, Practical, and Descriptive. By JOHN FAREY, Engineer. 4to. with 25 Plates,
and numerous Woodcuts, £5. 5s. boards.

FERGUSON.—AN HISTORICAL INQUIRY INTO THE TRUE

PRINCIPLES OF BEAUTY IN ART, more especially with reference to ARCHITECTURE.
By JAMES FERGUSON, Esq.; Author of "An Essay on the Ancient Topography of
Jerusalem," "Picturesque Illustrations of Ancient Architecture in Hindostan," &c. With
5 Copperplates, a coloured Lithographic Engraving, and upwards of 100 Woodcuts. Imperial
8vo. 30s. cloth.

FORESTER AND BIDDULPH'S NORWAY.

Norway in 1848 and 1849: containing Rambles among the Fjelds and Fjords of the Central and
Western Districts; and including Remarks on its Political, Military, Ecclesiastical, and Social
Organisation. By THOMAS FORESTER, Esq. With Extracts from the Journals of Lieutenant
M. S. BIDDULPH, Royal Artillery. With a new coloured Map of Southern Norway, Wood
Engravings, and Ten tinted Lithographic Illustrations from Drawings made on the spot.
8vo. 18s. cloth.

"As a picture of that strange, romantic land, which stood unshaken, nay, we may say, unruffled, during the
revolutionary war of 1848, this work cannot be spoken of too highly, for it is graphic, truthful, and discriminating;
and whilst entirely free from every thing like pretension, is infinitely superior to the general run of books of travels.
.....In point of information, of literary ability and artistic skill, and liberality of sentiment, this is one of the most
valuable works we ever had the good fortune to peruse." ECCLÉSIOCRITIC REVIEW.

FORSTER.—THE HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF ARABIA ;

or, the Patriarchal Evidences of Revealed Religion. A Memoir, with illustrative Maps
and an Appendix, containing Translations, with an Alphabet and Glossary of the Ha-
myaritic Inscriptions recently discovered in Hadramaut. By the Rev. CHARLES FORSTER,
Author of "Mahometanism Unveiled." 2 vols. 8vo. 30s. cloth.

FOSS.—THE JUDGES OF ENGLAND :

with Sketches of their Lives, and Miscellaneous Notices connected with the Courts at West-
minster from the time of the Conquest. By EDWARD FOSS, F.S.A. of the Inner Temple.
Vols. I. and II. 8vo. 28s. cloth.

FOSTER.—A HANDBOOK OF MODERN EUROPEAN LITE-

RATURE: British, Danish, Dutch, French, German, Hungarian, Italian, Polish and Rus-
sian, Portuguese, Spanish, and Swedish. With a full Biographical and Chronological Index.
By Mrs. FOSTER. Fcp. 8vo. 8s. 6d. cloth.

. The object of this book is, not so much to give elaborate criticisms on the various writers
in the language to whose literature it is intended as a guide, as to direct the student to the
best writers in each, and to inform him on what subjects they have written.

GIBBON'S HISTORY OF THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE

ROMAN EMPIRE. A new Edition, complete in One Volume. With an Account of the Author's
Life and Writings, by ALEXANDER CHALMERS, Esq. F.A.S. 8vo. with Portrait, 18s. cloth.

. An Edition, in 8 vols. 8vo. 60s. boards.

GILBART.—A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON BANKING.

By JAMES WILLIAM GILBART, F.R.S. General Manager of the London and Westminster
Bank. 5th Edition, with Portrait of the Author, and View of the "London and Westminster
Bank," Lothbury. 2 vols. 8vo. 24s. cloth.

GOLDSMITH. — THE POETICAL WORKS OF OLIVER

GOLDSMITH. Illustrated by Wood Engravings, from Designs by Members of the Etching
Club. With a Biographical Memoir, and Notes on the Poems. Edited by BOLTON CORNEY,
Esq. Square crown 8vo. uniform with "Thomson's Seasons," 21s. cloth; or, bound in
morocco, by Hayday, £1. 16s.

GOWER.—THE SCIENTIFIC PHÆNOMENA OF DOMESTIC

LIFE, familiarly explained. By CHARLES FOOTE GOWER. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. with
Wood Engravings, 5s. cloth.

GRAHAM.—ENGLISH ; OR, THE ART OF COMPOSITION :

explained in a Series of Instructions and Examples. By G. F. GRAHAM. New Edition,
revised and improved. Fcp. 8vo. 6s. cloth.

GRANT.—LETTERS FROM THE MOUNTAINS.

Being the Correspondence with her Friends, between the years 1773 and 1803. By Mrs GRANT, of Laggan. New Edition. Edited, with Notes and Additions, by her son, J. P. GRANT, Esq. 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s. cloth.

GRANT.—MEMOIR AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THE

late Mrs. Grant, of Laggan, Author of "Letters from the Mountains," "Memoirs of an American Lady," &c. Edited by her Son, J. P. GRANT, Esq. New Edition. 3 vols. post 8vo. with Portrait, 31s. 6d. cloth.

GRAY.—TABLES AND FORMULÆ FOR THE COMPUTATION

of LIFE CONTINGENCIES; with copious Examples of Annuity, Assurance, and Friendly Society Calculations. By PETER GRAY, F.R.A.S. Associate of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and Ireland. Royal 8vo. 15s. cloth.

GRAY AND MITCHELL'S ORNITHOLOGY.—THE GENERA

Of BIRDS; comprising their Generic Characters, a Notice of the Habits of each Genus, and an extensive List of Species, referred to their several Genera. By GEORGE ROBERT GRAY, Acad. Imp. Georg. Florent. Soc. Corresp., Senior Assistant of the Natural History Department in the British Museum. Illustrated with 360 Plates (175 plain and 185 coloured), drawn on stone, by DAVID WILLIAM MITCHELL, B.A., F.L.S., Secretary to the Zoological Society of London, &c. 3 vols. imperial 8vo. £31. 10s. half-bound morocco, gilt tops.

GWILT.—AN ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF ARCHITECTURE;

Historical, Theoretical, and Practical. By JOSEPH GWILT, Esq. F.S.A. Illustrated with upwards of 1,000 Engravings on Wood, from Designs by J. S. GWILT. 8vo. 52s. 6d. cloth.

SIDNEY HALL'S NEW GENERAL LARGE LIBRARY ATLAS

OF FIFTY-THREE MAPS (size 20 in. by 16 in.), with the Divisions and Boundaries carefully coloured; and an Alphabetical Index of all the Names contained in the Maps, with their Latitude and Longitude. An entirely New Edition, corrected throughout from the best and most recent Authorities; with all the Railways laid down, and many of the Maps re-drawn and re-engraved. Colombier 4to. £5. 5s. half-bound in russia.

SIDNEY HALL'S RAILWAY MAP OF ENGLAND AND

WALES. Square fcp. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cloth.

. The Map of England and Wales, contained in "Sidney Hall's Large Railway Atlas" (size 20 in. by 16 in.) corrected and re-engraved, with all the Lines of Railway laid down, may be had separately, price 2s. 6d., coloured and mounted on folding canvas in a case, for the pocket.

HALL.—MIDSUMMER EVE:

A Fairy Tale of Love. By Mrs. S. C. HALL. With nearly 300 Wood Engravings from Designs by D. Maclise, C. Stanfield, T. Creswick, T. Landseer, and other eminent Artists. Square crown 8vo. 21s. cloth.

HARRISON.—ON THE RISE, PROGRESS, AND PRESENT

STRUCTURE of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE. By the Rev. M. HARRISON, M.A. late Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. Post 8vo. 8s. 6d. cloth.

HARRY HIEOVER.—PRACTICAL HORSEMANSHIP.

By HARRY HIEOVER, Author of "Stable Talk and Table Talk; or, Spectacles for Young Sportsmen." With 2 Plates, one representing "Going like Workmen;" the other, "Going like Muffs." Fcp. 8vo. 5s. half-bound.

"No better title could have been chosen for this capital little work..... The author teaches us how to become practical horsemen as private individuals. His teaching is unquestionably excellent, for it proceeds from long and varied experience; and knowing as much as we do of Harry Hieover, we do not think that there exists a man fitter than he is for the proper discharge of the task he has undertaken. The little book is written with clear and captivating simplicity; and, while it teaches practical horsemanship, it brings to its elucidation correlative matters equally amusing and instructive."

BELL'S LIFE IN LONDON.

HARRY HIEOVER.—THE STUD, FOR PRACTICAL PUR-

POSES AND PRACTICAL MEN: being a Guide to the Choice of a Horse for use more than for show. By HARRY HIEOVER, Author of "Stable Talk and Table Talk." With 2 Plates, one representing "A pretty good sort for most purposes;" the other, "'Rayther' a bad sort for any purpose." Fcp. 8vo. 5s. half-bound.

HARRY HIEOVER.—THE POCKET AND THE STUD;

Or, Practical Hints on the Management of the Stable. By HARRY HIEOVER, Author of "Stable Talk and Table Talk; or, Spectacles for Young Sportsmen." Fcp. 8vo. with Portrait of the Author on his favourite Horse "Harlequin," 5s. half-bound.

HARRY HIEOVER.—STABLE TALK AND TABLE TALK;
or, SPECTACLES for YOUNG SPORTSMEN. By HARRY HIEOVER. New Edition.
2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait, 24s. cloth.

HAWKER.—INSTRUCTIONS TO YOUNG SPORTSMEN
In all that relates to Guns and Shooting. By Lieut.-Col. P. HAWKER. New Edition,
corrected, enlarged, and improved; with Eighty-five Plates and Woodcuts by Adlard and
Branton, from Drawings by C. Varley, Dicke, &c. 8vo. 21s. cloth.

HAYDON.—LECTURES ON PAINTING AND DESIGN :
Delivered at the London Institution, the Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, to the University
of Oxford, &c. By B. R. HAYDON, Historical Painter. With Portraits of the Author and of
Sir David Wilkie, and Wood Engravings, from Designs by the Author. 2 vols. 8vo. 24s. cloth.

HEAD.—HISTORICAL MEMOIRS OF CARDINAL PACCA,
Prime Minister to Pius VII. Written by Himself. Translated from the Italian, by Sir GEORGE
HEAD, Author of "Rome : a Tour of Many Days." 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s. cloth.

SIR GEORGE HEAD.—ROME :
A Tour of Many Days. By Sir GEORGE HEAD. 3 vols. 8vo. 36s. cloth.

SIR JOHN HERSCHEL.—OUTLINES OF ASTRONOMY.
By Sir JOHN F. W. HERSCHEL, Bart. &c. &c. &c. New Edition; with Plates and Wood En-
gravings. 8vo. 18s. cloth.

MRS. HEY.—THE MORAL OF FLOWERS ;
Or, Thoughts gathered from the Field and the Garden. By Mrs. HEY. Being a New Edition
of "The Moral of Flowers ;" and consisting of Poetical Thoughts on Garden and Field
Flowers, accompanied by Drawings beautifully coloured after Nature. Square crown 8vo.
uniform in size with "Thomson's Seasons illustrated by the Etching Club," 21s. cloth.

MRS. HEY.—SYLVAN MUSINGS ;
Or, the Spirit of the Woods. By Mrs. HEY. Being a New Edition of the "Spirit of the
Woods;" and consisting of Poetical Thoughts on Forest Trees, accompanied by Drawings of
Blossoms and Foliage, beautifully coloured after Nature. Square crown 8vo. uniform in size
with "Thomson's Seasons illustrated by the Etching Club," 21s. cloth.

HINTS ON ETIQUETTE AND THE USAGES OF SOCIETY :
With a Glance at Bad Habits. By *Amyas*. "Manners make the man." New Edition,
revised (with additions) by a Lady of Rank. Fcp. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cloth.

HOARE.—A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE CULTIVATION
OF THE GRAPE VINE ON OPEN WALLS. By CLEMENT HOARE. New Edition. 8vo.
7s. 6d. cloth.

HOARE.—A DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF A NEW METHOD
of PLANTING and MANAGING the ROOTS of GRAPE VINES. By CLEMENT HOARE,
Author of "A Treatise on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine on Open Walls." 12mo. 5s. cloth.

HOOK.—THE LAST DAYS OF OUR LORD'S MINISTRY :
A Course of Lectures on the principal Events of Passion Week. By WALTER FARQUHAR
HOOK, D.D. Vicar of Leeds, Prebendary of Lincoln, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.
New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 6s. cloth.

HOOKE.—KEW GARDENS ;
Or, a Popular Guide to the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew. By Sir WILLIAM JACKSON
HOOKER, K.H. D.C.L. F.R.A. & L.S. &c. &c. Director. New Edition. 16mo. with numerous
Wood Engravings, 6d. sewed.

HOOKE AND ARNOTT.—THE BRITISH FLORA ;
Comprising the Phanogamous or Flowering Plants, and the Ferns. The Sixth Edition, with
Additions and Corrections, and numerous Figures illustrative of the Umbelliferous Plants,
the Composite Plants, the Grasses, and the Ferns. By Sir W. J. HOOKE, F.R.A. and L.S.
&c., and G. A. WALKER-ARNOTT, LL.D. F.L.S. and R.S. Ed. ; Regius Professor of Botany in
the University of Glasgow. In One very thick Volume, 12mo. with 12 Plates, price 14s. cloth ;
or with the Plates coloured, 21s. cloth.

HORNE.—AN INTRODUCTION TO THE CRITICAL STUDY

and KNOWLEDGE of the HOLY SCRIPTURES. By THOMAS HARTWELL HORNE, B.D. of St. John's College, Cambridge; Rector of the united Parishes of St. Edmund the King and Martyr, and St. Nicholas Acons, Lombard Street; Prebendary of St. Paul's. New Edition, revised and corrected. 5 vols. 8vo. with numerous Maps and Facsimiles of Biblical Manuscripts, 63s. cloth; or 25s. bound in calf.

HORNE.—A COMPENDIOUS INTRODUCTION TO THE

STUDY of the BIBLE. By THOMAS HARTWELL HORNE, B.D. of St. John's College, Cambridge. Being an Analysis of his "Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures." New Edition, corrected and enlarged. 12mo. with Maps and other Engravings, 9s. boards.

HOWITT.—THE CHILDREN'S YEAR.

By MARY HOWITT. With Four Illustrations, engraved by John Absolon, from Original Designs by ANNA MARY HOWITT. Square 16mo. 5s. cloth.

HOWITT.—THE BOY'S COUNTRY BOOK:

Being the real Life of a Country Boy, written by himself; exhibiting all the Amusements, Pleasures, and Pursuits of Children in the Country. Edited by WILLIAM HOWITT. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. with 40 Woodcuts, 6s. cloth.

HOWITT.—THE RURAL LIFE OF ENGLAND.

By WILLIAM HOWITT. New Edition, corrected and revised. Medium 8vo. with Engravings on wood, by Bewick and Williams, uniform with "Visits to Remarkable Places," 21s. cloth.

HOWITT.—VISITS TO REMARKABLE PLACES:

Old Halls, Battle-Fields, and Scenes illustrative of Striking Passages in English History and Poetry. By WILLIAM HOWITT. New Edition. Medium 8vo. with 40 Engravings on Wood, 21s. cloth.

SECOND SERIES, chiefly in the Counties of NORTHUMBERLAND and DURHAM, with a Stroll along the BORDER. Medium 8vo. with upwards of 40 Engravings on Wood, 21s. cloth.

HOWITT.—THE RURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE OF GERMANY:

With Characteristic Sketches of its Chief Cities and Scenery. Collected in a General Tour, and during a Residence in that Country. By WILLIAM HOWITT. Medium 8vo. with 50 Engravings on Wood, 21s. cloth.

HOWSON.—SUNDAY EVENING:

Twelve Short Sermons for Family Reading. 1. The Presence of Christ; 2. Inward and Outward Life; 3. The Threefold Warning; 4. Our Father's Business; 5. Spiritual Murder; 6. The Duty of Amiability; 7. Honesty and Candour; 8. St. Peter and Cornelius; 9. The Midnight Traveller; 10. St. Andrew; 11. The Grave of Lazarus; 12. The Resurrection of the Body. By the Rev. J. S. Howson, M.A. Principal of the Collegiate Institution, Liverpool, and Chaplain to the Duke of Sutherland. Fcp. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cloth.

HOWSON AND CONYBEARE.—THE LIFE AND EPISTLES

of SAINT PAUL. By the Rev. J. S. Howson, M.A., and the Rev. W. J. Conybeare, M.A. 2 vols. 4to. very copiously illustrated by W. H. Bartlett. [See page 6.]

HUDSON.—THE EXECUTOR'S GUIDE.

By J. C. Hudson, Esq. late of the Legacy Duty Office, London; Author of "Plain Directions for Making Wills," and "The Parent's Hand-book." New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 5s. cloth.

HUDSON.—PLAIN DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING WILLS

In Conformity with the Law, and particularly with reference to the Act 7 Will. 4 and 1 Vict. c. 26. To which is added, a clear Exposition of the Law relating to the distribution of Personal Estate in the case of Intestacy, with two Forms of Wills, and much useful information, &c. By J. C. Hudson, Esq. New Edition, corrected. Fcp. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cloth.

. These two works may be had in one volume, 7s. cloth.

HUMBOLDT.—ASPECTS OF NATURE,

in Different Lands and Different Climates; with Scientific Elucidations. By ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT. Translated, with the Author's sanction and co-operation, and at his express desire, by Mrs. SABINE. New Edition. 16mo. 6s. cloth: or in 2 vols. 3s. 6d. each, cloth; Half-a-Crown each, sewed.

BARON HUMBOLDT'S COSMOS;

Or, a Sketch of a Physical Description of the Universe. Translated, with the Author's sanction and co-operation, under the superintendence of Lieutenant-Colonel EDWARD SABINE, R.A. For. Sec. R.S. New Edition. Vols. I. and II. 16mo. Half-a-Crown each, sewed; 3s. 6d. each, cloth. Or in post 8vo. 12s. each, cloth.

HUMPHREYS.—A RECORD OF THE BLACK PRINCE;

being a Selection of such Passages in his Life as have been most quaintly and strikingly narrated by the Chroniclers of the Period. Embellished with highly-wrought Miniatures and Borderings, selected from various Illuminated MSS. referring to Events connected with English History. By HENRY NOEL HUMPHREYS. Post 8vo. in a richly carved and pierced binding, 21s.

HUMPHREYS.—THE BOOK OF RUTH.

From the Holy Scriptures. Embellished with brilliant coloured Borders, selected from some of the finest Illuminated MSS. in the British Museum, the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, the Soane Museum, &c.; and with highly-finished Miniatures. The Illuminations executed by HENRY NOEL HUMPHREYS. Square fcp. 8vo. in deeply embossed leather covers, 21s.

"It is beyond doubt the best specimen of this class of Art that the publishers have yet produced;—admirably adapted, as regards selection of subject, general taste, and gorgeousness of getting up, for presentation at the season which yet retains the good old custom of gift-making." ATHENÆUM.

HUMPHREYS.—MAXIMS AND PRECEPTS OF THE

SAVIOUR: Being a Selection of the most beautiful Christian Precepts contained in the Four Gospels; illustrated by a series of Illuminations of original character, founded on the Passages—"Behold the Fowls of the Air," &c., "Consider the Lilies of the Field," &c. The Illuminations executed by HENRY NOEL HUMPHREYS. Square fcp. 8vo. 21s. richly bound in stamped calf; or 30s. in morocco by Hayday.

HUMPHREYS.—THE MIRACLES OF OUR SAVIOUR.

With rich and appropriate Borders of original Design, a series of Illuminated Figures of the Apostles, from the Old Masters, six Illuminated Miniatures, and other embellishments. The Illuminations executed by HENRY NOEL HUMPHREYS. Square fcp. 8vo. in massive carved covers, 21s.; or bound in morocco by Hayday, 30s.

HUMPHREYS.—PARABLES OF OUR LORD,

Richly illuminated, with appropriate Borders, printed in Colours and in Black and Gold; with a Design from one of the early German Engravers. The Illuminations executed by HENRY NOEL HUMPHREYS. Square fcp. 8vo. 21s. in a massive carved binding; or 30s. bound in morocco by Hayday.

HUMPHREYS AND JONES.—THE ILLUMINATED BOOKS

OF THE MIDDLE AGES: A series of Fac-similes from the most beautiful MSS. of the Middle Ages, printed in Gold, Silver, and Colours by OWEN JONES; selected and described by HENRY NOEL HUMPHREYS. Elegantly bound in antique calf. Royal folio, £10. 10s.; imperial folio (large paper), £16. 16s.

"The gorgeous folio now lying before us is illuminated by means of chromolithography, an art which would have excited the astonishment and admiration of the earlier printers, and which Mr. Owen Jones has carried to the greatest perfection. We believe that the manufactures of England and France are indebted to his 'Alhambra' for many of their most beautiful patterns; and the illuminated books of the Saxons form an interesting contrast to the Moorish palaces of Grenada." THE TIMES, Jan. 31, 1860.

HUNT.—RESEARCHES ON LIGHT:

An Examination of all the Phenomena connected with the Chemical and Molecular Changes produced by the Influence of the Solar Rays; embracing all the known Photographic Processes, and new Discoveries in the Art. By ROBERT HUNT, Keeper of Mining Records, Museum of Economic Geology. 8vo. with Plate and Woodcuts, 10s. 6d. cloth.

MRS. JAMESON.—LEGENDS OF THE MONASTIC ORDERS,

As represented in the Fine Arts. Forming the Second Series of "Sacred and Legendary Art." In One Volume, square crown 8vo., illustrated with 11 Etchings by the Author, and 84 Woodcuts, 28s. cloth.

. To be followed by "Legends of the Madonna," by the same Author, similarly illustrated.

MRS. JAMESON.—SACRED AND LEGENDARY ART.

Or, Legends of the Saints and Martyrs. By MRS. JAMESON, author of "Legends of the Monastic Orders," "Characteristics of Women," &c. The Second Edition, complete in One Volume, with numerous Wood Engravings, and Sixteen Etchings by the Author, square crown 8vo. price 28s. cloth.

"To all who have seen or who contemplate seeing the early art of Italy, these volumes will be as necessary a handbook as any of Murray's. Even to those who visit only our own National Gallery, Mrs. Jameson's essay will be interesting, for it will give them a vast quantity of information they did not possess before, and which will add incalculably to the pleasure with which they will inspect the pictures of the Old Masters—often perfectly unintelligible without such an explanation of them as is here given."—*Critic.*

JEBB.—A LITERAL TRANSLATION OF THE BOOK OF

PSALMS; intended to illustrate their Poetical and Moral Structure. To which are added, Dissertations on the word "Selah," and on the Authorship, Order, Titles, and Poetical Features, of the Psalms. By the Rev. JOHN JEBB, A.M. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s. cloth.

JEFFREY.—CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE EDINBURGH

REVIEW. By FRANCIS JEFFREY, late One of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland 2d Edition. 3 vols. 8vo. 42s. cloth.

BISHOP JEREMY TAYLOR'S ENTIRE WORKS:

With the Life by Bishop HEBER Revised and corrected by the Rev. CHARLES PAGE EDEN, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. Vols. II. III. IV. V. VI. and VII. 8vo. 10s. 6d. each.

. In course of publication, in Ten Volumes, price Half-a-Guinea each.—Vol. I. (the last in order of publication) will contain Bishop Heber's Life of Jeremy Taylor, extended by the Editor.—Vol. VIII. is in the press.

JOHNSON.—THE FARMER'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA,

And Dictionary of Rural Affairs: embracing all the recent Discoveries in Agricultural Chemistry; adapted to the comprehension of unscientific readers. By CUTHBERT W. JOHNSON, Esq. F.R.S. Barrister-at-Law; Editor of the "Farmer's Almanack," &c. 8vo. with Wood Engravings, £2. 10s. cloth.

JOHNSON.—THE WISDOM OF THE RAMBLER, ADVENTURER, and IDLER, comprising a Selection of 110 of the best Essays.

By SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D. Fcp. 8vo. 7s. cloth.

JOHNSTON.—A NEW DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHY,

Descriptive, Physical, Statistical, and Historical: forming a complete General Gazetteer of the World. By ALEXANDER KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E. F.R.G.S. F.G.S.; Geographer at Edinburgh in Ordinary to Her Majesty; Author of "The Physical Atlas of Natural Phenomena." In One Large Volume, of 1,440 pages; comprising nearly Fifty Thousand Names of Places. 8vo. 36s. cloth.

SIR ROBERT KANE.—ELEMENTS OF CHEMISTRY.

Theoretical and Practical: including the most Recent Discoveries and Applications of the Science of Medicine and Pharmacy to Agriculture and to Manufactures. By Sir ROBERT KANE, M.D. M.R.I.A. 2d Edition, corrected and greatly enlarged; illustrated by 230 Wood Engravings. In One large Volume, 8vo. of about 1,100 pages, 28s. cloth.

KAY.—THE SOCIAL CONDITION AND EDUCATION OF

the PEOPLE in ENGLAND and EUROPE: shewing the Results of the Primary Schools and of the Division of Landed Property in Foreign Countries. By JOSEPH KAY, Esq. M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge: Barrister-at-Law; and late Travelling Bachelor of the University of Cambridge. 2 thick vols. post 8vo. 21s. cloth.

"Is a most valuable work, and affords a vast fund of important information on the subjects detailed in the title, and having reference not to England only but to Europe at large. The work is in fact an authentic history of education in the nineteenth century."

CHURCH AND STATE GAZETTE.

KEMBLE.—THE SAXONS IN ENGLAND:

a History of the English Commonwealth till the period of the Norman Conquest. By JOHN MITCHELL KEMBLE, M.A. F.C.P.S., &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 28s. cloth.

KENT.—ALETHEIA;

or, The Doom of Mythology. With other Poems. By WILLIAM CHARLES KENT. Fcp. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

KINDERSLEY.—THE VERY JOYOUS, PLEASANT, AND

REFRESHING HISTORY of the Feats, Exploits, Triumphs, and Achievements of the Good Knight, without Fear and without Reproach, the gentle LORD DE BAYARD. Set forth in English by EDWARD COCKBURN KINDERSLEY, Esq. With Ornamental Headings, and Frontispiece by E. H. Wehnert. Square post 8vo. 9s. 6d. cloth.

THE REV. DR. W. I. KIP.—THE EARLY CONFLICTS OF

CHRISTIANITY. Contents.—1. Judaism; 2. Grecian Philosophy; 3. The Licentious Spirit of the Age; 4. Barbarism; 5. The Pagan Mythology. By the Rev. WILLIAM INGRAHAM KIP, M.A. D.D. Fcp. 8vo. 5s. cloth.

THE REV. DR. W. I. KIP.—THE CHRISTMAS HOLYDAYS

in ROME. By the Rev. W. INGRAHAM KIP, M.A. D.D. Edited by the Rev. W. SEWELL, B.D. Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, Oxford. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 5s. cloth.

KIRBY & SPENCE.—AN INTRODUCTION TO ENTOMOLOGY;

Or, Elements of the Natural History of Insects: comprising an account of noxious and useful Insects, of their Metamorphoses, Food, Stratagems, Habitations, Societies, Motions, Noises, Hybernation, Instinct, &c. By W. KIRBY, M.A. F.R.S. & L.S. Rector of Barham; and W. SPENCE, Esq. F.R.S. & L.S. New Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. with Plates, 31s. 6d. cloth.

LAING.—OBSERVATIONS ON THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL STATE OF THE EUROPEAN PEOPLE in 1848 and 1849: being the Second Series of

"Notes of a Traveller." By SAMUEL LAING, Esq. Author of "A Journal of a Residence in Norway," "A Tour in Sweden," the Translation of "The Heimskringla," and of "Notes of a Traveller on the Social and Political State of France, Prussia, &c." 8vo. 14s. cloth.

"This is the Second Series of Mr. Laing's *Notes of a Traveller*, but referring more to home than to foreign parts than the first series did, and is, to our judgment, infinitely more important and deserving of the public consideration. The author is no common writer; none of the *sercum pecus* class. For right or for wrong, for truth or for error, he is an original thinker; one of the rarest characters among our multitudinous acquaintance, except a few in science, and very few in literature, the fine arts, or anything else. We recommend the volume to every reader in search of truth and accessible to the effects of strikingly novel treatment."

LITERARY GAZETTE.

LANDOR.—THE FOUNTAIN OF ARETHUSA.

By ROBERT EYRES LANDOR, M.A. Author of "The Fawn of Sertorius," "The Impious Feast," Tragedies, &c. 2 vols. post 8vo. 18s. cloth.

LATHAM.—ON DISEASES OF THE HEART.

Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine; comprising Diseases of the Heart. By P. M. LATHAM, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen; and late Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. New Edition. 2 vols. 12mo. 16s. cloth.

LEE.—ELEMENTS OF NATURAL HISTORY;

Or, First Principles of Zoology. For the use of Schools and Young Persons. Comprising the Principles of Classification interspersed with amusing and instructive original Accounts of the most remarkable Animals. By Mrs. R. LEE. New Edition, revised and enlarged, with numerous additional Woodcuts. Fcp. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

LEE.—TAXIDERMY;

Or, the Art of Collecting, Preparing, and Mounting Objects of Natural History. For the use of Museums and Travellers. By Mrs. R. LEE. New Edition, improved, with an account of a Visit to Walton Hall, and Mr. Waterton's Method of Preserving Animals. Fcp. 8vo. with Woodcuts, 7s. cloth.

L. E. L.—THE POETICAL WORKS OF LETITIA ELIZABETH

LONDON; comprising the IMPROVISATRICE, the VENETIAN BRACELET, the GOLDEN VIOLET, the TROUBADOUR, and other Poetical Remains. New Edition, uniform with Moore's "Ballads, Songs, and Sacred Songs;" with 2 Vignettes by Richard Doyle. 2 vols. 16mo. 10s. cloth; morocco, 21s. cloth.

. Also, an Edition, in 4 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Illustrations by Howard, &c. 28s. cloth; or £2. 4s. bound in morocco.

LESLIE.—MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF JOHN CONSTABLE,

Esq. R.A. Composed chiefly of his Letters. By C. R. LESLIE, Esq. R.A. New Edition, with further Extracts from his Correspondence. With two Portraits (one from a new Sketch by Mr. Leslie), and a Plate of "Spring," engraved by Lucas. Small 4to. 21s. cloth.

LETTERS ON HAPPINESS, ADDRESSED TO A FRIEND.

By the Authoress of "Letters to My Unknown Friends," "Twelve Years Ago, a Tale," "Some Passages from Modern History," and "Discipline." Fcp. 8vo. 6s. cloth.

LETTERS TO MY UNKNOWN FRIENDS.

By A LADY, Authoress of "Letters on Happiness," "Twelve Years Ago," "Discipline," and "Some Passages from Modern History." 3d Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 6s. cloth.

LINDLEY.—INTRODUCTION TO BOTANY:

By J. LINDLEY, Ph.D. F.R.S. L.S. &c. Professor of Botany in University College, London. New Edition, with Corrections and copious Additions. 2 vols. 8vo. with Six Plates and numerous Woodcuts, 24s. cloth.

LINDLEY.—A SYNOPSIS OF THE BRITISH FLORA,

Arranged according to the Natural Orders. By Professor JOHN LINDLEY, Ph.D., F.R.S., &c. New Edition, with numerous additions and corrections. 12mo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

LARDNER'S CABINET CYCLOPÆDIA;

Comprising a Series of Original Works on History, Biography, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Literature, the Sciences, Arts, and Manufactures. By BISHOP THIRLWALL, SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH, SIR JOHN HERSCHEL, SIR WALTER SCOTT, THOMAS MOORE, ROBERT SOUTHY, and other eminent Writers.

The Series, complete, in One Hundred and Thirty-three Volumes, £29. 18s. The works separately, 6s. per volume.

THE SERIES COMPRISES:—

- | | | | |
|---|--------------|---|---------------|
| 1. Bell's History of Russia | 3 vols. 18s. | 33. Lardner's Arithmetic | 1 vol. 6s. |
| 2. Bell's Lives of British Poets .. | 2 vols. 12s. | 34. Lardner's Geometry | 1 vol. 6s. |
| 3. Brewster's Treatise on Optics. 1 vol. | 6s. | 35. Lardner on Heat | 1 vol. 6s. |
| 4. Cooley's Maritime and Inland
Discovery | 3 vols. 18s. | 36. Lardner's Hydrostatics and
Pneumatics | 1 vol. 6s. |
| 5. Crowe's History of France | 3 vols. 18s. | 37. Lardner and Walker's Electri-
city and Magnetism | 2 vols. 12s. |
| 6. De Morgan On Probabilities. 1 vol. | 6s. | 38. Mackintosh, Wallace, and Bell's
History of England | 10 vols. 60s. |
| 7. De Sismondi's History of the
Italian Republics | 1 vol. 6s. | 39. Montgomery and Shelley's
Italian, Spanish, and Portu-
guese Authors | 3 vols. 18s. |
| 8. De Sismondi's Fall of the
Roman Empire | 2 vols. 12s. | 40. Moore's History of Ireland | 4 vols. 24s. |
| 9. Donovan's Chemistry | 1 vol. 6s. | 41. Nicolas's Chronology of His-
tory | 1 vol. 6s. |
| 10. Donovan's Domestic Economy 2 vols. | 12s. | 42. Phillips's Treatise on Geology. 2 vols. | 12s. |
| 11. Dunham's Spain and Portugal, 5 vols. | 30s. | 43. Powell's History of Natural
Philosophy | 1 vol. 6s. |
| 12. Dunham's History of Den-
mark, Sweden, and Norway. 3 vols. | 18s. | 44. Porter's Treatise on the Manu-
facture of Silk | 1 vol. 6s. |
| 13. Dunham's History of Poland. 1 vol. | 6s. | 45. Porter's Manufacture of Por-
celain and Glass | 1 vol. 6s. |
| 14. Dunham's Germanic Empire. 3 vols. | 18s. | 46. Roscoe's Lives of Brit. Lawyers 1 vol. | 6s. |
| 15. Dunham's Europe during the
Middle Ages | 4 vols. 24s. | 47. Scott's History of Scotland. 2 vols. | 12s. |
| 16. Dunham's British Dramatists, 2 vols. | 12s. | 48. Shelley's Lives of French Au-
thors | 2 vols. 12s. |
| 17. Dunham's Lives of Early Wri-
ters of Great Britain | 1 vol. 6s. | 49. Shuckard and Swainson's Treas-
ure on Insects | 1 vol. 6s. |
| 18. Fergus's History of the United
States | 2 vols. 12s. | 50. Southey's Lives of British Ad-
mirals | 5 vols. 30s. |
| 19. Fosbrooke's Grecian and Ro-
man Antiquities | 2 vols. 12s. | 51. Stebbing's History of the
Church | 2 vols. 12s. |
| 20. Forster's Lives of the States-
men of the Commonwealth. 5 vols. | 30s. | 52. Stebbing's History of the Re-
formation | 2 vols. 12s. |
| 21. Forster, Mackintosh, and Cour-
tenay's Lives of British
Statesmen | 7 vols. 42s. | 53. Swainson's Preliminary Dis-
course on Natural History .. | 1 vol. 6s. |
| 22. Gleig's Lives of Military Com-
manders | 3 vols. 18s. | 54. Swainson's Natural History and
Classification of Animals .. | 1 vol. 6s. |
| 23. Grattan's History of the Ne-
therlands | 1 vol. 6s. | 55. Swainson's Habits and In-
stincts of Animals | 1 vol. 6s. |
| 24. Henslow's Treatise on Botany 1 vol. | 6s. | 56. Swainson's Quadrupeds | 1 vol. 6s. |
| 25. Herschel's Astronomy | 1 vol. 6s. | 57. Swainson's Birds | 2 vols. 12s. |
| 26. Herschel's Preliminary Dis-
course on the Study of Natural
Philosophy | 1 vol. 6s. | 58. Swainson's Fish, Reptiles, &c. 2 vols. | 12s. |
| 27. History of Rome | 2 vols. 12s. | 59. Swainson's Shells and Shellfish 1 vol. | 6s. |
| 28. History of Switzerland | 1 vol. 6s. | 60. Swainson's Animals in Men-
ageries | 1 vol. 6s. |
| 29. Holland's Manufactures in
Metal | 3 vols. 18s. | 61. Swainson's Taxidermy and Bib-
liography | 1 vol. 6s. |
| 30. James's Lives of Foreign States-
men | 5 vols. 30s. | 62. Thirlwall's History of Greece 8 vols. | 48s. |
| 31. Kater & Lardner's Mechanics, 1 vol. | 6s. | | |
| 32. Keightley's Outlines of History 1 vol. | 6s. | | |

LINDLEY.—THE THEORY OF HORTICULTURE;

Or, an Attempt to explain the Principal Operations of Gardening upon Physiological Principles. By Professor JOHN LINDLEY, Ph.D. F.R.S. 8vo. with Woodcuts, 12s. cloth.

LINWOOD.—ANTHOLOGIA OXONIENSIS,

Sive Florilegium e lusibus poeticis diversorum Oxoniensium Græcis et Latinis decerptum. Curante GULIELMO LINWOOD, M.A. Ædis Christi Alummo. 8vo. 14s. cloth.

LORIMER.—LETTERS TO A YOUNG MASTER MARINER

On some Subjects connected with his Calling. By the late CHARLES LORIMER. New Edit.
Fcp. 8vo. 5s. 6d. cloth.

LOUDON.—THE AMATEUR GARDENER'S CALENDAR :

Being a Monthly Guide as to what should be avoided, as well as what should be done, in a Garden in each Month: with plain Rules *how to do* what is requisite; Directions for Laying Out and Planting Kitchen and Flower Gardens, Pleasure Grounds, and Shrubberies; and a short Account, in each Month, of the Quadrupeds, Birds, and Insects then most injurious to Gardens. By Mrs. Loudon. 16mo with Wood Engravings, 7s. 6d. cloth.

LOUDON.—THE LADY'S COUNTRY COMPANION ;

Or, How to Enjoy a Country Life Rationally. By Mrs. Loudon, Author of "Gardening for Ladies," &c. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. with Plate and Wood Engravings, 7s. 6d. cloth.

LOUDON'S SELF-INSTRUCTION FOR YOUNG GARDENERS,

Foresters, Bailiffs, Land Stewards, and Farmers; in Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geometry, Mensuration, Practical Trigonometry, Mechanics, Land-Surveying, Levelling, Planning and Mapping, Architectural Drawing, and Isometrical Projection and Perspective; with Examples shewing their applications to Horticulture and Agricultural Purposes. With a Portrait of Mr. Loudon, and a Memoir by Mrs. Loudon. 8vo. with Woodcuts, 7s. 6d. cloth.

LOUDON'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF GARDENING ;

Comprising the Theory and Practice of Horticulture, Floriculture, Arboriculture, and Landscape Gardening; including all the latest improvements; a General History of Gardening in all Countries; and a Statistical View of its Present State: with Suggestions for its Future Progress in the British Isles. Illustrated with many hundred Engravings on Wood by Branston. An entirely New Edition (1850), corrected throughout and considerably improved by Mrs. Loudon. In One large Volume, 8vo. 50s. cloth.

. The present New Edition is also in course of publication in Ten Monthly Parts, price 5s. each, of which the First Three are now ready.

"Mrs. Loudon has made no change in the plan of this new edition of the standard work of her late husband, but considerable alterations or extensions in the execution. The history of gardening, forming the first part, has been brought down to the present time. The second part, containing the science of gardening, has been completely rewritten, with the aid of some of the most eminent professors in their respective sciences, as of Ansted in geology. In 'gardening as an art and as practised in Britain,' Mrs. Loudon has received assistance from various eminent practical men: the subject of landscape gardening has been considerably enlarged; numerous woodcuts have been added: and, in short, no pains have been spared to render this edition as perfect as possible." SPECTATOR.

LOUDON'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF TREES AND SHRUBS :

being the "Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum" abridged: containing the Hardy Trees and Shrubs of Great Britain, Native and Foreign, Scientifically and Popularly Described; with their Propagation, Culture, and Uses in the Arts; and with Engravings of nearly all the Species. Adapted for the use of Nurserymen, Gardeners, and Foresters. 8vo. with 2,000 Engravings on Wood, £2. 10s. cloth.

LOUDON'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF AGRICULTURE :

Comprising the Theory and Practice of the Valuation, Transfer, Laying-out, Improvement, and Management of Landed Property, and of the Cultivation and Economy of the Animal and Vegetable productions of Agriculture: including all the latest Improvements, a general History of Agriculture in all Countries, a Statistical View of its present State, with Suggestions for its future progress in the British Isles; and Supplement, bringing down the work to the year 1844. New Edition. 8vo. with upwards of 1,100 Engravings on Wood, £2. 10s. cloth.

LOUDON'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF PLANTS :

Including all the Plants which are now found in, or have been introduced into, Great Britain; giving their Natural History, accompanied by such descriptions, engraved figures, and elementary details, as may enable a beginner, who is a mere English reader, to discover the name of every Plant which he may find in flower, and acquire all the information respecting it which is useful and interesting. The Specific Characters by an Eminent Botanist; the Drawings by J. D. C. Sowerby. New Edition with Supplement, and new General Index. 8vo. with nearly 10,000 Wood Engravings, £3. 13s. 6d. cloth.

LOUDON'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF COTTAGE, FARM, AND

VILLA ARCHITECTURE AND FURNITURE ; containing numerous Designs, from the Villa to the Cottage and the Farm, including Farm Houses, Farm ouses, and other Agricultural Buildings; Country Inns, Public Houses, and Parochial Schools; with the requisite Fittings-up, Fixtures, and Furniture, and appropriate Offices, Gardens, and Garden Scenery: each Design accompanied by Analytical and Critical Remarks. New Edition, edited by Mrs. Loudon. 8vo. with more than 2,000 Engravings on Wood, £3. 3s. cloth.

LOUDON'S HORTUS BRITANNICUS;

Or, Catalogue of all the Plants indigenous to or introduced into Britain. An entirely New Edition (1850), corrected throughout: with a Supplement, including all the New Plants down to March, 1850; and a New General Index to the whole Work. Edited by Mrs. LOUDON and W. H. BAXTER, Esq. 8vo. [Nearly ready.]

LOUDON'S HORTUS LIGNOSUS LONDINENSIS;

Or, a Catalogue of all the Ligneous Plants cultivated in the neighbourhood of London. To which are added, their usual prices in Nurseries. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

LOW.—ON THE DOMESTICATED ANIMALS OF GREAT

BRITAIN; comprehending the Natural and Economical History of the Species and Breeds; Illustrations of the Properties of External Form; and Observations on the Principles and Practice of Breeding. By DAVID LOW, Esq. F.R.S.E. Professor of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh. 8vo. with Engravings on Wood, 25s. cloth.

LOW.—ELEMENTS OF PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE;

Comprehending the Cultivation of Plants, the Husbandry of the Domestic Animals, and the Economy of the Farm. By D. LOW, Esq. F.R.S.E. New Edition, with Alterations and Additions, and an entirely new set of above 200 Woodcuts. 8vo. 21s. cloth.

LOW.—ON LANDED PROPERTY,

And the ECONOMY of ESTATES; comprehending the Relation of Landlord and Tenant, and the Principles and Forms of Leases; Farm-Buildings, Enclosures, Drains, Embankments, and other Rural Works; Minerals; and Woods. By DAVID LOW, Esq. F.R.S.E. 8vo. with numerous Wood Engravings, 21s. cloth.

MACAULAY.—THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND FROM THE

ACCESSION OF JAMES II. By THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY. New Edition. Vols. I. and II. 8vo. 32s. cloth.

MACAULAY.—CRITICAL AND HISTORICAL ESSAYS CON-

TRIBUTED TO THE EDINBURGH REVIEW. By THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY. New Edition, complete in One Volume; with Portrait by E. U. Eddis, engraved in line by W. Greatbach, and Vignette. Square crown 8vo. 21s. cloth; 30s. calf extra by Hayday:—Or in 3 vols. 8vo. 36s. cloth.

MACAULAY.—LAYS OF ANCIENT ROME.

With "Ivry" and "The Armada." By THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY. New Edition. 16mo. 4s. 6d. cloth; or 10s. 6d. bound in morocco.

MR. MACAULAY'S LAYS OF ANCIENT ROME.

With numerous Illustrations, Original and from the Antique, drawn on Wood by George Scharf, Jun. and engraved by Samuel Williams. New Edition. Fcp. 4to. 21s. boards; morocco, 42s.

MACKAY.—THE SCENERY AND POETRY OF THE ENGLISH

LAKES; a Summer Ramble. By CHARLES MACKAY, Esq. LL.D. Author of "The Thames and its Tributaries," &c. 8vo. with beautiful Wood Engravings from Original Sketches, 14s. cloth.

MACKINTOSH.—SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH'S MISCELLA-

NEOUS WORKS; including his Contributions to THE EDINBURGH REVIEW. Edited by ROBERT JAMES MACKINTOSH, Esq. 3 vols. 8vo. 42s. cloth.

M'CULLOCH.—A DICTIONARY, PRACTICAL, THEORETI-

CAL, AND HISTORICAL, OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL NAVIGATION. Illustrated with Maps and Plans. By J. R. M'CULLOCH, Esq. New Edition, (1850), corrected, enlarged, and improved; with a Supplement. 8vo. 50s. cloth; or 55s. half bound in russia.

. The SUPPLEMENT to the last Edition, published in 1849, may be had separately, price 4s. 6d. sewed.

M'CULLOCH.—A DICTIONARY, GEOGRAPHICAL, STATIS-

TICAL, AND HISTORICAL, of the various Countries, Places, and Principal Natural Objects in the WORLD. By J. R. M'CULLOCH, Esq. Illustrated with 6 Large Maps. New Edition, (1840), corrected, and in part re-written; with a Supplement. In Two thick Volumes, 8vo.

. In course of publication, in TWELVE Monthly Parts, each containing as much letter-press as a large 8vo. volume. Price 5s. each.

M'CULLOCH.—AN ACCOUNT, DESCRIPTIVE AND STATISTICAL, of the BRITISH EMPIRE; exhibiting its Extent, Physical Capacities, Population, Industry, and Civil and Religious Institutions. By J. R. M'CULLOCH, Esq. New Edition corrected, enlarged, and greatly improved 2 thick vols. 8vo. 42s. cloth.

M'CULLOCH.—A TREATISE ON THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICAL INFLUENCE OF TAXATION and the FUNDING SYSTEM. By J. R. M'CULLOCH, Esq. 8vo. 10s. cloth.

MADAME DE MALGUET:
A Tale of 1820. 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. boards.

MAITLAND.—THE APOSTLES' SCHOOL OF PROPHETIC INTERPRETATION: with its History to the Present Time. By CHARLES MAITLAND, Author of "The Church in the Catacombs." 8vo. 12s. cloth.

MAITLAND.—THE CHURCH IN THE CATACOMBS:
A Description of the Primitive Church of Rome. Illustrated by its Sepulchral Remains. By CHARLES MAITLAND. New Edition, corrected. 8vo. with numerous Wood Engravings, 14s. cloth.

MARCEY.—CONVERSATIONS ON CHEMISTRY;
In which the Elements of that Science are familiarly Explained and Illustrated by Experiments. By JANE MARCEY. New Edition, enlarged and improved. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. 14s. cloth.

MARCEY.—CONVERSATIONS ON NATURAL PHILOSOPHY;
In which the Elements of that Science are familiarly explained. By JANE MARCEY. New Edition, enlarged and corrected. Fcp. 8vo. with 23 Plates, 10s. 6d. cloth.

MARCEY.—CONVERSATIONS ON POLITICAL ECONOMY;
In which the Elements of that Science are familiarly explained. By JANE MARCEY. New Edition revised and enlarged. Fcp. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

MARCEY.—CONVERSATIONS ON VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY; comprehending the Elements of Botany, with their application to Agriculture. By JANE MARCEY. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. with 4 Plates, 9s. cloth.

MARCEY.—CONVERSATIONS ON LAND AND WATER.
By JANE MARCEY. New Edition, revised and corrected. With a coloured Map, shewing the comparative altitude of Mountains. Fcp. 8vo. 5s. 6d. cloth.

MARRYAT.—BORNEO AND THE EAST INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO. By FRANCIS S. MARRYAT, late Midshipman of H.M.S. Samarang Surveying Vessel. With many Drawings of Costume and Scenery, from Original Sketches made on the spot by Mr. Marryat. Imperial 8vo. with numerous Lithographic Plates and Wood Engravings, 51s. 6d. cloth.

MARRYAT.—MASTERMAN READY;
Or, the Wreck of the Pacific. Written for Young People. By Captain F. MARRYAT, C.B. Author of "Peter Simple," &c. 3 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Wood Engravings, 22s. 6d. cloth.

MARRYAT.—THE MISSION;
Or, Scenes in Africa. Written for Young People. By Captain F. MARRYAT, C.B. Author of "Masterman Ready," &c. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. 12s. cloth.

MARRYAT.—THE PRIVATEER'S-MAN ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO. By Captain F. MARRYAT, C.B. Author of "Masterman Ready," &c. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. 12s. cloth.

MARRYAT.—THE SETTLERS IN CANADA.
Written for Young People. By Captain F. MARRYAT, C.B. Author of "Masterman Ready," &c. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. with 2 Illustrations, 7s. 6d. cloth.

MATTEUCCI.—LECTURES ON THE PHYSICAL PHÆNOMENA OF LIVING BEINGS. By SIGNOR CARLO MATTEUCCI, Professor in the University of Pisa. Translated under the superintendence of J. Pereira, M.D.F.R.S. Vice-President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society. 12mo. 9s. cloth.

MAUNDER.—THE TREASURY OF KNOWLEDGE,

And **LIBRARY of REFERENCE.** Comprising an English Grammar; Tables of English Verbal Distinctions; Proverbs, Terms, and Phrases, in Latin, Spanish, French, and Italian, translated; New and Enlarged English Dictionary; Directions for Pronunciation; New Universal Gazetteer; Tables of Population and Statistics; List of Cities, Boroughs, and Market Towns in the United Kingdom; Regulations of the General Post Office; List of Foreign Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral Productions; Compendious Classical Dictionary; Scripture Proper Names accented, and Christian Names of Men and Women; with Latin Maxims translated; List of Abbreviations; Chronology and History; compendious Law Dictionary; Abstract of Tax Acts; Interest and other Tables; Forms of Epistolary Address; Tables of Precedency; Synopsis of the British Peerage; and Tables of Number, Money, Weights, and Measures. By SAMUEL MAUNDER. 18th Edition, revised throughout, and greatly enlarged. Fcp. 8vo. 10s. cloth; bound in roan, 12s.

MAUNDER.—THE SCIENTIFIC & LITERARY TREASURY;

A new and popular Encyclopedia of Science and the Belles-Lettres; including all Branches of Science, and every Subject connected with Literature and Art. The whole written in a familiar style, adapted to the comprehension of all persons desirous of acquiring information on the subjects comprised in the work, and also adapted for a Manual of convenient Reference to the more instructed. By S. MAUNDER. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 10s. cloth; bound in roan, 12s.

MAUNDER.—THE TREASURY OF NATURAL HISTORY;

Or, a Popular Dictionary of Animated Nature: in which the Zoological Characteristics that distinguish the different Classes, Genera, and Species are combined with a variety of interesting Information illustrative of the Habits, Instincts, and General Economy of the Animal Kingdom. To which are added, a Syllabus of Practical Taxidermy, and a Glossarial Appendix. Embellished with 900 accurate Engravings on Wood, from Drawings made expressly for this work. By SAMUEL MAUNDER. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 10s. cloth; bound in roan, 12s.

MAUNDER.—THE BIOGRAPHICAL TREASURY;

Consisting of Memoirs, Sketches, and brief Notices of above 12,000 Eminent Persons of all Age, and Nations, from the Earliest Period of History; forming a new and complete Dictionary of Universal Biography. By SAMUEL MAUNDER. New Edition, revised throughout, and containing a copious Supplement. Fcp. 8vo. 10s. cloth; bound in roan, 12s.

MAUNDER.—THE TREASURY OF HISTORY;

Comprising a General Introductory Outline of Universal History, Ancient and Modern, and a Series of separate Histories of every principal Nation that exists; their Rise, Progress, and Present Condition, the Moral and Social Character of their respective inhabitants, their Religion, Manners, and Customs, &c. By SAMUEL MAUNDER. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 10s. cloth; bound in roan, 12s.

MEMOIRS OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF GREAT

BRITAIN, and of the Museum of Economic Geology in London. Published by order of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury. Royal 8vo. with Woodcuts and 9 large Plates (seven coloured), 21s. cloth; and Vol. II. in Two thick Parts, with 63 Plates (three coloured), and numerous Woodcuts, 42s. cloth, or, separately, 21s. each Part.—Also, **BRITISH ORGANIC REMAINS;** consisting of Plates of Figures engraved on Steel, with descriptive Letterpress, and forming a portion of the Memoirs of the Geological Survey. Decades I. and II. royal 8vo. 2s. 6d. each; or, royal 4to. 4s. 6d. each, sewed.

MERIVALE.—A HISTORY OF THE ROMANS UNDER

THE EMPERORS. By the Rev. CHARLES MERIVALE, late Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge. Vols. I. and II. 8vo. 28s.

"Mr. Merivale has unquestionably made good his claims to become the historian of the Cæsars. Profound erudition, philosophical depth of view, originality of thought, and a mind well poised, capable of appreciating, with impartiality of judgment, the conflicting opinions and motives of the actions in the great drama on which he has employed his pen, are the qualifications which he brings to the performance of his task." JOHN BULL.

MILNER.—THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.

By the Rev. JOSEPH MILNER, A.M. With Additions and Corrections by the Late Rev. ISAAC MILNER, D.D. F.R.S. A New Edition, revised and corrected throughout, by the Rev. T. GRANTHAM, B.D. Rector of Bramber, and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Kildare. 4 vols. 8vo. £2. 12s. cloth.

MITCHELL.—JOURNAL OF AN EXPEDITION INTO THE

Interior of Tropical Australia, in Search of a Route from Sydney to the Gulf of Carpentaria. By **LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR T. L. MITCHELL**, Knt. D.C.L. Surveyor-General of New South Wales, and late elective Member of the Legislative Council of that Colony. 8vo. with Maps, Views, and Engravings of Objects of Natural History, 21s. cloth.

JAMES MONTGOMERY'S POETICAL WORKS.

With some additional Poems, and the Author's Autobiographical Prefaces. A New Edition, Complete in One Volume, uniform with Southey's "The Doctor, &c." and "Commonplace Book;" with Portrait and Vignette. Square crown 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth; morocco, 21s. Or, in 4 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Portrait, and Seven other Plates, 20s. cloth; morocco, 36s.

MONTGOMERY.—GOD AND MAN.

By the **REV. R. MONTGOMERY**, M.A. Oxon. Author of "The Gospel in Advance of the Age," "The Christian Life," &c. 8vo. 12s. cloth.

MOORE.—HEALTH, DISEASE, AND REMEDY,

Familiarly and practically considered in a few of their relations to the Blood. By **GEORGE MOORE**, M.D. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, &c.; Author of "The Power of the Soul over the Body," &c. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

MOORE.—MAN AND HIS MOTIVES.

By **GEORGE MOORE**, M.D. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, &c. New Edition. Post 8vo. 8s. cloth.

MOORE.—THE POWER OF THE SOUL OVER THE BODY,

Considered in relation to Health and Morals. By **GEORGE MOORE**, M.D. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, &c. New Edition. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

MOORE.—THE USE OF THE BODY IN RELATION TO THE

MIND. By **GEORGE MOORE**, M.D. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, &c. New Edition. Post 8vo. 9s. cloth.

THOMAS MOORE'S POETICAL WORKS;

Containing the Author's recent Introduction and Notes. Complete in one volume, uniform with Lord Byron's and Southey's Poems. With a New Portrait, by George Richmond, and a View of the Residence of the Poet. 8vo. 21s. cloth; 42s. bound in morocco.—Or, in 10 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Portrait, and 19 Plates, £2. 10s. cloth; bound in morocco, £4. 10s.

MOORE.—SONGS, BALLADS, AND SACRED SONGS.

By **THOMAS MOORE**, Author of "Lalla Rookh," "Irish Melodies," &c. First collected Edition, uniform with the smaller Edition of Mr. Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome;" with Vignette Title, by R. Doyle. 16mo. 5s. cloth; 12s. 6d. smooth morocco, by Hayday.

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.

New Edition, uniform with the smaller Edition of Mr. Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome." With the Autobiographical Preface from the Collective Edition of Mr. Moore's Poetical Works, and a Vignette Title by D. Maclise, R.A. 16mo. 5s. cloth; 12s. 6d. smooth morocco, by Hayday.—Or, in fcp. 8vo. 10s. cloth; bound in morocco, 13s. 6d.

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.

Illustrated by **D. MACLISE**, R.A. Imperial 8vo. with 161 Steel Plates, £3. 3s. boards; or £4. 14s. 6d. bound in morocco, by Hayday. Proof Impressions (only 200 copies printed, of which a very few now remain), £6. 6s. boards.

MOORE'S LALLA ROOKH: AN ORIENTAL ROMANCE.

New Edition, uniform with the smaller Edition of Mr. Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome." With the Autobiographical Preface from the Collective Edition of Mr. Moore's Poetical Works, and a Vignette Title by D. Maclise, R.A. 16mo. 5s. cloth; 12s. 6d. smooth morocco, by Hayday.—Or, in fcp. 8vo. with Four Engravings, from Paintings by Westall, 10s. 6d. cloth; bound in morocco, 14s.

MOORE'S LALLA ROOKH: AN ORIENTAL ROMANCE.

With 13 Plates from Designs by Corbould, Meadows, and Stephanoff, engraved under the superintendence of Mr. Charles Heath. 8vo. 21s. cloth; morocco, 35s; or, with India Proof Plates, 42s. cloth.

MORELL.—THE PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION.

By **J. D. MORELL**, M.A. Author of an Historical and Critical "View of the Speculative Philosophy of Europe in the Nineteenth Century." 8vo. 12s. cloth.

MOSELEY.—THE MECHANICAL PRINCIPLES OF ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE. By the Rev. H. MOSELEY, M.A. F.R.S., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in King's College, London; and Author of "Illustrations of Practical Mechanics," &c. 8vo. with Woodcuts and Diagrams, 24s. cloth.

MOSELEY.—ILLUSTRATIONS OF PRACTICAL MECHANICS. By the Rev. H. MOSELEY, M.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in King's College, London; being the First Volume of the Illustrations of Science by the Professors of King's College. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. with numerous Woodcuts, 8s. cloth.

MOSHEIM'S ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY,

Ancient and Modern. Translated, with copious Notes, by JAMES MURDOCK, D.D. New Edition, revised, and continued to the present time, by the Rev. HENRY SOAMES, M.A. 4 vols. 8vo. 48s. cloth.

MURE.—A CRITICAL HISTORY OF THE LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF ANCIENT GREECE. By WILLIAM MURE, M.P., of Caldwell. 3 vols. 8vo. 36s. cloth.

"The history of the language and literature of Greek has so constantly been confined to the schools of the learned that notwithstanding the numerous and excellent works extant upon this subject, a work which treats of it in a more popular form, suitable to the general reader as we I as the scholar, has hitherto been a desideratum in our literature. The want is admirably supplied by the volumes of Mr. Mure, which, within the limits which the author has proposed to himself, contain a full and most interesting account of the rise and progress of the literature of ancient Greece.... Unable for want of space to follow the author into the details of his interesting performance, we must content ourselves with this general sketch of a work which, in point of copiousness and accuracy of information, has few to surpass it, while its freedom from all unnecessary display of learning, and its practical and common sense method of handling the subject, render it eminently fit to introduce to an acquaintance with the beauties of Greek literature those who without possessing the advantage of scholarship, are yet able to sympathise with the interest attaching to the literary development of the most accomplished antiquity."

JOHN BULL.

MURRAY.—ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF GEOGRAPHY;

Comprising a complete Description of the Earth: exhibiting its Relation to the Heavenly Bodies, its Physical Structure, the Natural History of each Country, and the Industry, Commerce, Political Institutions, and Civil and Social State of all Nations. By HUGH MURRAY, F.R.S.E.: assisted by other Writers of eminence. New Edition. 8vo. with 82 Maps, and upwards of 1,000 other Woodcuts, £3. cloth.

NEALE.—THE CLOSING SCENE;

Or, Christianity and Infidelity contrasted in the Last Hours of Remarkable Persons. By the Rev. ESKINE NEALE, M.A., Rector of Kirton, Suffolk; Author of "The Bishop's Daughter," "Self-Sacrifice," "The Life-Book of a Labourer," &c. New Edition. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. 13s. cloth.

. Separately—Vol. I. (First Series), 6s.; Vol. II. (Second Series), 7s.

NECKER DE SAUSSURE.—PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION;

Or, Considerations on the Course of Life. Translated and abridged from the French of Madame NECKER DE SAUSSURE, by Miss HOLLAND. 3 vols. fcp. 8vo. 19s. 6d. cloth.

. Separately—Vols. I. and II. 12s.; Vol. III. 7s. 6d.

NEWMAN.—DISCOURSES ADDRESSED TO MIXED CONGREGATIONS. By JOHN HENRY NEWMAN, Priest of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri. 2d Edition. 8vo. 12s. cloth.

OSBORNE.—OCEANUS;

Or, a Peaceful Progress o'er the Unpathed Sea. By Mrs. D. OSBORNE. With Five Illustrations engraved on Wood, from Designs by A. Cooper, R.A. Square, 7s. 6d. cloth.

. Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to accept and acknowledge a copy of this work for the use of the Royal Children.

OWEN JONES.—FLOWERS AND THEIR KINDRED

THOUGHTS: A Series of Stanzas. By MARY ANNE BACON, Authoress of "Fruits from the Garden and the Field." With beautiful Illustrations of Flowers, designed and printed in Colours by Owen Jones. Uniform with "Fruits from the Garden and the Field." Imperial 8vo. 31s. 6d. elegantly bound.

OWEN JONES.—FRUITS FROM THE GARDEN AND THE

FIELD. A Series of Stanzas. By MARY ANNE BACON, Authoress of "Flowers and their kindred Thoughts." With beautiful Illustrations of Fruit, designed and printed in Colours by Owen Jones. Uniform with "Flowers and their kindred Thoughts." Imp. 8vo. 31s. 6d. elegantly bound.

OWEN JONES'S ILLUMINATED EDITION OF GRAY'S ELEGY. GRAY'S ELEGY, WRITTEN IN A COUNTRY CHURCHYARD. Illuminated, in the Missal Style, by OWEN JONES, Architect. Imperial 8vo. 31s. 6d. elegantly bound.

OWEN JONES'S ILLUMINATED EDITION OF THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT. THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT. Printed in Gold and Colours, in the Missal Style; with Ornamental Borders by OWEN JONES, Architect, and an Illuminated Frontispiece by W. BOXALL, Esq. New Edition. Square fcp. 8vo. in rich silk covers, 21s.; or bound in morocco, by Hayday, 25s.

OWEN JONES'S ILLUMINATED EDITION OF THE MARRIAGE SERVICE. THE FORM OF SOLEMNISATION OF MATRIMONY. From "The Book of Common Prayer." Illuminated, in the Missal Style, by OWEN JONES. Square 18mo. 21s. elegantly bound in white calf.

OWEN JONES'S ILLUMINATED EDITION OF THE PREACHER. The Words of the Preacher, Son of David, King of Jerusalem. From the Holy Scriptures. Being the Twelve Chapters of the Book of Ecclesiastes, elegantly Illuminated, in the Missal Style, by OWEN JONES. Imperial 8vo. in very massive carved covers, 42s.; or, handsomely bound in calf, 31s. 6d.

OWEN JONES'S ILLUMINATED EDITION OF SOLOMON'S SONG. THE SONG OF SONGS, WHICH IS SOLOMON'S. From the Holy Scriptures. Being the Six Chapters of the Book of Solomon, richly Illuminated, in the Missal Style, by OWEN JONES. Elegantly bound in relievo leather. Imperial 16mo. 21s.

OWEN JONES'S TRANSLATION OF D'AGINCOURT'S HISTORY OF ART. THE HISTORY OF ART, BY ITS MONUMENTS, from its Decline in the Fourth Century to its Restoration in the Sixteenth. Translated from the French of SERRUOX D'AGINCOURT, by OWEN JONES, Architect. In 3,335 Subjects, engraved on 328 Plates. Vol. I. Architecture, 73 Plates; Vol. II. Sculpture, 51 Plates; Vol. III. Painting, 204 Plates. 3 vols. royal folio, £5. 5s. sewed.

OWEN.—LECTURES ON THE COMPARATIVE ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY of the INVERTEBRATE ANIMALS, delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons in 1843. By RICHARD OWEN, F.R.S. Hunterian Professor to the College. 8vo. with nearly 140 Wood Engravings, 14s. cloth.

OWEN.—LECTURES ON THE COMPARATIVE ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY of the VERTEBRATE ANIMALS, delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons in 1844 and 1846. By RICHARD OWEN, F.R.S. Hunterian Professor to the College. In 2 vols. Vol. I. 8vo. with numerous Woodcuts, 14s. cloth.

PALEY'S EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY:

And HORÆ PAULINÆ. A New Edition, with Notes, an Analysis, and a Selection of Papers from the Senate-House and College Examination Papers. Designed for the Use of Students in the University. By ROBERT POTTS, M.A. Trinity College, Cambridge. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

The theological student will find this an invaluable volume. In addition to the text, there are copious notes, indicative of laborious and useful research; an analysis of great ability and correctness; and a selection from the Senate House and College Examination Papers, by which great help is given as to what to study and how to study it. There is really nothing wanting to make this book perfect.

CHURCH AND STATE GAZETTE.

PARKES.—DOMESTIC DUTIES;

Or, Instructions to Young Married Ladies on the Management of their Households, and the Regulation of their Conduct in the various Relations and Duties of Married Life. By Mrs. W. PARKES. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 9s. cloth.

PASCAL'S PROVINCIAL LETTERS:

With an "Essay on Pascal, considered as a Writer and Moralist," by M. VILLEMMAIN, Peer of France, late Minister of Public Instruction, &c. Newly translated from the French, with Memoir, Notes, and Appendix, by G. PEARCE, Esq. Post 8vo. with Portrait, 8s. 6d. cloth.

PASCAL'S MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS:

Consisting of Correspondence with Relatives and Friends; Letter on the Death of his Father, in a complete state, from original sources; Philosophical Treatises; Discourse on the "Passion of Love" (lately discovered); Essay on the Art of Persuasion, and Notes on Eloquence and Style; Conversations—On the Condition of the Great, &c.; detached Thoughts and Notes, &c.; the greater part never before published in this Country, and large portions from Original MSS. Arranged and translated from the French Edition of M. P. Faugère, with Introduction, Editorial Notices, Notes, &c. By G. PEARCE, Esq. Post 8vo. 8s. 6d. cloth.

PASCAL'S THOUGHTS ON RELIGION,

And EVIDENCES of CHRISTIANITY. Newly Translated and arranged, with large Additions, from Original Manuscripts, from the French Edition of Mons. P. Faugière: with Introduction, Notes, &c. By G. PEARCE, Esq. Forming the Third and concluding Volume of Mr. Pearce's Translation of Pascal's Works. Post 8vo. 8s. 6d. cloth.

PEREIRA.—A TREATISE ON FOOD AND DIET:

With Observations on the Dietetical Regimen suited for Disordered States of the Digestive Organs; and an Account of the Dietaries of some of the principal Metropolitan and other Establishments for Paupers, Lunatics, Criminals, Children, the Sick, &c. By JON. PEREIRA, M.D. F.R.S. & L.S. Author of "Elements of Materia Medica." 8vo. 16s. cloth.

PESCHEL.—ELEMENTS OF PHYSICS.

By C. F. PESCHEL, Principal of the Royal Military College, Dresden. Translated from the German, with Notes, by E. WEST. 3 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Diagrams and Woodcuts, 21s. cloth.

Separately { Part 1. The Physics of Ponderable Bodies. Fcp. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.
Part 2. Imponderable Bodies (Light, Heat, Magnetism, Electricity, and Electrodynamics). 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. 13s. 6d. cloth.

PHILLIPS.—AN ELEMENTARY INTRODUCTION TO MINERALOGY;

comprising a Notice of the Characters, Properties, and Chemical Constitution of Minerals: with Accounts of the Places and Circumstances in which they are found. By WILLIAM PHILLIPS, F.L.S.M.G.S. &c. A New Edition, corrected, enlarged, and improved, by H. G. BROOKE, F.R.S.; and W. H. MILLER, M.A., F.R.S., Professor of Mineralogy in the University of Cambridge. 8vo. with numerous Wood Engravings. *[In the press.]*

PHILLIPS.—FIGURES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF THE

PALÆOZOIC FOSSILS of CORNWALL, DEVON, and WEST SOMERSET; observed in the course of the Ordnance Geological Survey of that District. By JOHN PHILLIPS, F.R.S. F.G.S. &c. Published by Order of the Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury. 8vo. with 60 Plates, comprising very numerous figures, 9s. cloth.

PLUNKETT.—THE PAST AND FUTURE OF THE BRITISH

NAVY. By Captain the Hon. E. PLUNKETT, R.N. Second Edition, corrected and enlarged; with Notes, and new Information communicated by several Officers of Distinction. Post 8vo. 8s. 6d. cloth.

PORTLOCK.—REPORT ON THE GEOLOGY OF THE COUNTY

of LONDONDERRY, and of Parts of Tyrone and Fermanagh, examined and described under the Authority of the Master-General and Board of Ordnance. By J. E. PORTLOCK, F.R.S. &c. 8vo. with 48 Plates, 24s. cloth.

POWER.—SKETCHES IN NEW ZEALAND,

with Pen and Pencil. By W. TYRONE POWER, D.A.C.G. From a Journal kept in that Country, from July 1846 to June 1848. With 8 Plates and 2 Woodcuts, from Drawings made on the spot. Post 8vo. 12s. cloth.

PYCROFT.—THE COLLEGIAN'S GUIDE;

Or, Recollections of College Days: setting forth the Advantages and Temptations of an University Education. By the Rev. JAMES PYCROFT, B.A., Author of "A Course of English Reading," &c. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

PYCROFT.—A COURSE OF ENGLISH READING,

Adapted to every Taste and Capacity: with Literary Anecdotes. By the Rev. JAMES PYCROFT, B.A. Author of "The Collegian's Guide, &c." New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 5s. cloth.

RANKE'S HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION.

Translated by SARAH AUSTIN, Translator of Ranke's "History of the Popes." Vols. I. and II. 8vo. 30s., Vol. III. 18s., cloth.

READER.—TIME TABLES, consisting of 365 Tables,

Shewing, WITHOUT CALCULATION, the Number of Days from every Day in the Year to any other Day, for any period not exceeding 365 Days. Compiled to facilitate the Operation of Discounting Bills, and the Calculation of Interest on Banking and Current Accounts, &c. By THOMAS READER. Post 8vo. 14s. cloth; or 17s. calf lettered.

DR. REECE'S MEDICAL GUIDE;

For the Use of the Clergy, Heads of Families, Schools, and Junior Medical Practitioners; comprising a complete Modern Dispensatory, and a Practical Treatise on the distinguishing Symptoms, Causes, Prevention, Cure, and Palliation of the Diseases incident to the Human Frame. With the latest Discoveries in the different departments of the Healing Art, Materia Medica, &c. Seventeenth Edition (1850), with considerable Additions; revised and corrected by the Author's Son, Dr. HENRY REECE, M.R.C.S. &c. 8vo. 12s. cloth.

RICH.—THE ILLUSTRATED COMPANION TO THE LATIN

DICTIONARY AND GREEK LEXICON: forming a Glossary of all the Words representing Visible Objects connected with the Arts, Manufactures, and Every-day Life of the Ancients. With Representations of nearly Two Thousand Objects from the Antique. By ANTHONY RICH, Jun. B.A. late of Caius College, Cambridge Post 8vo. with about 2,000 Woodcuts, 21s. cloth.

RICHTER.—LEVANA; OR, THE DOCTRINE OF EDUCATION.

Translated from the German of JEAN PAUL FR. RICHTER. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

RIDDLE.—A COPIOUS AND CRITICAL LATIN-ENGLISH

LEXICON, founded on the German-Latin Dictionaries of Dr. William Freund. By the Rev. J. E. RIDDLE, M.A. Author of "A Complete Latin-English and English-Latin Dictionary," "Ecclesiastical Chronology," &c. Post 4to. Uniform with "Yonge's English Greek Lexicon," £2. 10s. cloth.

RIDDLE.—A COMPLETE LATIN-ENGLISH AND ENGLISH-

LATIN DICTIONARY, for the use of Colleges and Schools. By the Rev. J. E. RIDDLE, M.A. New Edition. 8vo. 31s. 6d. cloth.

Separately } The English-Latin Dictionary, 10s. 6d. cloth.
 } The Latin-English Dictionary, 21s. cloth.

RIDDLE.—A DIAMOND LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

For the Waistcoat-pocket. A Guide to the Meaning, Quality, and right Accentuation of Latin Classical Words. By the Rev. J. E. RIDDLE, M.A. New Edition. Royal 32mo. 4s. bound.

RIVERS.—THE ROSE AMATEUR'S GUIDE;

Containing ample Descriptions of all the fine leading varieties of Roses, regularly classed in their respective Families; their History and mode of Culture. By T. RIVERS, Jun. New Edition, corrected and improved. Fcp. 8vo. 6s. cloth.

ROBINSON.—THE WHOLE ART OF CURING, PICKLING,

AND SMOKING MEAT AND FISH, both in the British and Foreign Modes. With many useful Miscellaneous Receipts, and full Directions for the Construction of an economical Drying Chimney and Apparatus, on an entirely New Plan. By JAMES ROBINSON, Eighteen Years a Practical Curer. Fcp. 8vo. 4s. 6d. cloth.

ROBINSON.—THE WHOLE ART OF MAKING BRITISH

WINES, CORDIALS, and LIQUEURS, in the greatest Perfection; as also Strong and Cordial Waters. To which is added, a Collection of Valuable Recipes for Brewing Fine and Strong Ales, and Miscellaneous Articles connected with the Practice. By JAMES ROBINSON. Fcp. 8vo. 6s. cloth.

ROGERS.—ESSAYS SELECTED FROM CONTRIBUTIONS

To the EDINBURGH REVIEW. By HENRY ROGERS. 2 vols. 8vo. 24s. cloth.

CONTENTS:

VOL. I.
ESSAYS, BIOGRAPHICAL AND CRITICAL.

1. Life and Writings of Thomas Fuller.
2. Andrew Marvell.
3. Luther's Correspondence and Character.
4. Life and Genius of Leibnitz.
5. Genius and Writings of Pascal.
6. Literary Genius of Plato—Character of Socrates.
7. Structure of the English Language.
8. Sacred Eloquence—the British Pulpit.
9. The Vanity and Glory of Literature.

VOL. II.
ESSAYS, THEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL.

1. Right of Private Judgment.
2. Puseyism; or, the Oxford Tractarian School.
3. Recent Development of Puseyism.
5. Reason and Faith—their Claims and Conflicts.
5. Revolution and Reform.
6. Treatment of Criminals.
7. Prevention of Crime.

ROGERS.—THE VEGETABLE CULTIVATOR;

Containing a plain and accurate Description of all the different Species of Culinary Vegetables, with the most approved Method of Cultivating them by Natural and Artificial Means and the best Modes of Cooking them. Together with a Description of the Physical Herbs in general Use. By J. ROGERS, Author of "The Fruit Cultivator." New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 7s. cloth.

RONALDS.—THE FLY-FISHER'S ENTOMOLOGY.

Illustrated by coloured Representations of the Natural and Artificial Insect; and accompanied by a few Observations and Instructions relative to Trout-and-Grayling Fishing. By ALFRED RONALDS. 4th Edition, corrected; with Twenty Copperplates. 8vo. 14s. cloth.

ROWTON.—THE DEBATER;

Being a Series of complete Debates, Outlines of Debates, and Questions for Discussion; with ample References to the best Sources of Information on each particular Topic. By FREDERIC ROWTON, Author of "The Female Poets of Great Britain." Fcp. 8vo. 6s. cloth.

SANDFORD.—PAROCHIALIA.

Or, Church, School, and Parish. By JOHN SANDFORD, B.D. Vicar of Dunchurch, Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Worcester, and Rural Dean. 8vo. with Woodcuts, 16s. cloth.

SCHLEIDEN.—PRINCIPLES OF SCIENTIFIC BOTANY;

Or, Botany as an Inductive Science. By Dr. M. J. SCHLEIDEN, Extraordinary Professor of Botany in the University of Jena. Translated by EDWIN LANKESTER, M.D. F.R.S. F.L.S. Lecturer on Botany at the St. George's School of Medicine, London. 8vo. with Plates and Woodcuts, 21s. cloth.

SCOFFERN.—THE MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR,

In the Colonies and at Home, chemically considered. By JOHN SCOFFERN, M.B. Lond. late Professor of Chemistry at the Aldersgate College of Medicine. 8vo. with Illustrations (one coloured) 10s. 6d. cloth.

SEAWARD.—SIR EDWARD SEAWARD'S NARRATIVE OF

HIS SHIPWRECK, and consequent Discovery of certain Islands in the Caribbean Sea: with a detail of many extraordinary and highly interesting Events in his Life, from 1733 to 1749, as written in his own Diary. Edited by Miss JANE POORE. 3d Edition, with a New Nautical and Geographical Introduction. 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s. cloth.

SEWELL.—AMY HERBERT.

By a LADY. Edited by the Rev. WILLIAM SEWELL, B.D. Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, Oxford. New Edition. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. 9s. cloth.

SEWELL.—THE EARL'S DAUGHTER.

By the Authoress of "Amy Herbert," "Gertrude," "Laneton Parsonage," "Margaret Percival," and "The Child's History of Rome." Edited by the Rev. WILLIAM SEWELL, D.B. Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, Oxford. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. 9s. cloth.

SEWELL.—GERTRUDE.

A Tale. By the Authoress of "Amy Herbert." Edited by the Rev. WILLIAM SEWELL, B.D. Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, Oxford. New Edition. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. 9s. cloth.

SEWELL.—LANETON PARSONAGE:

A Tale for Children, on the Practical Use of a portion of the Church Catechism. By the Authoress of "Amy Herbert." Edited by the Rev. W. SEWELL, B.D. Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, Oxford. New Edition. 3 vols. fcp. 8vo. 16s. cloth.

SEWELL.—MARGARET PERCIVAL.

By the Authoress of "Amy Herbert." Edited by the Rev. W. SEWELL, B.D. Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, Oxford. New Edition. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. 12s. cloth.

SHAKSPEARE, BY BOWDLER.

THE FAMILY SHAKSPEARE; in which nothing is *added* to the Original Text; but those words and expressions are *omitted* which cannot with propriety be read aloud. By T. BOWDLER, Esq. F.R.S. New Edition. 8vo. with 36 Engravings on Wood, from designs by Smirke, Howard, and other Artists, 21s. cloth; or, in 8 vols. 8vo. without Illustrations, £4. 14s. 6d. boards.

SHORT WHIST:

Its Rise, Progress, and Laws; with Observations to make any one a Whist Player; containing also the Laws of Piquet, Cassino, Ecarté, Cribbage, Backgammon. By Major A****. New Edition. To which are added, Precepts for Tyros. By Mrs. B****. Fcp. 8vo. 3s. cloth.

SINCLAIR.—SIR EDWARD GRAHAM.

By CATHERINE SINCLAIR, Author of "Modern Accomplishments," &c. 3 vols. post 8vo. 11s. 6d. boards.

SINCLAIR.—THE BUSINESS OF LIFE.

By CATHERINE SINCLAIR, Author of "The Journey of Life," "Modern Society," "Jane Bouverie," &c. 2 vols. fcap 8vo. 10s. cloth.

SINCLAIR.—THE JOURNEY OF LIFE.

By CATHERINE SINCLAIR, Author of "The Business of Life," "Modern Society," "Jane Bouverie," &c. New Edition, corrected and enlarged. Fcp. 8vo. 5s. cloth.

SIR ROGER DE COVERLEY.

By the Spectator. With Notes and Illustrations, by W. HENRY WILLS; and numerous Designs by FREDERICK TAYLER, Member of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, engraved on Wood by John Thompson. Crown 8vo. [Nearly ready.]

THE SKETCHES:

Three Tales. By the Authors of "Amy Herbert," "The Old Man's Home," and "Hawstone." New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. with 6 Plates, 8s. cloth.

SMITH.—THE WORKS OF THE REV. SYDNEY SMITH:

Including his Contributions to The Edinburgh Review. New Edition, complete in One Volume; with Portrait by E. U. Eddis, engraved in line by W. Greatbach, and View of Combe Florey Rectory, Somerset. Square crown 8vo. 21s. cloth; 30s. calf extra, by Hayday; or in 3 vols. 8vo. with Portrait, 36s. cloth.

SMITH.—ELEMENTARY SKETCHES OF MORAL PHILO-

SOPHY, delivered at the Royal Institution in the Years 1804, 1805, and 1806. By the late Rev. SYDNEY SMITH, M.A. With an Introductory Letter to Mrs. Sydney Smith from the late Lord Jeffrey. 8vo. 12s. cloth.

SMITH.—SERMONS PREACHED AT ST. PAUL'S CATHE-

dral, the Foundling Hospital, and several Churches in London; together with others addressed to a Country Congregation. By the late Rev. SYDNEY SMITH, Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's Cathedral. 8vo. 12s. cloth.

SMITH.—SACRED ANNALS;

Or, Researches into the History and Religion of Mankind, from the Creation of the World to the Death of Isaac: deduced from the Writings of Moses and other Inspired Authors, copiously illustrated and confirmed by the Ancient Records, Traditions, and Mythology of the Heathen World. By GEORGE SMITH, F.A.S. Crown 8vo. 10s. cloth.

SMITH.—SACRED ANNALS, VOL. II.

THE HEBREW PEOPLE; or, the History and Religion of the Israelites, from the Origin of the Nation to the Time of Christ: deduced from the Writings of Moses and other Inspired Authors; and Illustrated by Copious References to the Ancient Records, Traditions, and Mythology of the Heathen World. By GEORGE SMITH, F.A.S. &c. &c. Crown 8vo. in Two Parts, 12s. cloth.

SMITH.—THE RELIGION OF ANCIENT BRITAIN HISTORICALLY CONSIDERED:

or, a Succinct Account of the several Religious Systems which have obtained in this Island from the Earliest Times to the Norman Conquest: including an Investigation into the Early Progress of Error in the Christian Church, the Introduction of the Gospel into Britain, and the State of Religion in England till Popery had gained the ascendancy. By GEORGE SMITH, F.A.S. New Edition. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

SMITH.—PERILOUS TIMES;

Or, the Aggressions of Antichristian Error on Scriptural Christianity, considered in reference to the Dangers and Duties of Protestants. By GEORGE SMITH, F.A.S. Fcp. 8vo. 6s. cloth.

SMITH.—THE VOYAGE AND SHIPWRECK OF ST. PAUL

with Dissertations on the Sources of the Writings of St. Luke, and the Ships and Navigations of the Antients. By JAMES SMITH, Esq. of Jordan Hill, F.R.S. 8vo. with Views, Charts and Woodcuts, 14s. cloth.

SOAMES.—THE LATIN CHURCH DURING ANGLO-SAXON TIMES.

By the Rev. HENRY SOAMES, M.A., Editor of "Mosheim's Institutes of Ecclesiastical History." 8vo. 14s. cloth.

SOME PASSAGES FROM MODERN HISTORY.

By the Authoress of "Letters to My Unknown Friends," "Twelve Years Ago," "Discipline and "Letters on Happiness." Fcp. 8vo. 6s. 6d. cloth.

ROBERT SOUTHEY'S COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS;

Containing all the Author's last Introductions and Notes. Complete in One Volume, with Portrait and View of the Poet's Residence at Keswick, uniform with Byron's and Moore Poems. 8vo. 21s. cloth; 42s. bound in morocco.—Or, in 10 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Portrait and 19 Plates, £2. 10s. cloth; bound in morocco, £4. 10s.

SOUTHEY.—SELECT WORKS OF THE BRITISH POETS,

From Chaucer to Withers. With Biographical Sketches, by R. SOUTHEY, LL.D. 8vo. 3s. cloth; with gilt edges, 31s. 6d.

SOUTHEY'S COMMONPLACE BOOK.

Edited by his Son-in-Law, the Rev. JOHN WOOD WARTER, B.D. FIRST SERIES, comprising CHOICE PASSAGES, Moral, Religious, Political, Philosophical, Historical, Poetical, and Miscellaneous; and COLLECTIONS for the History of Manners and Literature in England Forming a Volume complete in itself. New Edition; with medallion Portrait of Southey Square crown 8vo. 18s. cloth.

SOUTHEY'S COMMONPLACE BOOK.

Edited by his Son-in-Law, the Rev. JOHN WOOD WARTER, B.D. SECOND SERIES, being SPECIAL COLLECTIONS: comprising, 1.—Ecclesiasticals, or Notes and Extracts on Theological Subjects; 2.—Collections concerning Cromwell's Age; 3.—Spanish and Portuguese Literature; 4.—Middle Ages, &c.; 5.—Notes for the History of the Religious Orders; 6.—Orientalia, or Eastern and Mahomedan Collections; 7.—American Tribes: Incidental and Miscellaneous Illustrations; 8.—Physica, or Remarkable Facts in Natural History; and 9.—Curious Facts, quite Miscellaneous. Forming a Volume complete in itself. Square crown 8vo. 18s. cloth.

SOUTHEY'S COMMONPLACE BOOK.

Edited by his Son-in-Law, the Rev. JOHN WOOD WARTER, B.D. THIRD SERIES, being ANALYTICAL READINGS. One very large Volume, double columns, square crown 8vo. price One Guinea.

"We are disposed to think this the most important and useful series of Southey's Commonplace Books which has yet been made public. * * * This book will indicate sources and kinds of information known but untiring and universal students, such as Southey was." EXAMINER.

* * * The FOURTH and concluding SERIES, comprising ORIGINAL MEMORANDA Literary and Miscellaneous, accumulated by Mr. Southey in the whole course of his personal and literary career, is in the press.

SOUTHEY.—THE DOCTOR, &c.

By the late ROBERT SOUTHEY. Complete in One Volume. Edited by the Author's Son-in-Law, the Rev. JOHN WOOD WARTER, B.D. With Portrait, Vignette Title-page, Bust of the Author, and coloured Plate. New Edition. Square crown 8vo. 21s. cloth.

THE LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THE LATE

ROBERT SOUTHEY. Edited by his Son, the Rev. CHARLES CUTHBERT SOUTHEY M.A. To be completed in Six Volumes, each containing a Family Portrait, and a Landscape Illustration by W. Westall. Vols. I. to IV. are now ready, price 10s. 6d. each. Vol. V. will be published at the end of June, and Vol. VI. at the end of August.

"Had this life no other claim to favour than the letters of Southey, now first collected and published, it would justly become the most popular of modern productions. Southey had the faculty of expressing his thoughts with precision, yet with perfect ease and facility; and the playful turn of his mind—enriched by extensive reading—together with the openness with which he reveals every changing shade of feeling, gives an inexpressible charm to his correspondence. The editor has performed his task judiciously, and the work is in every respect well produced." BRITANNIA.

SOUTHEY.—THE LIFE OF WESLEY;

And Rise and Progress of Methodism. By ROBERT SOUTHEY, Esq. LL.D. New Edition, with Notes by the late Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Esq., and Remarks on the Life and Character of John Wesley, by the late Alexander Knox, Esq. Edited by the Rev. CHARLES CUTHBERT SOUTHEY, A.M. Curate of Cockermouth. 2 vols. 8vo. with 2 Portraits, 28s. cloth.

STEEL'S SHIPMASTER'S ASSISTANT;

Compiled for the use of Merchants, Owners and Masters of Ships, Officers of Customs, and all Persons connected with Shipping or Commerce: containing the Law and Local Regulations affecting the Ownership, Charge, and Management of Ships and their Cargoes; together with Notices of other Matters, and all necessary Information for Mariners. New Edition, rewritten throughout. Edited by GRAHAM WILLMORE, Esq. M.A. Barrister-at-Law; GEORGE CLEMENTS, of the Customs, London; and WILLIAM TATE, Author of "The Modern Cambist." 8vo. 28s. cloth; or, 29s. bound.

STEPHEN.—ESSAYS IN ECCLESIASTICAL BIOGRAPHY.

By the Right Hon. Sir JAMES STEPHEN, K.C.B., Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge. 2 vols. 8vo. 24s. cloth.

STEPHEN.—HISTORY OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF

SCOTLAND, from the Reformation to the Present Time. By THOMAS STEPHEN, Author of "The Book of the Constitution," "Spirit of the Church of Rome," &c. 4 vols. 8vo. with 24 highly-finished Portraits engraved on steel, 32s. cloth.

STEPHENS.—A MANUAL OF BRITISH COLEOPTERA,

or, BEETLES: containing a Description of all the Species of Beetles hitherto ascertained to inhabit Great Britain and Ireland, &c. With a Complete Index of the Genera. By J. F. STEPHENS, F.L.S. Author of "Illustrations of Entomology." Post 8vo. 14s. cloth.

STOW.—THE TRAINING SYSTEM, THE MORAL TRAINING

SCHOOL, and the NORMAL SEMINARY. By DAVID STOW, Esq. Honorary Secretary to the Glasgow Normal Free Seminary; Author of "Moral Training," &c. 8th Edition, corrected and enlarged; with Plates and Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 6s. cloth.

SWAIN.—ENGLISH MELODIES.

By CHARLES SWAIN, Author of "The Mind, and other Poems." Fcp. 8vo. 6s. cloth.

TATE.—THE CONTINUOUS HISTORY OF THE LIFE AND

WRITINGS OF ST. PAUL, on the basis of the Acts; with Intercalary Matter of Sacred Narrative, supplied from the Epistles, and elucidated in occasional Dissertations: with the Hore Pauline of Dr. Paley, in a more correct edition, subjoined. By JAMES TATE, M.A. Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's. 8vo. with Map, 13s. cloth.

TAYLER.—MARGARET;

Or, the Pearl. By the Rev. CHARLES B. TAYLER, M.A. Rector of St. Peter's, Chester, Author of "Lady Mary; or, Not of the World," &c. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 6s. cloth.

TAYLER.—LADY MARY;

Or, Not of the World. By the Rev. CHARLES B. TAYLER, Rector of St. Peter's, Chester; Author of "Margaret, or the Pearl," &c. New Edition, with a Frontispiece engraved by J. ABSOLON. Fcp. 8vo. 6s. 6d. cloth.

TAYLOR.—THE VIRGIN WIDOW:

a Play. By HENRY TAYLOR, Author of "The Statesman," "Philip Van Artevelde," "Edwin the Fair," &c. Fcp. 8vo. 6s. cloth.

TAYLOR.—LOYOLA : AND JESUITISM IN ITS RUDIMENTS.

By ISAAC TAYLOR, Author of "Natural History of Enthusiasm," &c. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

THIRLWALL.—THE HISTORY OF GREECE.

By the Right Rev. the Lord BISHOP of St. DAVID's (the Rev. Connop Thirlwall). A New Edition, revised ; with Notes. Vols. I. to V. 8vo. with Maps, 36s. cloth. To be completed in 8 volumes, price 12s. each. [Vol. VI. nearly ready.]

. Also, an Edition in 8 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Titles, £2. 8s. cloth.

THOMSON'S SEASONS.

Edited by BOLTON CORNEY, Esq. Illustrated with Seventy-seven Designs drawn on Wood, by Members of the Etching Club. Engraved by Thompson and other eminent Engravers. Square crown 8vo. uniform with "Goldsmith's Poems," 21s. cloth ; or, bound in morocco, by Hayday, 36s.

THOMSON'S SEASONS.

Edited, with Notes, Philosophical, Classical, Historical, and Biographical, by ANTHONY TODD THOMSON, M.D. F.L.S. Fcp. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

THOMSON.—THE DOMESTIC MANAGEMENT OF THE SICK

ROOM, necessary, in Aid of Medical Treatment, for the Cure of Diseases. By ANTHONY TODD THOMSON, M.D. F.L.S. Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and of Forensic Medicine, in University College, London. New Edition. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

THOMSON.—TABLES OF INTEREST,

At Three, Four, Four-and-a-Half, and Five per Cent., from One Pound to Ten Thousand, and from One to Three Hundred and Sixty-five Days, in a regular progression of single Days ; with Interest at all the above Rates, from One to Twelve Months, and from One to Ten Years. Also, numerous other Tables of Exchanges, Time, and Discounts. By JOHN THOMSON, Accountant. New Edition. 12mo. 8s. bound.

THOMSON.—SCHOOL CHEMISTRY ;

Or, Practical Rudiments of the Science. By ROBERT DUNDAS THOMSON, M.D. Master in Surgery in the University of Glasgow ; Lecturer on Chemistry in the same University ; and formerly in the Medical Service of the Honourable East India Company. Fcp. 8vo. with Woodcuts, 7s. cloth.

THOMSON.—EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCHES ON THE FOOD

of ANIMALS and the FATTENING of CATTLE : with Remarks on the Food of Man. By ROBERT DUNDAS THOMSON, M.D. Author of "School Chemistry ; or, Practical Rudiments of the Science." Fcp. 8vo. 5s. cloth.

THE THUMB BIBLE ;

Or, Verbum Sempiternum. By J. TAYLOR. Being an Epitome of the Old and New Testaments in English Verse. A New Edition (1850), printed from the Edition of 1693, by C. Whittingham, Chiswick. 64mo. 1s. 6d. bound and clasped.

TOMLINE.—AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF THE

BIBLE : containing Proofs of the Authenticity and Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures ; a Summary of the History of the Jews ; an Account of the Jewish Sects ; and a brief Statement of the Contents of the several Books of the Old and New Testaments. By GEORGE TOMLINE, D.D. F.R.S. New Edition Fcp. 8vo. 5s. 6d. cloth.

TOOKE.—THE HISTORY OF PRICES :

With reference to the Causes of their principal Variations, from the year 1792 to the year 1838, inclusive. Preceded by a Sketch of the History of the Corn Trade in the last Two Centuries. By THOMAS TOOKE, Esq. F.R.S. 3 vols. 8vo. £2. 8s. cloth.

TOOKE.—THE HISTORY OF PRICES, AND OF THE STATE

of the CIRCULATION from 1839 to 1847, inclusive : with a general Review of the Currency Question, and Remarks on the Operation of the Acts 7 and 8 Vict. c. 32 : being a continuation of "The History of Prices, from 1792 to 1838." By T. TOOKE, Esq. F.R.S. 8vo. 18s. cloth.

TOWNSEND.—MODERN STATE TRIALS.

Revised and illustrated with Essays and Notes. By WILLIAM CHARLES TOWNSEND, Esq. M.A., Q.C., Recorder of Macclesfield; Author of "Lives of Twelve Eminent Judges of the Last and of the Present Century," &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 30s. cloth.

LIST OF THE TRIALS.

Frost, for High Treason.—Oxford, for High Treason.—Stuart, for Killing Sir Alexander Boswell in a Duel.—The Earl of Cardigan, for Shooting at Captain Tucker.—Courvoisier, for Murder.—M'Naghten, for Murder.—The Earl of Stirling, for Forgery.—O'Brien, for High Treason.—Lord Cochrane, for Conspiracy.—The Wakefields, for Conspiracy and Abduction.—John Hunter and four others, for Conspiracy to Murder.—John Ambrose Williams, for Libel on the Durham Clergy.—Pinney, Mayor of Bristol, for Neglect of Duty.—Moxon, for Blasphemy.—O'Connell and others, for Conspiracy.

TOWNSEND.—THE LIVES OF TWELVE EMINENT JUDGES

of the LAST and of the PRESENT CENTURY. By W. CHARLES TOWNSEND, Esq. M.A. Q.C. Recorder of Macclesfield; Author of "Memoirs of the House of Commons." 2 vols. 8vo. 28s. cloth.

TURNER.—THE SACRED HISTORY OF THE WORLD,

Attempted to be Philosophically considered, in a Series of Letters to a Son. By SHARON TURNER, F.S.A. and R.A.S.L. New Edition, edited by the Rev. SYDNEY TURNER. 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d. cloth.

DR. TURTON'S MANUAL OF THE LAND AND FRESH-

WATER SHELLS OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS. A New Edition, thoroughly revised and with considerable Additions. By JOHN EDWARD GRAY, Keeper of the Zoological Collection in the British Museum. Post 8vo. with Woodcuts, and 12 Coloured Plates 15s. cloth.

TWELVE YEARS AGO: A TALE.

By the Authoress of "Letters to my Unknown Friends," "Some Passages from Modern History," "Discipline," and "Letters on Happiness." Fcp. 8vo. 6s. 6d. cloth.

TWINING.—ON THE PHILOSOPHY OF PAINTING:

A Theoretical and Practical Treatise; comprising Aesthetics in reference to Art—the Application of Rules to Painting—and General Observations on Perspective. By H. TWINING, Esq. Imperial 8vo. with numerous Plates and Wood Engravings, 21s. cloth.

URE.—DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, & MINES;

Containing a clear Exposition of their Principles and Practice. By ANDREW URE, M.D. F.R.S. M.G.S. M.A.S. Lond.; M. Acad. N.L. Philad.; S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ. Hanov.; Mulli. &c. &c. New Edition, corrected. 8vo. with 1,240 Engravings on Wood, 50s. cloth.—Also,

SUPPLEMENT of RECENT IMPROVEMENTS. New Edition. 8vo. with Woodcuts, 14s. cloth.

WALFORD.—THE LAWS OF THE CUSTOMS,

Compiled by Direction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and published under the Sanction of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs; with Notes and a General Index. Edited by J. G. WALFORD, Esq. Solicitor for the Customs. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

WALKER.—CHESS STUDIES;

Comprising One Thousand Games of Chess, as really played by the first Chess Players; forming a complete Encyclopedia of Reference, and presenting the greatest Collection extant of fine specimens of strategy in every stage of the Game. Selected and arranged by GEORGE WALKER, Author of "Chess made Easy," &c. 8vo. 10s. 6d. sewed.

WALKER.—ELEMENTA LITURGICA;

Or, the Churchman's Mirror, for the Scholastic Study of the Book of Common Prayer. G. A. WALKER, A.M., of Christ College, Cambridge. New Edition, entirely rearranged considerably enlarged. Fcp. 8vo. 4s. 6d. cloth.

WATERTON.—ESSAYS ON NATURAL HISTORY,

Chiefly Ornithology. By CHARLES WATERTON, Esq., Author of "Wanderings in South America." With an Autobiography of the Author, and Views of Walton Hall. New Edition. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. 14s. 6d. cloth.

. Separately—Vol. I. (First Series), 8s.; Vol. II. (Second Series), 6s. 6d.

WEBSTER.—AN ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY;

Comprising such subjects as are most immediately connected with Housekeeping: as, The Construction of Domestic Edifices, with the modes of Warming, Ventilating, and Lighting them—A description of the various articles of Furniture, with the nature of their Materials—Duties of Servants, &c. &c. &c. By THOMAS WEBSTER, F.G.S.; assisted by the late Mrs. Parkes. New Edition. 8vo. with nearly 1,000 Woodcuts, 50s. cloth.

WESTWOOD.—AN INTRODUCTION TO THE MODERN

CLASSIFICATION OF INSECTS; founded on the Natural Habits and compounding Organization of the different Families. By J. O. WESTWOOD, F.L.S. &c. &c. 2 vols. 8vo. with numerous Illustrations, £2. 7s. cloth.

WHEATLEY.—THE ROD AND LINE;

Or, Practical Hints and Dainty Devices for the sure taking of Trout, Grayling, &c. By HEWITT WHEATLEY, Esq. Senior Angler. Fcp. 8vo. with Nine coloured Plates, 10s. 6d. cloth.

"Besides smart, pungent, and practically profound dissertations on the rod and line, this clever volume teems with practical hints.....The book is pleasantly written, and beneath a semblance of levity will be found enunciated a mass of sterling information."

BELL'S LIFE IN LONDON.

WILBERFORCE.—A PRACTICAL VIEW OF THE PREVAIL-

ING RELIGIOUS SYSTEMS OF PROFESSED CHRISTIANS, in the Higher and Middle Classes in this Country, contrasted with Real Christianity. By WM. WILBERFORCE, Esq. M.P. New Edition. 8vo. 8s. boards.—Also, an Edition in fcp. 8vo. price 4s. 6d. cloth.

LADY WILLOUGHBY'S DIARY.

So much of the Diary of Lady Willoughby as relates to her Domestic History, and to the Eventful Period of King Charles the First, the Protectorate, and the Restoration (1635 to 1663). Printed, ornamented, and bound in the style of the period to which *The Diary* refers. New Edition. In Two Parts. Square fcp. 8vo. 8s. each, boards; or 18s. each, bound in morocco by Hayday.

WILSON.—THE LANDS OF THE BIBLE VISITED AND

DESCRIBED, in an Extensive Journey undertaken with special reference to the promotion of Biblical Research and the advancement of the Cause of Philanthropy. By John Wilson, D.D. F.R.S. Honorary President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. with Maps and numerous Illustrations, £1. 16s. cloth.

WOODCOCK.—SCRIPTURE LANDS:

Being a Visit to the Scenes of the Bible. By the Rev. W. J. WOODCOCK, St. Agnes, Nassau, New Providence. With 4 coloured Plates. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

YOUATT.—THE HORSE.

By WILLIAM YOUATT. With a Treatise of Draught. A New Edition; with numerous Wood Engravings, from Designs by William Harvey. 8vo. 10s. cloth.

YOUATT.—THE DOG.

By WILLIAM YOUATT. A New Edition; with numerous Wood Engravings, from Designs by William Harvey. 8vo. 6s. cloth.

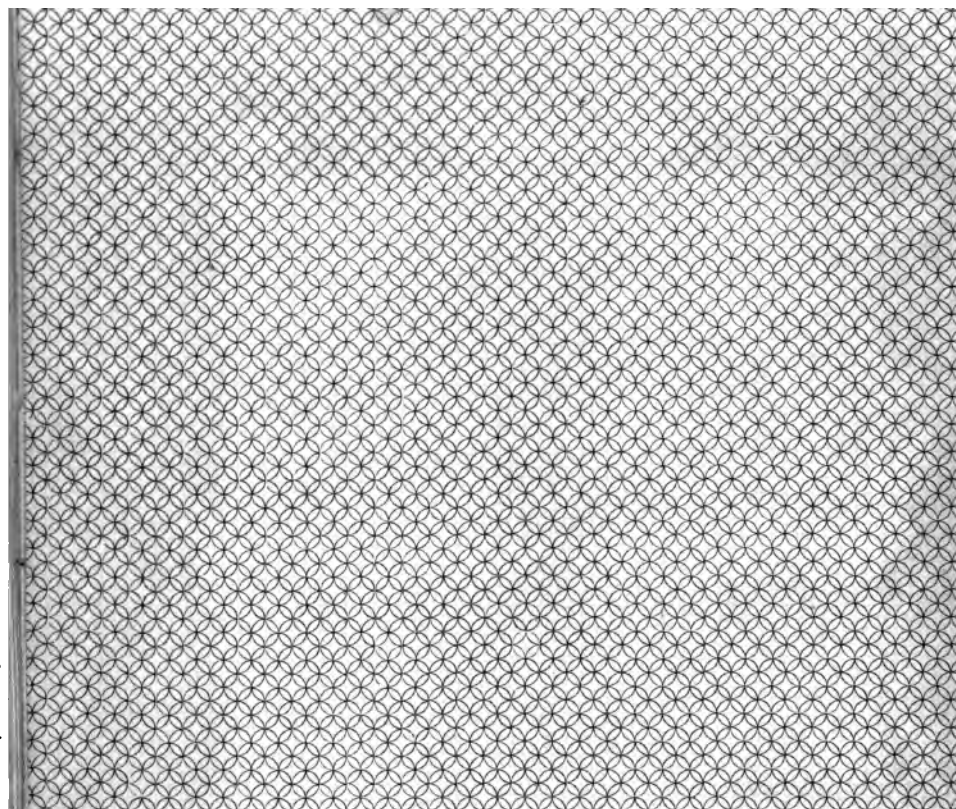
. The above works, which were prepared under the superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge, are now published by Messrs. Longman and Co., by assignment from Mr. Charles Knight. It is to be observed that the edition of Mr. Youatt's book on the Horse which Messrs. L. and Co. have purchased from Mr. Knight, is that which was thoroughly revised by the author, and thereby rendered in many respects a new work. The engravings, also, were greatly improved. Both works are the most complete treatises in the language on the History, Structure, Diseases, and Management of the Animals of which they treat.

ZUMPT'S GRAMMAR OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

Translated and adapted for the use of English Students, with the Author's sanction and co-operation, by Dr. L. SCHMITZ, F.R.S.E., Rector of the High School of Edinburgh: with copious Corrections and Additions communicated to Dr. Schmitz, for the authorized English Translation, by Professor ZUMPT. New Edition, corrected. 8vo. 14s. cloth.

[June 15, 1850.]

[REDACTED]



WORKS IN GENERAL LITERATURE.

I.

LIEUT.-COL. CHESNEY's EXPEDITION to SURVEY the RIVERS EUPHRATES and TIGRIS. With many Plates and Woodcuts. Vols. I. and II. royal 8vo. 63s.—Atlas of Maps and Charts, 31s. 6d.

II.

MR. S. LAING's OBSERVATIONS on the SOCIAL and POLITICAL STATE of the EUROPEAN PEOPLE in 1848 and 1849. 8vo. 14s.

III.

THE SOCIAL CONDITION and EDUCATION of the PEOPLE in ENGLAND and EUROPE. By JOSEPH KAY, Esq. M.A. 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.

IV.

MR. A. K. JOHNSTON's NEW DICTIONARY of GENERAL and PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY; forming a complete GAZETTEER. 8vo. 36s.; half-russia, 41s.

V.

MR. McCULLOCH's GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY: with 6 large Maps. New Edition (1851), in course of publication in Twelve Parts, price 5s. each, forming 2 thick volumes, 8vo.

VI.

SIDNEY HALL's LARGE LIBRARY ATLAS, of 53 coloured Maps, corrected to 1850; with all the RAILWAYS laid down. Colombier 4to. £5.5s.

VII.

NORWAY in 1848 and 1849. By THOS. FORESTER, Esq. and Lieut. M. S. BIDDULPH. With Map, Woodcuts, and 10 tinted Plates. 8vo. 18s.

VIII.

SIR JOHN F. W. HERSCHEL's OUTLINES of ASTRONOMY. New Edition; with Plates and Woodcuts. 8vo. 18s.

IX.

LOUDON's ENCYCLOPEDIA of GARDENING. New Edition (1850), corrected by Mrs. LOUDON; with 1,000 Woodcuts. 8vo. 50s.

X.

LOUDON's HORTUS BRITANNICUS. New Edition (1850), corrected by Mrs. LOUDON and W. H. BAXTER, Esq. 8vo. 31s. 6d.

XI.

BLAIR's CHRONOLOGICAL and HISTORICAL TABLES. Extended under the revision of Sir HENRY ELLIS, K.H. Imperial 8vo. 31s. 6d.

XII.

THE Rev. W. J. CONYBEARE and the Rev. J. S. HOWSON's LIFE and EPISTLES of ST. PAUL. 2 vols. 4to. copiously illustrated, by W. H. Bartlett, with Plates, Maps, Charts, Woodcuts, &c.

. In course of publication, in Parts, price 2s. each.

LONDON: LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMANS.

